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Contributors

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URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT
— OF THE —
Medical Officer of Health,
— AND —
Sanitary Inspector,
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

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GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of
the Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

In a newspaper published at the end of January this year I found the following paragraph :

“Coroners are constantly calling attention to the ignorance prevailing among mothers as to the treatment of children. The Education Committee of the London County Council is making an attempt to remedy this deplorable state of things. Classes are to be opened in Stepney and Mile End at which trained nurses will give homely talks, technical terms will be barred, and practical work will be the keynote. Feeding and toilet, baby ailments, the importance of cleanliness and fresh air, will be explained, and the classes are bound to result in some good. The example might be followed with advantage in other parts of the country.”

I think this example should be followed in other parts of the country. The Sanitary Authority and the Education Authority are now closely allied, and the bearing of the work of one upon the interests of the other may well be studied. Medical Officers have not been favoured by Parliament like School Masters in being allowed to sit upon Education Authorities though corporation officials, yet the Medical Officer may point out how Education may assist Sanitation.

Great attention has been paid recently to the subject of Physical Degeneration.

If Physical Degeneration is to be arrested you must begin at the beginning, and attend to the development of the children.

For this purpose the mothers have to be taught to rear them, and I consider that it is the duty of the Education Authority to teach them. It may be argued that such knowledge has been handed down from generation to generation, and that generation after generation has been reared. We are, however, in presence of entirely new conditions. The Modern Factory System is of modern growth, and the fact that a large proportion of the mothers in a district like this go to the factory makes a great difference. Then probably at no time have so many artificial foods been advertised as at the present.

New conditions require new knowledge to cope with them. The medical man ceases his attendance soon after the baby is born, and, if there is no real illness, he probably does not see it again. The mother returns to the factory and leaves the child probably to the care of some person too old to go to the mill.

Dr. Barwise has prepared some excellent rules for the rearing of children, of which it would be well to have

copies printed and given to the medical men, to be given to their lady patients if they thought proper. I think also a supply should be given to midwives for use in cases not attended by medical men. I think, however, that the Education Authority should see to it that the female youth are taught the principles of nutrition of babies, as well as adults, and prepared as far as possible for the duties that lie before them.

The higher death rate of children in urban than in rural districts is no doubt due to many causes, such as the greater liability to infection, and the greater scarcity of pure air, but no doubt a great part is due to artificial nursing of infants and the ignorance of mothers whose time and attention is taken up with their work in the factory.

The infantile deaths are not the total loss to the community, for what causes death in one child may tend to deterioration in another. I consider, however, that the infantile death rate is a measure of the agencies at work, and I therefore present the following table for your inspection.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES

per 1,000 Births, in different districts, in 10 years.

	Glossop Borough.		Glossop Rural.		Whole County.		England and Wales.
1894	—	...	—	...	136	...	137
1895	177·7	...	—	...	147	..	161
1896	194·9	...	165·0	...	143	...	148
1897	170·5	...	155·0	...	148	...	156
1898	179·3	...	80·8	...	156	...	160
1899	159·0	...	166·6	...	140	...	163
1900	126·8	...	76·9	...	152	...	154
1901	163·9	...	101·1	...	137	...	151
1902	145·3	...	102·9	...	132	...	133
1903	142·5	...	83·3	...	136	...	132
1904	162·9	...	65·8	...	—	...	—

In 1903, in the County of Derby :
(from Dr. Barwise's Report)

Rural Districts	130
Urban ,, 	142

In England and Wales.
(from Registrar General's Reports)

	1904
76 Large Towns	160
142 Smaller Towns	154
England and Wales, less the 218 Towns	125
England and Wales	146

In one manufacturing town, in 1903, the Infantile Death Rate was 217 per thousand births.

From similar reasons to those which I adduce under the head of Diarrhœa, I should be inclined to attribute the increased rate in 1904 to bad trade.

The interest of the Sanitarian in the children does not however end with their infancy. I am pleased to observe that Physical Exercises are being combined with Education of the mind. From the educational point of view, of course, it is important that the children should learn to interpret ideas into action, as well as into language, but, from the sanitary point of view, it is important that their bodies as well as their minds should be developed.

Montaigne has said in describing his ideal man: "I would have the disposition of his limbs formed at the same time with his mind. 'Tis not a soul, 'tis not a body we are training, but a man, and we must not divide him."

What the Sanitarian wants is a healthy mind in a healthy body.

There is, however, I think you will find, a great difference in children for bearing fatigue, either of mind or body, and here the Medical Officer of Schools comes in useful when there is one.

