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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority,



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,


— AND —

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

GLOSSOP :

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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

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

GENTLEMEN,

A period of respite from the ravages of

SMALL-POX,

especially when we are threatened with a recurrence of infection from without our borders, seems an appropriate time for reviewing our experience of the disease, and arming ourselves afresh for preventing such a recurrence, or for limiting its effects if such prevention should prove impossible.

For this purpose I present you with tables of the cases that have occurred since I have been Medical Officer of Health.

SMALL-POX.

Case	Age	Date of Notification	Severity.	Ward	Vaccination.	Number of Marks.	Probable Source	Result
1	22	June 28th, 1900	Severe.	All Saints'	By father, in childhood	None.	Contact with tramp	Recovered.
2	24	July 1st, 1900	do.	Hadfield	3 times unsuccessfully in childhood	None.	Imported.	do.
3	28	Nov. 15th, 1902	Moderate	do.	In childhood	2 small	do.	do.
4	2	Dec. 20th, 1902	do.	St. James'	Vaccinated	2	Unknown.	do.
5	23	Feb. 9th, 1903	do.	do.	In childhood	2 large, 1 small.	Imported.	do.
6	15	Feb. 15th, 1903	Very Severe.	do.	Once, did not take.	None	From case 5	do.
7	32	Mar. 18th, 1903	Severe.	do.	Said to have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated	do.	Imported.	do.
8	19	Aug. 28th, 1903	Severe	do.	In childhood.	Not distinct	Contact.	do.
9	42	Aug. 29th, 1903	Confluent	do.	do.	1 large	do.	do.
10	27	Aug. 29th, 1903	Mild.	do.	do.	3 large, 1 small.	do.	do.
11	5	Aug. 29th, 1903	Severe	do.	do.	—	do.	do.
12	14	Aug. 29th, 1903	Confluent	All Saints'	Not vaccinated	3	do.	do.
13	39	Aug. 30th, 1903	Very Severe	do.	In childhood.	3 good	do.	do.
14	49	Aug. 31st, 1903	Moderate	St. James'	do.	—	do.	do.
15	13	Aug. 31st, 1903	Severe	do.	do.	3	do.	do.
16	51	Sept. 2nd, 1903	Mild.	do.	Not vaccinated.	—	do.	do.
17	23	Sept. 4th, 1903	Severe	do.	In childhood.	1 large	do.	do.
			Confluent	do.	Not vaccinated.	—	do.	Died.

SMALL-POX.—*continued.*

Case	Age	Date of Notification.	Severity.	Ward.	Vaccination.	Number of Marks.	Probable Source.	Result.
18	26	Sept. 4th, 1903	Mild.	St. James'	Once vaccinated.	—	Imported.	Recovered.
19	18	Sept. 4th, 1903	do.	do.	do.	—	Contact.	do.
20	20	Sept. 4th, 1903	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.
21	49	Sept. 4th, 1903	Severe.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.
22	9	Sept. 4th, 1903	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.
23	18	Sept. 5th, 1903	Moderate.	All Saints'	In childhood.	Recently re-vaccinated and took. 3 large		
24	22	Sept. 5th, 1903	Semi-confluent	St. James'	do.	Recently re-vaccinated	do.	do.
25	38	Sept. 7th, 1903	Moderate.	All Saints'	do.		do.	do.
26	33	Sept. 8th, 1903	do.	do.	Vaccinated and re-vaccinated.	4 indistinct	do.	do.
27	36	Sept. 8th, 1903	Severe confluent.	do.	Vaccinated.	Doubtful	do.	Died.
28	27	Sept. 8th, 1903	do.	do.	Not vaccinated.	—	do.	Recovered.
29	14	Sept. 8th, 1903	Severe.	do.	Vaccinated.	4	do.	do.
30	41	Sept. 8th, 1903	Mild.	St. James'	do.	3	do.	do.
31	26	Sept. 10th, 1903	do.	do.	In childhood.	3	do.	do.
32	35	Sept. 11th, 1903	Moderate.	do.	do.	3	do.	do.
33	24	Oct. 11th, 1903	Mild.	Hadfield	do.	3	Unknown.	do.
34	36	Oct. 11th, 1903	Moderate.	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
35	26	Oct. 13th, 1903	do.	do.	do.	3 good	do.	do.
36	42	Oct. 25th, 1903	Severe.	do.	do.	1 indistinct	do.	do.
37	26	Oct. 25th, 1903	do.	do.	do.	2 good	do.	do.