Masters when they find a boy or girl too much fatigued by exercise, either mental or bodily, and especially if he or she shows too much breathlessness after physical exercise, should have him or her examined by the family medical man.

In heart disease the effects of excessive exercise might be most serious.

There is no doubt, however, that for the healthy child judicious physical exercise is most important both for continued health and for mental and bodily strength. The remarkable endurance of the Japanese soldiers is believed to be largely due to ju-jitsu, as the freedom from disease in the Japanese army is believed to be due to their wonderful attention to camp sanitation.

I may perhaps be allowed to emphasize one or two points in regard to Schools:—For children growing rapidly, and with weak backs, it is most important that the desks should be of such height and slope that they do not have to twist themselves in writing.

It is also important that the backs of the seats should be such as to support the backs of the children. If the children's backs have to support their upper extremities for too long a time they are apt to assume faulty positions in search of relief. Of course faulty positions such as standing on one leg, &c., should be corrected.

When the master observes any want of symmetry he should refer the case to the family medical man.

Defects of eyes and ears again may be first noticed by the teacher. I think it is his duty to humanity, as well as his interest as a teacher, to advise the parents immediately to attend to such defects.

Headaches, especially during or after school hours, are worthy of note, and the expression of the face may indicate the necessity for medical advice. A certain expression may be an indication of throat or nose disease.

The importance of indications of infectious disease, including infectious skin disease, is obvious. In the case of infectious disease thanks are due to the teachers for assistance rendered to the Sanitary Authority.

On some points the Sanitarian and the Teacher of decorum may not quite agree. Shouting is natural to children, and is a most excellent exercise for the lungs. I fear shouting is not always approved of.

Then I suppose no one will say that the prim-walk, which sometimes forms the chief or only exercise at Ladies' Schools is sufficient.

Schools under the Education Authority are probably not open to this last accusation, and I think perhaps the present generation is better than its predecessors in this respect.

With regard to the hygiene of schools themselves. On account of the necessity for propinquity between teacher and taught, as well as for economic reasons, it is impossible to have as much space per child as would be otherwise desirable. Consequently it is important that the means of renewing the air without injurious draught should be of the most perfect kind. The schools are under the able superintendence of the Inspectors of the Board of Education, and no doubt these points are attended to.

Gymnasia especially require to be well ventilated to give the children plenty of oxygen to do their work with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the beginning of 1904 we were in the midst of a severe epidemic of

MEASLES.

Two Schools had already been closed on account of the disease, and from January 4th to March 28th, 1904, altogether eleven special reports were presented to you, recommending the closure of various schools. The condition of the schools was carefully investigated, judging chiefly by

the attendance. Information was freely supplied by the School Masters, and in this matter I have to acknowledge the able assistance of Mr. Harrison, the School Attendance Officer. Cleansing and disinfection were attended to under the superintendence of the Inspectors.

The deaths from the disease, as shown in table 4, were 9.

One suspicious case had to be examined by the Medical Officer of Health on suspicion of Small-pox.

By the latter part of April the disease had pretty nearly died out, and was succeeded by an epidemic of

WHOOPING COUGH,
and some cases of

CHICKEN POX.

The deaths from Whooping Cough were in all 10.

I have drawn out a table of the notifiable diseases, showing the incidence of each of them in each week of the year.

Weekly Record of Infectious Diseases during the year 1904.

WEEK ENDING	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Mem. Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	WEEK ENDING	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Mem. Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas
January 2nd...	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	July 2nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 9th...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	" 9th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 16th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	" 16th ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 23rd	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	" 23rd ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 30th	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	" 30th ...	1	0	5	0	1	0	0
February 6th...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	August 6th ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 13th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	" 13th ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 20th	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	" 20th	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
" 27th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	" 27th ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 5th.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	September 3rd	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
" 12th ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	" 10th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 19th ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	" 17th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 26th ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	" 24th	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
April 2nd.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	" 1st ...	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
" 9th	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	" 8th ..	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
" 16th ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	" 15th	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
" 23rd ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	" 22nd	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
" 30th ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	" 29th	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
May 7th	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	November 5th	0	18	1	0	0	0	0
" 14th ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	" 12th	0	7	1	0	2	0	1
" 21st ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	" 19th	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
" 28th ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	" 26th	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
June 4th	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	December 3rd	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
" 11th ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	" 10th	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
" 18th ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	" 17th	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
" 25th ...	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	" 24th	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
								" 31st	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

N.B.—The cases for week ending January 2nd, 1904, were all notified in 1903.

SMALL-POX.

This disease naturally attracts the chief attention of the Sanitary Authority. As the table shows we have had ten cases this year

It will be observed that the earlier cases arrange themselves in groups of 3. Such grouping seems to indicate a temporary cause in the case of each group.

The members of the first group were notified on May 29th, 30th, and 31st.

The members of the second group were notified on July 13th, 14th, and 16th. The case notified on July 26th was no doubt a contact case.

The investigations made by me and the Inspectors seem to me to exclude all causes except that of an infected wayfarer passing through the town. This was made more probable in the case of the second three by contemporaneous outbreaks in neighbouring districts on a route likely to be taken by men in search of work.

Evidence accumulates that the wandering population of this country is a potent agent in the spread of infectious disease, especially Small-pox. You will find an excellent article on it in Dr. Barwise's last report.

In regard to the "won't works" it is most desirable that, as suggested from the sanitary point of view by Dr. Armstrong, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from the economic and philanthropic point of view, by General Booth, powers should be given to the Magistrates to commit them to labour colonies until they have learned to work, and have acquired or re-acquired a taste for it.

In regard to bona-fide seekers for work, it is desirable again, both for sanitary and economic reasons, that means should be devised for bringing employers and workers together without workers having to travel about the country in search of work.

I have stated that the case notified on July 26th was probably a contact case.

I think it shows the efficiency with which disinfection was conducted by the Inspectors that there were no more contact cases, for the cases notified on August 12th and August 21st were in a different Ward, and were almost certainly not connected with the previous cases.

With regard to vaccination and severity, the cases this year were not very instructive, but I give details :

Case	Vaccination.	Marks.	Severity.	Confluent or not.
A	Once in childhood	1 large.	Very severe.	Yes.
B	3 times.	1, very indistinct	Severe.	Scarcely.
C	Once in childhood	4 good.	Very Mild.	No.
D	do.	None.	Exceedingly severe	Yes.
E	do.	2 large	Severe.	No.
F	do.	1 large.	Mild.	No.
G	do.	2 good.	Moderate.	No.
H	do.	3 large.	Rather Severe.	No.
I	do.	2 large.	Mild.	No.
J	do.	3 large.	Very Severe.	Yes. (Died)

As the youngest of the cases was 28, the evidence goes to show that vaccination in childhood without re-vaccination is not a sufficient protection. The case that was vaccinated three times was last done thirty-three years ago.

Of the cases removed to your hospital all under the careful nursing of Mrs. Fenwick and her staff, recovered.

One severe case which had to be removed to another hospital, notwithstanding the care he certainly received there, unfortunately died.

One school had to be closed for disinfection, the caretaker having been one of the cases.

On June 4th a notice was put into the papers recommending re-vaccination.

SCARLET FEVER.

We have had 87 cases of this disease in the Borough in 1904, against 44 in 1903; 118 cases in 1902; 160 cases in 1901; 91 cases in 1900; 56 cases in 1899; and 249 cases in 1898.

54 cases were removed to Gamesley Hospital. We have had four deaths altogether, one of which took place in Gamesley Hospital.

In the early part of the year, as you may see by the table, we had very little Scarlet Fever, but after the Wakes Holidays there was a severe outbreak, and the cases seemed to radiate from the Fair Ground. Hadfield Ward, which is furthest away from the Fair Ground, has been free all the year.

On November 4th, November 6th, and December 6th, one School on each date was closed for about a fortnight each on account of Scarlet Fever. These Schools seemed to be the most involved.

The usual measures of disinfection were adopted.

DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

There was no case notified under the name of Membranous Croup in 1904.

There were 25 cases of Diphtheria, against 22 cases of Diphtheria and 8 cases of Membranous Croup in 1903.

Antitoxin has been freely used in these diseases.

On account of the prevalence of Diphtheria a School was closed for eight days on July 28th, for disinfection.

As we had previously no special rules for disinfection in Diphtheria printed, such rules were prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, in July, and copies were sent to the Councillors, the Doctors, the Local Government Board, and the County Council.

TYPHOID FEVER.

We have had 14 cases of this disease in 1904, against 19 in 1903; 37 in 1902; 22 in 1901; 34 in 1900, 45 in 1899; and 85 in 1898; so that last year we had the smallest number of cases in the seven years.

Four cases were removed to Hospital.

We had four deaths, one of which took place at the Hospital.