SMALL-POX.—*continued.*

Case	Age	Date of Notification	Severity	Ward	Vaccination	Number of Marks	Probable Source	Result
38	30	Oct. 25th, 1903	Severe.	Hadfield.	In childhood.	2 good	Unknown.	Recovered.
39	22	Oct. 26th, 1903	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.
40	22	Nov. 2nd, 1903	Mild.	do.	do.	2 good	do.	do.
41	43	Nov. 4th, 1903	Very Mild]	do.	do.	2 indistinct	do.	do.
42	17	Nov. 4th, 1903	do.	do.	do.	2 indistinct	do.	do.
43	29	May 29th, 1904	Semi-confluent	St James'	do.	1 large	do.	do.
44	55	May 30th, 1904	Severe.	do.	Several times, last 33 years ago.	1 indistinct	do.	do.
45	32	May 31st, 1904	Mild	do.	In childhood.	4 very good	do.	do.
46	28	July 13th, 1904	Very severe.	All Saints'	do.	None	do.	do.
47	33	July 14th, 1904	Severe.	St. James'	do.	2 large	do.	do.
48	40	July 16th, 1904	Mild.	do.	do.	1 large	do.	do.
49	33	July 26th, 1904	Moderate.	do.	do.	2 good	Contact.	do.
50	31	Aug. 12th, 1904	do.	Hadfield	do.	3 large	Imported.	do.
51	34	Aug. 21st, 1904	Very Mild.	do.	do.	2 large	Unknown.	do.
52	40	Nov. 13th, 1904	Very severe.	All Saints'	do.	3	do.	Died.
53	9	Mar. 31st, 1905	Severe, not confluent.	St. James'	do.	—	do.	Recovered.

We had two cases of small-pox in June and July of 1900. Small-pox having broken out in a town on a main road from Manchester to Glossop, the disease extended into Glossop.

Notices stating the more evident symptoms of small-pox, and the duties of lodging-house keepers with regard to it, had been sent to the lodging-house keepers, and published in the newspapers. There was not a case in a lodging-house, but a man in All Saints' Ward—having probably been in contact with an infected tramp—contracted the disease.

A woman in Hadfield Ward, who worked in a mill beyond our borders, in which small-pox had broken out, also contracted the disease.

The particulars of the cases may be learned from the Table.

We had no cases in 1901; but as the disease was prevalent in the country, notices were published as in 1900.

In 1902 the notices were repeated. In that year we did not entirely escape.

In November, small-pox broke out amongst operatives, natives of Lancashire and Cheshire, employed at works on our borders. One case occurred in our district at Waterside, in Hadfield Ward.

In December a case was removed from a chipped potato shop in High Street West, in St. James' Ward. The patient was a child four years old.

Both cases may be found in the Table.

In the case of the woman at Waterside the infection had evidently come from the workpeople.

In the case of the chip-shop, the source was more difficult to trace. It is evident that, in a shop of that description, the previous history of all the customers can not be known.

In 1903 we had 38 cases in the Borough, in four separate outbreaks, and occurring in 23 houses.

The outbreaks were as follows :—

(1)	First case notified Feb. 9th.	Cases 2.	Last case removed Feb. 15th.
(2)	„ Mar. 18th	„ 1.	„ Mar. 18th.
(3)	„ Aug. 28th.	„ 25.	„ Sep. 11th.
(4)	„ Oct. 11th.	„ 10.	„ Nov. 4th.

In my Report for 1903, I wrote about them as follows :—

“ Previous to the first outbreak in the Borough, a case occurred in the Borough Hospital at Gamesley, situated in the Rural District of Glossop-Dale. This case was, of course, notified to the Rural District. The infection came from cases removed to hospital from Hadfield, and adjoining parts of Cheshire, the outbreak taking place in 1902. The patient was the hospital servant. She was least exposed of all the hospital staff, but though vaccinated in childhood, she had refused to be re-vaccinated, and the disease singled her out.

The case removed on February 9th had arrived in town on February 4th. He was removed from a lodging-house. He was taken ill on February 7th, and the rash appeared on February 9th. He had been vaccinated in childhood, and presented two large and one small mark. His was an average case.

The case removed on February 15th, was the daughter of the lodging-house keeper. She was the only member of the family not protected by vaccination or small-pox. She had been vaccinated unsuccessfully in childhood.

Hers was an exceedingly severe case. She was taken ill on February 13th, the rash appearing on February 15th. A remarkable circumstance in her case was that the incubation period seemed to be six days, instead of the usual twelve.

The case removed on March 18th was also removed from a lodging-house, where he arrived on March 12th. Taken ill, March 16th; rash, March 18th. He was said to have been vaccinated, and re-vaccinated seven years ago, but no marks could be seen. His was a severe case.

The outbreak of August 28th to September 11th, which was the subject of special reports to the Local Government Board and the County Council, originated from a man returning from work in another district and carrying the infection to his family at Glossop, where its existence was concealed for a time, but was discovered on its affecting the neighbourhood. There was a prosecution. There were twenty cases removed to hospital, of whom all but four had been vaccinated in childhood, but not re-vaccinated, except in case of contact cases recently re-vaccinated. In this outbreak occurred the only deaths we had. One was an unvaccinated case, and the other might have been called a chronic invalid, who was said to have been vaccinated, but if there were marks they were very indistinct. This outbreak was confined to adjacent parts of All Saints' and St. James' Wards.