In his Report for 1898 Dr. Barwise thus enumerates the preventative measures for Typhoid Fever :

- 1.—The adoption of water closets.
- 2.—The paving of back yards.
- 3.—Public Scavenging.
- 4.—The separate collection and destruction by burning, or the application of chloride of lime, of the excreta of typhoid patients.

We supply special pails in most cases for the excreta, and destroy infected beds.

The disinfection of houses in which notifiable diseases had occurred was attended to by the Inspectors.

Facilities are afforded by the kindness of the County Council for bacteriological examinations at Birmingham in aid of diagnosis of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

DIARRHOEA.

Though we have had few cases of Typhoid Fever, we have had rather a heavy mortality from Diarrhoea. Allow me to present you with the following table, and explain that the disease is called Diarrhoea when it is considered of a zymotic character, and Enteritis when it is regarded more as a common inflammatory affection.

			Diarrhœa.			Enteritis.
1900	...	...	3	...	...	11
1901	...	...	4	...	...	12
1902	...	...	1	...	...	5
1903	...	...	6	...	...	4
1904	...	...	13	...	...	10

You will see that whether we take Diarrhœa alone, or Diarrhœa with Enteritis, there is a heavier death rate than we have had before in five years. Now I am unable to account for this otherwise than by the bad trade which prevailed during the close of 1903 and the beginning of 1904, the effects of which would be felt by the people during the whole of 1904.

Death from Diarrhœa, as you may observe from table 4, is generally an event of early life. It takes place in the aged, but is chiefly an event of early life.

When the parents are unable to procure good milk for hand fed children the occurrence of Diarrhœa can easily be understood. When, on the other hand, the mothers of breast fed children are insufficiently or unsuitably fed the occurrence of the disease can be understood.

Even the sheep farmer understands that when his ewes have had a good winter, are in good condition, and have plenty of milk, the lambs can stand a great deal of hardship in the spring.

Can anyone doubt that it is the same with the human mother, and that those who are or who are going to be mothers should be well fed and cared for.

Ballard has stated that the summer-rise in the mortality from Diarrhœa does not commence until the mean temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth thermometer reaches about 56 deg., and the highest mortality is in the week when the mean temperature as taken by this instrument is the highest.

In order that you may test this theory, as far as our district is concerned, I present you with a list of dates of deaths from Diarrhœa, and the corresponding earth temperature readings from a chart kindly lent me by Mr. Dickinson, of the Technical School.

DIARRHŒA DEATHS IN 1904.

Dates of Deaths.		4-ft. Earth Thermometer readings.
March 25	...	42 deg.
May 14	...	45.5 do.
Aug. 22	...	58 do.
Aug. 26	...	57.5 do.
Aug. 30	...	57 do.
Sept. 5	...	58 do.
Sept. 6	...	58 do.
Sept. 9	...	57.5 do.
Sept. 12	...	57.5 do.
Sept. 13	...	57.5 do.
Sept. 19	...	57 do.
Sept. 28	...	57 do.
Dec. 2	...	45 do.

The maximum for the year was 60 degrees, on August 13th. The minimum was 40.5 degrees, on March 4th.

It is to be remembered that the time of attack would have preceded the fatal termination by a greater or less interval.

It should also be noted that the maximum generally occurs later in the year in the earth than in the air.

On September 2nd a notice warning the public against some avoidable causes of Diarrhœa was published in the local newspapers.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The zymotic death-rates for the last ten years were:

1894	...	..	..	...	1.6
1895	...	...	...	...	2.0
1896	...	..	...	...	2.5
1897	...	...	...	..	2.8
1898	...	...	...	...	2.4
1899	...	...	...	...	1.1
1900	...	...	...	...	0.7
1901	...	...	...	...	0.6
1902	...	...	...	...	2.5
1903	...	...	...	...	1.0
1904	...	...	...	...	1.9

As the rate is heavier this year than last, it may be interesting to you to see the details of the difference:

	1903	1904
Small Pox ...	2	1
Measles ...	3	9
Scarlet Fever ...	1	4
Whooping Cough	2	10
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	6	1
Typhoid Fever ...	3	4
Diarrhœa ...	6	13

PHTHISIS AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Phthisis	41 ... 31 ... 37 .. 39 ... 24				
Bronchitis	35 .. 33 ... 34 ... 28 ... 39				
Pneumonia ...	38 ... 25 .. 34 ... 17 ... 29				
Pleurisy	3 ... 3 ... 0 ... 4 ... 3				
Other Respiratory Diseases	4 ... 3 ... 6 ... 1 .. 2				

The Phthisis death rates for four years were 1.44 in 1901, 1.71 in 1902 1.81 in 1903, and 1.11 in 1904.

In order that we may study the relation of rainfall to respiratory diseases, allow me to present you with the following table:—

	Rainfall in inches.	Phthisis or Con- sumption.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy	Other re- spiratory diseases
January	3.15	... 1	... 7	... 5	... 0	... 0
February ...	5.00	... 4	... 2	... 7	... 0	... 0
March	3.11	... 3	... 6	... 4	... 0	... 0
April	2.39	... 3	... 3	... 0	... 0	... 0
May	2.67	... 0	... 3	... 0	... 0	... 0
June	1.12	... 3	... 3	... 1	... 0	... 1
July ...	1.51	... 1	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0
August	4.40	... 3	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
September...	1.34	... 1	... 2	... 1	... 0	... 0
October	1.34	... 2	... 3	... 3	... 0	... 0
November...	3.38	... 0	... 4	... 3	... 1	... 1
December ...	2.52	... 3	... 6	... 4	... 2	... 0

N.B. — Figures for Rainfalls kindly supplied by Mr. Garner, of the Waterworks.

It should always be remembered that Consumption is an infectious disease, that matters expectorated by consumptives are infectious, and that homes in which consumptives have resided should be disinfected.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

is presented under the same cover with mine. In it you will find an account of

THE SCAVENGING,
NUISANCES, AND THEIR ABATE-
MENT,
DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS,
BAKE-HOUSES,
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES,

OFFENSIVE TRADES,
SMOKE NUISANCES,
LODGING HOUSES,
DRAINAGE,
WORK DONE IN CONNECTION
WITH FACTORIES AND WORK-
SHOPS

VARIOUS EVENTS.

During the year I have personally visited many cases suspected of Small-pox. I have also personally visited contact cases. I have also visited on suspicion of Scarlet Fever.

On March 23rd and April 12th I visited property in Hadfield, the condition of which was reported to you. On August 9th I again visited and found a great improvement effected.

On October 25th I visited property at Woolley Bridge in consequence of a complaint. I found it all right.

On December 3rd I visited a house in Crosscliffe, at the request of the N.S.P.C.C., and directed purification under the superintendence of your Inspector.

On December 3rd I visited the neighbourhood of the gas works.

THE HOSPITALS.

There is an excellent general Hospital provided by the munificence of the late Mr. Daniel Wood; and at Gamesley, beyond the limits of the borough, there is an Infectious Hospital belonging to the Corporation.

We have had a new building added to the Gamesley Hospital for the reception of cases of Scarlet Fever.

We still want a Steam Disinfector, which could, I think, be worked by men on our staff.

ADOPTED ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act (1890,) The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act (1890,) and The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act (1890,) are in force in the borough.

Bye-laws have been made with respect to—

(1) New Streets and Buildings, (2) Alterations of Buildings, (3) Nuisances, (4) Decent Conduct of Persons using Sanitary Conveniences, (5) Common Lodging-houses, (6) Slaughter-houses, (7) Whirligigs, Swings, &c., (8) Telegraph and Telephone Wires, (9) Hackney Carriages, (10) School Attendance, (11) and (12) Omnibuses, (13) Pleasure Grounds, (14) Public Baths, (15) Lights on Vehicles, (16) Profane, Obscene Language, &c.,

To these were added in 1903—

Bye-laws for the Regulation of Offensive Trades, and Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

From what I have said already about the itinerant population and Small-pox, it will be understood that common

lodging-houses are of interest in connection with that disease. I must say for Glossop that notification has been most prompt. We have had three lodging-house import cases during the epidemic, and I think it speaks well for notification, promptitude of removal, and subsequent disinfection, that we have had only one contact case, in the person of the daughter of one of the lodging-house keepers.

The Borough Bye-Laws for common lodging-houses were allowed by the Local Government Board on March 9th, 1903, and contain the usual regulations for registration, separation of the sexes, &c.

The register is held by the Superintendent of Police, and, I believe, very thorough and regular inspections are conducted by him, or under his supervision.

PRINCIPAL SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE BOROUGH.

1—A more plentiful supply of water.

Most important for prevention of Filth Diseases.

2—A Steam Disinfecter.

Most important for prevention of Air-borne
Diseases.

3—The adoption of water closets.

4—The paving of back-yards.

5—The connection of property with the sewers.

6—The abolition of rubble drains and defective pipe
drains.

7—The adoption of covered bins for dry refuse removal.

8--Public scavenging.