The fourth outbreak of the disease, that of October 11th to November 4th, took place in Hadfield Ward. There is little doubt that one or more unrecognised cases formed the connecting link between this outbreak and the previous one. This is rendered more probable by the undoubted occurrence of cases very difficult to diagnose."

There were ten cases of the disease in 1904. Six of the earlier cases seem to arrange themselves in groups of three, and at the time of the second three, there were simultaneous cases beyond our borders, on a route likely to be taken by men in search of work.

It seemed very probable that each group of three had come in contact with an infected person passing through the town.

One does not suspect the tramp of being more liable to infectious disease than any other man in the same condition of health and vaccination, but he dislikes restraint. Confinement in an infectious hospital he would, no doubt, regard as something to be shunned, perhaps even at the risk of his life, and his migratory habits make him a means of conveying infection, when he has got it, from place to place.

There is, no doubt, a sanitary as well as an economic necessity for legislation on the tramp question.

In the case of the respectable working-man out of employment, labour bureaux have a similar double significance.

We had one case of small-pox in 1905. The patient was an unvaccinated boy, 9 years old, who lived with his grand-parents in a house in which there had been small-pox in 1903. His father was an insurance agent in a town in which small-pox prevailed, and visited his son occasionally.

We of course see two *possible* sources for the infection.

Our method of dealing with infected articles is either total destruction or thorough boiling; occasionally, perhaps, soaking in 1 in a 1000 perchloride of mercury solution before washing. We have not yet got a steam disinfecter.

Our efforts have been very successful, and reflect great credit upon the Sanitary Inspectors, who conduct the disinfection. In 1903, for instance, the 38 cases occurred in 23 different houses, although, in the third outbreak especially, the circumstances were so unfavourable for limitation of the disease.

Again, as regards persons discharged from the hospital at Gamesley, I do not know of a single instance in which the disease was conveyed by a patient returning from that institution.

The objections to our method are:—

- (1) The destruction of useful articles, which would be saved by the use of a steam disinfecter.
- (2) The fact, of which there can be little doubt, that articles to which special value is attached, from sentimental or other reasons, will be kept out of sight of the Inspectors to avoid destruction.
- (3) That a steam disinfecter could be used in the case of less formidable diseases, in which our more drastic remedies can not be employed. In such diseases methods of disinfection which come short of the destruction of the articles have to be employed.

There is one danger in all methods of disinfection—that articles may be left in the bottom of drawers or boxes, which have escaped disinfection, and which may be brought out months after and reproduce the disease. No doubt this accounts for the recurrence of Scarlet Fever in houses after long periods. We have had instructive cases of Scarlet Fever bearing on this question, one of which I should like to mention now that we are discussing general Disinfection.

A child had been in hospital nine weeks, and had afterwards been at home five weeks, when the mother got the rag bag to sort the rags. The children played with the rags, and in five days there was another case of Scarlet Fever.

The great secret in preventing spread is expedition. Of course this is most important in cases of Small-pox. I think the Inspectors, and I are aware of the importance of this point, and we have to acknowledge efficient assistance on the part of the Sanitary Authority.

Of course watching contacts, &c., is a part of the routine, and during 1905, even when we had no Small-pox in the town, I visited cases of Chicken-pox which were regarded as suspicious. I also investigated contact cases coming into our town.

As to the efficacy of vaccination I think some of the cases in 1903 were the most instructive.

My recollection of the epidemic of 1878-79 in Glossop is that it singled out un-vaccinated persons, and carried them off by preference in a remarkable manner.

The whole table seems to indicate that for the prevention of Small-pox re-vaccination is necessary.

Passing to the consideration of the notifiable diseases generally, I beg to submit a table showing the weekly incidence of these diseases during 1905.

Weekly Record of Infectious Diseases during the year 1906.

Week ending	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membran- ous Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysip- elas
January 7th...	0	...	7	...	0	...	0
„ 14th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
„ 21st...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 28th...	0	...	5	...	0	...	0
February 4th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	0
„ 11th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	0
„ 18th...	0	...	2	...	0	...	1
„ 25th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	1