I now present you with copies of the tables prepared by order of the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous Years.
Name of District—GLOSSOP URBAN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS		Total Deaths registered in District					Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non-resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	Total Population at all ages ...	Number of Inhabited Houses ...	Average number of persons per house ...	At Census of 1901.
		Number	Rate	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.		Number				Rate						
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg- istered	Number	Rate											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3050	21526	4881	4.4	At Census of 1901.	
1894	22149	617	27.8			458	20.6											
1895	22060	630	28.5	112	177.7	423	19.1											
1896	21971	590	26.8	115	194.9	459	20.8											
1897	21882	604	27.6	103	170.5	463	21.1											
1898	21793	580	26.6	104	179.3	436	20.0											
1899	21704	522	24.0	83	159.0	407	18.7											
1900	21615	544	25.1	69	126.8	386	17.8	33	4	6	388	17.9						
1901	21526	494	22.9	81	163.9	366	17.0	25	2	4	368	17.1						
1902	21526	461	21.4	67	145.3	402	18.6	37	3	1	400	18.5						
1903	21526	519	24.1	74	142.5	366	17.0	45	2	5	369	17.1						
Averages for years 1894-1903	21775	556	25.4	89	162.2	416	19.0	35	3	4	381	17.6						
1904	21526	442	20.5	72	162.9	346	16.0	35	1	6	351	16.3						

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities during
1904, and previous years.

Name of District:—GLOSSOP URBAN.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		All Saints' Ward		St. James' Ward		Hadfield Ward	
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.
1895	...	6426	93	8355	171	7279	130
1896	...						
1897	...	6420	153	8371	141	7091	125
1898	...	6417	116	8379	163	6997	127
1899	...	6417	106	8387	159	6903	98
1900	...	6411	127	8395	133	6809	126
1901	...	6408	114	8403	134	6715	118
1902	...	6408	142	8403	164	6715	94
1903	...	6408	116	8403	137	6715	114
Averages of years 1895 to 1903. }		6414	121	8387	150	6903	116
1904	...	6408	104	8403	124	6715	123

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1904.
Name of District—GLOSSOP URBAN.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.		
	At all ages.	AT AGES.—YEARS.										
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upward	All Saints 1	St. James 2	Had- field 3	All Saints 1	St. James 2	Had- field 3
Small-Pox	10	...	...	10	...	2	6	2	2	6	2
Diphtheria	25	4	16	4	1	13	12	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	14	...	1	1	11	5	4	5	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	87	37	47	1	2	30	57	...	13	41	...	
Enteric Fever.....	14	...	3	1	10	2	8	4	1	2	1	
Puerperal Fever	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	151	41	67	7	35	52	88	11	16	49	3	

Isolation Hospital.—INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL, GAMESLEY.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1904.
Name of District—GLOSSOP URBAN.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.						Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages)			Total Deaths in Public Institut's in the District	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	5 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	All Saints'	St. James'		Hadfield
Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Measles ...	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...
Scarlet Fever ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	1	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	13	10	...	...	...	2	1	2	6	5	2
Enteritis ..	10	7	1	...	...	1	1	4	4	2	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Phthisis ...	24	1	...	...	8	15	...	7	9	8	1
Other tubercular diseases ...	13	5	3	1	2	2	...	...	10	3	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	20	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	11	5	1
Bronchitis ...	39	11	2	...	...	8	18	12	11	16	4
Pneumonia ...	29	9	13	...	...	3	4	11	6	12	1
Pleurisy ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	1
Veneral Diseases ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Premature Birth ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	3	...
Heart diseases ...	36	1	...	...	1	17	17	12	11	13	7
Accidents ...	7	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	3	...
Suicides ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Rheumatic Fever...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
All other causes ...	102	11	7	...	2	40	42	33	32	37	16
All causes	351	72	44	4	16	118	97	104	124	123	35

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The Births during 1904 were 217 boys and 225 girls, making a total of 442.

The nett Deaths were 351, giving a difference of 91. This gives a natural rate of increase of 0·422, as against 0·696 in 1903, 0·283 in 1902, and 0·585 in 1901.

Between 1891 and 1901 the population had decreased by 890.

I therefore consider it safest to reckon on a stationary population since last census.

Population	...	...	...	...	21,526
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	20·5
Infantile Death Rate			...	...	162·9
General	„		...	...	16·3
All Saints'	„		...	...	16·2
St. James's	„		...	...	14·7
Hadfield	„		...	...	18·3

Rates in England and Wales during 1904.

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	27·9
Death Rate	...	..	..	...	16·2

There were nine inquests held in the Borough during 1904.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

Duncan J. Mackenzie, M.D.