Week ending	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membran- eous Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysip- elas
March 4th ...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 11th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
„ 18th...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„ 25th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
April 1st ...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 8th ...	0	...	5	...	0	...	0
„ 15th...	0	...	5	...	0	...	0
„ 22nd...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 29th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
May 6th.....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 13th...	0	...	8	...	0	...	1
„ 20th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	0
„ 27th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
June 3rd ...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
„ 10th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 17th...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
„ 24th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
July 1st	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
„ 8th...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 15th...	0	...	2	...	0	...	1
„ 22nd...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„ 29th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
August 5th ...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 12th...	0	...	3	...	0	...	0
„ 19th...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 26th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	0
September 2nd	0	...	2	...	0	...	0
„ 9th...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„ 16th...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„ 23rd...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 30th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	0
October 7th...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 14th...	0	...	3	...	0	...	0
„ 21st...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 28th...	0	...	2	...	0	...	1
November 4th	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„ 11th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	0
„ 18th...	0	...	3	...	0	...	0
„ 25th...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
December 2nd	0	...	2	...	0	...	1
„ 9th...	0	...	2	...	0	...	0
„ 16th...	0	...	4	...	0	...	1
„ 23rd ..	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 30th...	0	...	7	...	0	...	1

(There was 1 case of Scarlet Fever notified on December 31st.)

SCARLET FEVER.

We have had 106 cases of this disease in the Borough in 1905, against 87 in 1904; 44 in 1903; 118 in 1902; 160 in 1901; 91 in 1900; 56 in 1899; and 249 cases in 1898.

75 cases were removed to Gamesley Hospital. There were 8 deaths, of which 3 took place at Gamesley Hospital.

There has been an agitation against the hospital isolation of cases of Scarlet Fever, and I believe the name of Dr. Niven, of Manchester, has been used in connection with it.

I should like to quote what Dr. Niven says in his report for 1904: he says

“In cases nursed at home 1 per cent. of all contacts are affected; in contacts of cases returning from hospital, 2·3 per cent. develop the disease. For ages under 15, the totals are 4·8 and 4·7. These results point to a smaller spread of infection in the household from cases nursed at home, compared with cases sent to hospital. During 1904, however, the number of return cases is quite exceptional.

The significance of these figures is lessened by the facts:

- 1.—That the families of cases nursed at home are smaller;
- 2.—That their houses are larger and more carefully kept;
- 3.—That the patient's friends are more intelligent, and take more pains to follow out instructions as to the avoidance of contact.

One is inclined to believe that where a child can have a comfortable room for its isolation, and its parents are intelligent, then it is best to have it nursed at home."

I should be inclined to suspect that the doctor's idea of a "comfortable room for isolation" would not be satisfied by the accommodation available in the average Glossop cottage.

As to contacts of cases returning from hospital—when infected they are called return cases. It is considered that the patients get the infection from other cases into their ears, noses, &c., and carry it home.

I consider that we get very few cases of infection from cases returning from Gamesley. I generally attribute it to the fact that in fine weather the children, when recovering, can get out into the wood, play about, and get disinfected by the fresh air of an open locality.

This view of the matter is rendered more probable by children kept indoors at the hospital, for stormy weather or other reason, taking the infection home with them. We have had at least one case of this.

I think we may take it as settled, that in the circumstances of our district, Gamesley Hospital is a most effective agent in limiting epidemics of Scarlet Fever.

There is, besides, an economic aspect of hospital isolation. No doubt the hospital is an expense to the ratepayers, but surely not as great an expense as nursing the patients at home. Then removal often enables people to get to their work, and avoids dislocation of the work of the town.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

We have had 10 cases of Diphtheria in 1905, against 25 cases of Diphtheria in 1904, and 22 cases of Diphtheria and 8 of Membranous Croup in 1903.

I think the use of Antitoxin has now become an established treatment for these diseases.

We had no deaths in 1905.

TYPHOID FEVER.

We have had 14 cases of this disease in 1905, against 14 in 1904; 19 in 1903; 37 in 1902; 22 in 1901; 34 in 1900; 45 in 1899; and 85 in 1898.

Six cases were removed to hospital.

There were four deaths, two of which took place in hospital.

The tendency to remove the worst cases of Typhoid Fever to hospital, for the sake of the nursing, influences unfavourably the mortality statistics of that institution.

In his report for 1898, Dr. Barwise thus enumerates the preventive 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.

Burning is, of course, the most effective measure.

Strenuous measures are being adopted to improve the condition of ashpits, but, apart from the fact that organic matters thrown into ashpits, when decomposed, become very offensive, (more so in wet ashpits of course), and, in all probability, are capable of contamination with the germs of Typhoid Fever,—the general adoption of ashbins would greatly facilitate the cleanly removal of *other* matters, and would, in fact, assist general sanitation.

The abolition of rubble drains and defective pipe drains is another measure of great importance.

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

The disinfection of houses in which notifiable diseases had occurred has been 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.

DIARRHŒA.

Our mortality from this disease has been lighter in 1905 than it was in 1904.

The disease is now called Diarrhœa when it is considered to be of a zymotic character, and Enteritis when it is regarded more as a common inflammatory affection.

The following table shews the number of deaths in each of the last six years.