Loch Maree House,
Glossop,

February 27th, 1905.

The Twenty-Sixth

YEARLY • REPORT

— OF THE —

Inspector of Nuisances,

— FOR THE —

Year ending December 31st, 1904.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the
Urban Sanitary Authority of the
Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

I submit to you a Report of the work done by the Sanitary Department during the year ending December 31st, 1904.

SCAVENGING.

This department is still conducted on the Voluntary System. During the year the question of the removal of excreta has been under your consideration for some time, and I was finally given instructions to re-organise and re-arrange the system of its collection. This has now been done and I think gives satisfaction. The re-arrangement has given the department a very great amount of trouble and work,

especially so in the Office. It has quite taken three months to make the necessary alterations so that the new system would work smoothly and well. This work is now being done by two teams with extra labour, instead of three teams as in the late arrangement.

The removal of excreta from pails continues to increase as the old cesspits and open privies are converted to the pail system.

The number of pails has increased to about 2,200. Twenty more ashpits have been dismantled and dustbins substituted for them, making the total number of dust bins on our list to be 163, as against 143 last year, which are emptied periodically at a slight loss to the department.

The whole excreta, or the greater portion of it, has to be carted to the Sewage Outfall Works, and is being dealt with there by the Surveyor.

The paper nuisance in the streets is as bad as ever, especially on the Friday and Saturday.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notified to the department by the Medical Officer of Health during the year for inspection, disinfection, or removal to the Isolation Hospital were as under :—

All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total
52	88	11	151

Cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital :

	All Saints' Ward	St. James' Ward	Hadfield Ward	Total Cases	Previous Year
Scarlet Fever.....	13	41	0	54	13
Typhoid Fever ...	1	2	1	4	0
Small-pox	1	6	2	9	33
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 46

Two deaths occurred at the Hospital: one from Typhoid Fever, and one from Scarlet Fever. The Small-pox cases were from three separate outbreaks. There was no second case in any house infected during the said three outbreaks.

The number of houses infected by diseases notified during the year was—Hadfield, 11; St. James', 73; All Saints', 43; Total, 127. Several of the cases in some instances occurred in the same house.

All the cases were visited several times by myself and assistant. Disinfection has been carried out as ordered by the Medical Officer of Health in every case.

The general public has been supplied by the department with disinfectants free of cost, and has been instructed how to use them; the object being to obtain a thorough cleansing of the houses in the immediate vicinity of those houses infected by cases of infectious disease notified to the department. All the infected houses were thoroughly cleansed and afterwards disinfected with S.O.

2.

Ten Schools have been thoroughly cleaned, and disinfected with S.O. afterwards.

2.

The Small-pox Wards of the Isolation Hospital have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with Perchloride of Mercury Solution and S.O., and are now ready and fit for use again.

The means of dealing with an outbreak of fire at the Hospital are much better, and the apparatus are kept in constant readiness. The Staff has been instructed how to use them, and how to deal with an outbreak should any unfortunately occur. The danger is still great as all the buildings are of wood, and oil is the only source of light available under the present conditions.

NUISANCES AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Area of the Borough, 3,050 acres.

Population at Census of 1901, 21,526.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1903, 4,929.

Erected, 1904, 13. Dismantled, 14.

Alterations and Additions, 1904, 10.

Description of Nuisances.	Informal Notices.	Abate- ments.
No disconnection of Waste Pipes.....	65	65
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains.....	185	175
Drains obstructed	73	73
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits.....	234	233
Insufficient Privy Accommodation	3	3
Conversion of Privies to w.c.'s or waste water closets	58	58

Description of Nuisances.	Informal Notices.	Abate-ments.
Surface of Courts and Yards.....	32	32
Eaves, Spouts, and Downspouts	91	91
Urinals Defective	10	10
Water Supply	—	—
Offensive Accumulations, principally over- full ashpits.....	1270	1270
Pigsties	2	2
Smoke Nuisances	1	1
Overcrowding	1	1
Foul Condition of Houses	34	34
Animals Improperly Kept.....	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2059	2048
Legal Notices Served ...	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2062	2051

The following articles have been taken for analysis during the year, viz. :—

Butter and Margarine...	5	All found pure.
Vinegar	9	do.
Cheese	1	do.
Lard	2	do.
Pepper	2	do.
Milk	27	Twenty-five found pure.
	<hr/>	
	46	

The Analyst certified that one of the samples had been robbed of 13 per cent of its fat, and the other of 16 per cent.