		Diarrhœa.		Enteritis.
1900	.....	3	.....	11
1901	.....	4	.....	12
1902	.....	1	.....	5
1903	.....	6	.....	4
1904	.....	13	.....	10
1905	.....	7	.....	8

In previous reports I have mentioned Ballard's view as to the relations between the height of the 4-ft. Earth Thermometer's readings and mortality from Diarrhœa, and Mr. Dickinson has again kindly lent me a chart of the readings taken at the Technical School, but as the mortality was pretty much scattered over the year in 1905, the dates being as follows—February 27th, March 7th, March 24th, May 14th, August 31st, October 10th, and October 20th,—I do not think the relation to Earth Thermometer readings is instructive.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The zymotic death-rates for the last twelve 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
1905	...	...	...	...	0·8

so that the rate for 1905 is the lightest for four years.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The deaths during the last six years were as follows :

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Phthisis.....	41 ... 31 .. 37 ... 39 ... 24 ... 33					
Bronchitis...	35 ... 33 ... 34 ... 28 ... 39 ... 37					
Pneumonia...	38 ... 25 ... 34 ... 17 ... 29 ... 32					
Pleurisy.....	3 ... 3 ... 0 ... 4 ... 3 ... 2					
Other Respir- atory Dis- eases.....	4 ... 3 ... 6 ... 1 .. 2 ... 2					

The Phthisis death-rates for five years were 1·44 in 1901; 1·71 in 1902; 1·81 in 1903; 1·11 in 1904; and 1·53 in 1905.

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

RAINFALL AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1905.

Figures for rainfall kindly supplied by Mr. Garner, of the Waterworks.

Month.	Rainfall in inches.	Phthisis or Con- sumption.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other re- spiratory diseases.
January	2·50	.. 1 ..	4 ...	7 ...	0 ...	0
February	2·16	... 0 ...	8 ...	2 ...	0 ...	0
March.....	4·68	... 5 ...	4 ...	2 ...	0 ...	1
April	3·33	... 4 ...	1 ...	3 ...	0 ...	0
May	0·61	... 2 ...	3 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0
June	3·36	... 5 ...	1 ...	3 ...	0 ..	0
July	2·40	... 5 ...	2 ...	4 ...	0 .	0
August	4·07	... 2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	0 ...	0
September	3·02	... 3 ...	4 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
October	3·96	... 1 ...	0 ...	3 ...	0 ...	0
November	4·46	... 1 ...	3 ...	2 ...	2 ...	1
December	0·98	... 4 ..	5 ...	3 ...	0 ...	0
Totals...	35·53	33	37	32	2	2

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.

The Inspector's Report, which follows mine, under the same cover, gives an account of—

The Scavenging.
Nuisances and their abatement.
Various articles taken for analysis.
Dairies and Cowsheds.
Bake houses.
Slaughter houses.
Offensive Trades.
Lodging-houses.
Drainage.
Smoke Nuisances.
Factories and Workshops.

I have personally visited and inspected defective property, &c., in different parts of the town. It does not seem necessary to give particulars.

WATER SUPPLY.

I have with some persistence advocated a larger water supply.

The Corporation have obtained the use of an additional reservoir, which will, no doubt, put us in a better position for the present.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is an excellent general hospital, provided by the munificence of the late Mr. Daniel Wood.

Our Infectious Hospital, at Gamesley, has been considerably enlarged in recent years, which puts us in a better position for the isolation of infectious diseases.

Quite recently Councillor Edward Partington has, with his usual munificence, presented the town with £30,000 for the construction of a Convalescent Home, and the establishment of a centre for nurses for the use of the sick, who are unable to obtain private nurses.

We also hope that Mr. Partington's scheme will be of educational value, and that teaching in domestic hygiene, and the duties of mothers, may proceed from this centre.

I may mention, in this connection, a hopeful fact. As you may see by reference to Table 1 at the end of this report, the Infantile Death-Rate was in 1905 less than it had been for five years.

The Local Government Board has this year added a fifth table to those to be filled up by the Medical Officer of Health, relating to the deaths of children under one year of age. We hope, when the tables from different districts have been collated, to have further material for the discussion of infantile diseases.

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.

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 1905 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 Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Deaths of 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 Registered	Number	Rate											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
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	51	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						
1904	21526	442	20.5	72	162.9	346	16.0	35	1	6	351	16.3						
Averages for years 1895-1904	21712	538	24.7	88	162.2	405	18.6	35	2	4	375	17.3						
1905	21526	484	22.4	66	136.3	356	16.5	42	4	8	360	16.7						

TABLE II.

**Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1905,
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	...	6414	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
1904	...	6408	104	8403	124	6715	123
Averages of years 1895 to 1904. }		6413	119	8388	147	6882	117
1905	...	6408	108	8403	140	6715	112

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1905.

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.											
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upward	1	2	3	1	2	3
Small-Pox	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria.....	10	1	5	2	1	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	20	..	1	1	14	3	3	5	12	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	106	...	45	6	5	...	31	52	23	23	39	13	
Enteric Fever	14	...	..	6	5	...	5	6	3	2	2	2
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals.... ..	152	1	47	15	26	3	44	68	40	25	42	15	

Isolation Hospital—INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL, GAMESLEY.

TABLE IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1905.
Name of District—GLOSSOP URBAN.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Deaths in or belonging to Localities, (at all ages.)			Total deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and 25 and under 25	25 and 65 and up- wards	All Saints'	St., James'	Hadfield	
Scarlet Fever ...	8	...	5	3	...	...	3	4	1	...
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	7	5	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	...
Enteritis ...	8	5	...	1	...	2	3	5	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Other Septic Diseases...	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	33	...	...	...	7	22	6	15	12	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	24	...	...	...	...	17	10	5	9	1
Bronchitis ...	37	6	1	...	...	11	11	12	14	2
Pneumonia ...	32	5	8	...	2	10	3	11	18	3
Plourisy ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Premature Birth	11	11	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	...
Heart Diseases	43	1	...	...	3	21	16	20	7	9
Accidents ...	11	...	...	1	2	3	3	5	3	5
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
All Other Causes	119	28	4	3	1	37	38	46	35	12
All Causes ...	360	66	21	9	19	136	108	140	112	42

N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Small-pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Other Continued Fever, Cholera, or Plague.

N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Small-pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Croup, Typhus, Other Continued Fever, Cholera, or Plague.

TABLE V. BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP. URBAN DISTRICT.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Enteritis.....	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gastritis, Gastrointes- tinal Catarrh .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premature birth.....	7	...	1	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital defects.....	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Want of breast-milk ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Mar- asmus	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Meningitis	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
Convulsions .....	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Causes .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
	14	2	6	5	27	5	3	4	7	4	1	3	4	3	3	2	66

N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Small-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Croup, Whooping Cough, Injury at Birth, Tuberculous Meningitis, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rickets, Laryngitis, Suffocation, and Overlying.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The Births during 1905 were 241 boys and 243 girls, making a total of 484.

The nett Deaths were 360, giving a difference of 124.

This gives a natural rate of increase of 0·576 per cent., as against 0·422 in 1904; 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	...	...	...	...	22·4
Infantile Death Rate...	...	...	...	...	136·3
General	do.	...	...	...	16·7
All Saints'	do.	...	...	...	16·8
St. James'	do.	...	...	...	16·6
Hadfield	do.	...	...	...	16·6

There were 16 inquests held in the Borough during 1905.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

Duncan J. Mackenzie, M.D.

Loch Maree House,
Glossop,

January 27th, 1906.

The Twenty-Seventh
YEARLY * REPORT

— OF THE —

Inspector of Nuisances,

— FOR THE —

Year ending December 31st, 1905.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I herein submit to you a report of the work done by the Sanitary Department during the year ending December 31st, 1905.

SCAVENGING.

This department is still conducted on the voluntary system. The removal of the excreta under the new arrangement works smoothly and well, and on the whole has given satisfaction. About ten tons more excreta have been removed this year than that during the previous one. This work is now being done by two horses and six men. Very few complaints have been received during the year and those were mostly at the commencement of the new system.

The number of pails or excreta pans continues to increase as the old cesspits and open privies are condemned, the numbers this year being 2,270 as against 2,200 last year. Twenty-five more ashpits have been abolished and thirty-one dustbins substituted for them, making the total number of dustbins on our collecting list to be 194 as against 163 last year. These bins are emptied periodically at a slight loss to the department, which loss will disappear as more bins come into use.

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

The paper nuisance in the streets at the week ends is certainly less since the shopkeepers were notified as to the Bye-law thereon, but still continues to some extent, the market people causing a considerable portion of it. I recommend that Lord Howard be asked to provide some receptacles for the waste straw, paper, etc., that the stall holders on the market ground have to get without, and that these people be notified to use the said receptacles when provided.

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.
44	68	40	152

Cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital :

	All Saints' Ward	St. James' Ward	Hadfield Ward	Total Cases	Previous Year
Scarlet Fever.....	23	39	13	75	54
Typhoid Fever ...	2	2	2	6	4
Small-pox	0	1	0	1	9
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 67

The small-pox case, in my opinion, was a contact case from a neighbouring town. No other case arose from it in this borough.

The deaths at the hospital have been three from scarlet fever with complications, and two from typhoid fever with complications.

During the year Mrs. Fenwick, late Matron, left, and the new Matron, Mrs. Davis, and her husband were appointed on May 17th, 1905.

The number of houses infected by the diseases notified during the year was—Hadfield, 36 ; St. James', 57 ; All Saints', 34 ; Total, 127. Several of the scarlet fever cases occurred in the same house, some being infected when the first case was reported, some taking the disease from a case being retained and nursed at home.