Two prosecutions were ordered. Both cases were dismissed owing to a legal technicality, governed by the

appeal case of *Lane v Collins*, where it was held if skimmed milk was sold as milk no offence had been committed against section 6 of the sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Two lots of tripe bellies were condemned before exposure for sale and destroyed.

Number of infected Beds burned	..	...	...	24
„ Mattresses „	...	...	...	24
„ Lots of Bed and other Clothes boiled or burned	...	...	...	312
„ Houses infected	...	...	...	127
„ „ disinfected	...	...	...	127

Some were disinfected several times.

About 3,150 loads of ashes and other refuse have been removed from ashbins, ashpits, and the market.

About 590 tons of urine and excreta, and butchers, and fish dealers' offal have been removed.

About 2,200 pails are now in use in the Borough which are periodically emptied.

Twenty more dust bins have been substituted for ashpits during the year, the total number now being 163 which are periodically emptied by the department.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The present number of purveyors of milk, cowkeepers, and dairymen on the register is 142, but, as you are aware, most of them reside outside the Borough, and are out of my jurisdiction. There are 67 cowkeepers, dairymen, and

purveyors of milk residing within the Borough. I have visited most of these during the year, some of them several times, and have found them generally satisfactory, except that the cattle themselves are not always kept clean.

BAKE-HOUSES.

The number of Bake-houses in the Borough (including domestic bake-houses) is 38. I have made 72 visits to them during the year. The whole of them were found in a satisfactory condition except a few cases of untidyness. There are 8 underground bake-houses in the Borough (according to the Act) no baking-room is really underground but as the Act says that:—

“An underground bake-house shall mean a bake-house any baking-room of which is so situate that the surface of the floor is more than 3 feet below the ground adjoining or nearest to the room. The expression ‘baking-room’ means any room used for baking or for any process incidental thereto.”

So that work which is carried on in a room which is more than three feet below the surface of the land adjoining any of its walls, such place shall be an underground bake-house within the meaning of the Act. Two out these 8 have received certificates during the year, and the other six, after certain alterations were made, were to have certificates granted to them, as the Committee of inspection were satisfied as to their suitability. I have visited most of them several times during the year, and have found them satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of Slaughter-houses in the Borough is 23. I shall ask the Committee to grant certificates to those that are in conformity with the bye-laws. The others will have to be dealt with during the next three months, so that all of them shall be brought to the standard required.

I have made 82 visits to these places during the year, to see that the limewashing and cleansing of them was kept up. I have had no trouble to get this work done, the occupiers willingly carrying out my orders when it was found necessary to give any.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are nine places coming under this description in the Borough. With one exception, they are all connected with the tripe trade. I have had no cause for complaint during the year, with one exception, which was immediately dealt with. I have made 30 visits during that period.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

I have received during the year only two complaints, both of which received attention, and the nuisance was abated.

LODGING HOUSES.

There are now three registered ones in the Borough, and several that take in persons, but are not common lodging houses. I have made 27 visits to them during the year. They have complied with the Bye-laws, and are satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.

Your Surveyor now does this work by his department, and has been so kind as to supply me with the following information, *i.e.*, 148 houses have been re-sewered or drained, and 27 more have been connected with the main sewer, making a total of 175 houses. He has also laid four main sewers, extending the main sewerage system. The Sanitary department has had done under its supervision the amendment of the drainage from 23 houses, and also the putting down of 20 waste water closets in lieu of pail closets. This Department has tested upwards of 200 traps, yard drains, house drains, and sewers, and reported on their condition, and has had the defects remedied.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are now 111 Workshops and 60 Factories on the register; to these places I have made 193 visits during the year. I have received from His Majesty's Factory Inspector 10 notices of work requiring attention, all of which have been dealt with. During the year I have again been unable to devote as much time to the work of the inspection of these places as I could like to have done owing to the three outbreaks of Small-pox, and the re-organisation and re-arrangement of two of the departments under my control, which work has absorbed nearly three months of the year. However, this work is now satisfactory dealt with, and I hope to be more at liberty this year. The work of inspection can then be carried on in a systematic, instead of spasmodic manner as unfortunately it had to be during this year.

So far as my inspections went, these places were carried on in a satisfactory manner; many improvements have been made during the year, in the cleaning, ventilating, and sanitary conveniences of the said places.

I am pleased to know that the death rate has again decreased. The department has done as much as it could to this end in the time it had at its command.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

Certified Inspector,
Assoc. San. Inst.

Bird Nest Cottage,
Primrose Lane,
Glossop.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A.
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