All of 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 where thought necessary, and has been instructed how to use them ; the object being to obtain a thorough cleansing of those houses in the immediate vicinity of those

infected by the infectious diseases as notified to the department. The Librarians of the Public Libraries and owners of the Laundries have been kept informed of the cases of infectious disease, so that precautions might be taken against its spreading through these institutions.

All the infected houses were thoroughly cleaned, the clothing, etc., treated with a solution of carbolic acid and water, and then boiled, and the houses were afterwards disinfected with sulphur dioxide gas.

NEW BATH-ROOM.

A new bath-room and discharge room have been erected at the Isolation Hospital, at Gamesley, for the greater safety against the conveyance of infection by discharged patients. All patients are now discharged after their final bath from a room separate from the hospital wards, where clean non-infected clothing can be put on without contact with the nurses who are in charge of the wards, so that patients can go home without fear of carrying any disease with them.

NUISANCES AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Area of Borough, 3,050 acres.

Population at Census of 1901, 21,526.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1904, 4,928.

Erected, 1905, 13. Dismantled, 0.

Alterations and Additions, 1905, 7.

Description of Nuisances	Verbal & Informal Notices	Legal Notices	Abate-ments.
No disconnection of Waste Pipes	32	—	32
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains	209	—	197
Drains obstructed	87	—	87
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits.....	257	1	251
Insufficient Privy Accommodation	9	—	9
Conversion of Privies to w.c.'s or waste water closets	52	—	52
Surface of Courts and Yards.....	74	—	74
Eaves, Spouts, and Downspouts	141	—	141
Urinals Defective	7	—	7
Water Supply..	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations, principally over- full Ashpits	1307	—	1307
Pigsties	2	—	2
Smoke Nuisances	22	—	22
Overcrowding	2	—	2
Foul Conditions of Houses	53	—	53
Animals Improperly Kept	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals...	2255	1	2237

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

Butter	...	...	..	12
Margarine	...	...	..	2
Cheese	...	...	...	4
Lard	...	...	...	6
Milk	...	...	...	18
Coffee	...	...	...	11
Brandy	...	...	...	2

All the samples were returned as "pure," with the exception of one (coffee) which was adulterated. This was an informal sample, so prosecution could not be instituted in this case. The shopkeeper was warned. These informal samples are obtained for the department by the workmen, their wives, or specially appointed women of the working class, who obtain them as if for their own use without notifying the fact to the salesman that they are for "Analysis."

Number of Infected Beds burned	...	...	...	8
„ „ Mattresses burned	...	...	...	8
„ Lots of Bed and other Clothes boiled and disinfected	...	...	...	307
„ Houses infected	...	...	...	127
„ „ disinfected...	...	...	...	127

Some of the houses were disinfected several times to make sure the disease therein was stamped out. The manner the clothes were disinfected was as follows:—They were first put into a solution of carbolic acid and water, and left therein for two hours or more, were then rinsed out in clean water and boiled, and then washed in the usual way, using carbolic soap in the process. The disinfection of the houses was as follows:—All fire-places and crevices were made up with gummed paper and then sulphur dioxide gas was released into the room, each room being sealed up separately, and a sufficient quantity of the gas liberated therein, according to the size of the room. In case of Small-pox, the rooms were first sprayed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and then treated as above with a double quantity of the gas. This disinfection has proved effective, as no further spread of the infection has taken place in the houses so treated. This work is a severe tax on the time of the Inspectors, as, no doubt, you will understand, when you consider the time each case requires to do

the work effectively. The gas in each case is allowed to remain at least three hours, and where possible for twice that time. The windows and doors are then thrown open, and allowed to remain so as long as possible, till the rooms are required for occupation. The bulk of the cases of infection this year has been from Scarlet Fever, and the greatest cause of its spreading has been from parents sending children from infected houses to school. In most cases of this sort the first case has not been recognised as scarlet fever, by the parents, but has been treated as a cold, influenza, or measles, no medical man being called in for weeks after the onset, in some of the cases. The other cause has been from contact with other cases outside the Borough. In several instances visitors to the town have been taken ill with the disease soon after coming here, and have had to be treated at your Isolation Hospital, at Gamesley. These cases were without doubt already infected, bringing the disease with them.

About 3,050 loads of ashes and other refuse have been removed from ash-bins, ash-pits, and the market, by the department.

About 600 tons of urine and excreta, and butchers' and fish dealers' offal, have been removed.

About 2,270 sanitary pails are now in use in the Borough, these are periodically emptied by the department. Thirty-one more dust-bins have been substituted for ash-pits during the year, the total number now in use which are periodically emptied by the department is 194.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The present number of purveyors of milk, cow-keepers, and dairymen, on the register is 143; most of them reside outside the Borough, and are out of my jurisdiction. Of the

67 cow-keepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk, residing within the Borough, I have visited 61, and have examined the shippens, and dairies, and places where the milk is kept. There is a general improvement this year in these places, and I have had no cause for complaint except in several cases where the cubic capacity according to the Bye-laws has not been complied with. The cow-keepers have not yet become aware how necessary it is, if a pure milk supply is to be maintained, that their animals should be kept clean about the hinder parts of the body. I have complained in a good many cases about this, and the reply has been "do you expect us to groom the cows as we would our horses?" and I have said, "yes, certainly, in fact they should be better groomed if you wish to keep your milk clean." But in these cases I can only remonstrate, I cannot compel.

BAKE-HOUSES.

The number of bake-houses in the Borough (including domestic bake-houses) is 34. I have made 87 visits to them during the year. I found the whole of them in a satisfactory condition, except for untidiness and dirty floors. His Majesty's Inspector notified the authority of 7 cases of want of cleanliness. I visited all the said places and ordered them to be cleaned forthwith, which was done.

There are 8 underground bake-houses in the Borough, (according to the act)—really no baking-room is actually underground but 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."

These have all been granted certificates by the authority. 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 have made 91 visits to these places during the year, to see that the lime-washing and cleansing of them was kept up. On the whole this has been satisfactorily done. Some few of old-established ones are not quite up to the standard, but the owners have promised to do the necessary alterations to put them right.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 9 places coming under this description in the Borough. With one exception they are all connected with the tripe trade. I have only had to complain in three cases, two of which are now giving satisfaction, the other is in hand, and will be put right as soon as possible. I have made 37 visits to these places during the year.

LODGING-HOUSES.

There are three registered ones in the Borough. These are under the supervision of the Chief Constable, who reports to you thereon. I have made 35 visits to these places during the year, to inspect their sanitary arrangements. Several alterations are in hand for the betterment of the same, and will be done as soon as the weather will permit.

DRAINAGE.

Your Surveyor does this work by his department's workmen, with the exception of small alterations. He has kindly supplied me with the following information, *i.e.*, 48 houses have been re-sewered or drained, 57 more houses have been connected with the main sewers, making a total of 105 houses drained during the year. He has also further extended the main sewers at Waterside, and at Padfield, and has in hand an extension to Woodcock Road, from Sheffield Road. The Sanitary department has had done under its supervision the amendment of the defects in the drainage from houses, and also the putting in and fixing of waste water closets. This department has also tested 350 stench traps, yard drains, house drains, and sewers, has reported on their condition, and has had the defects found out remedied.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

During the year several complaints have been received about nuisances from workshop and small factory chimneys. The people causing the nuisances have been warned, and where structural alterations were necessary these have been made.

Owing to many complaints, I have had the large factory chimneys under observation for several months. At the beginning of these observations I found that nearly the whole of these were throwing out dense volumes of black smoke. I reported to the Authority this fact, and have been instructed to obtain information of what the neighbouring towns were doing to cause the abatement of this nuisance. At the meeting of the Authority on December 13th, 1905, I submitted the following information:

TOWN.	Black Smoke Emission not to exceed in 1 hour	Emission at any one period during the hour	REMARKS
Manchester	4 minutes	1 minute.	
Salford	6 „	No period.	
Bury	10 „	„	
Hyde .....	...	„	Dealt with as Nuis- ances as cases arise.
Stalybridge	10 „	„	
Middleton	10 „	„	
Ashton-under-Lyne	8 „	„	
Dukinfield	12 „	„	
Bolton	5 „	„	Emissions of less than half a minute not counted.
Sheffield	2 to 6 „	„	
Wigan	8 „	„	
Stockport .....	...	„	Each case dealt with on its merits.
Mossley .....	...	„	No regulations.

An authoritative committee has been appointed to consider the matter, and report as to what time limits shall be fixed in this Borough, prosecutions to take place after infringement of the same.

The very fact of taking these steps has had the effect of limiting the emission of black smoke from the large factory chimneys in the town by quite 30 per cent., a very great amendment over the old order of things, even as late as November last. I hope this amendment will continue, and shall be glad when I get the time limit fixed. I hope the Committee will approve of the *Half-hourly Observations*, as I find it very irksome to be watching for an hour at a time. I could then get observations of two chimneys in the hour, instead of only one as at present. At the present time it takes nearly half a day to observe the emission from the chimneys of some of the larger works. This is too long, as other work has to be put off to get time to make these observations.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are now 115 Workshops and Domestic Workshops, and 2 Laundries and 60 Factories on the register. To these places I have made 205 visits during the year. I have received from His Majesty's Factory Inspector, through your Town Clerk, 11 notices of work requiring attention from the Authority, all of which have been, or are being, dealt with, with one exception—that of Mellor's Ironworks—bad privy accommodation. These works are now closed, and the work does not need to be done unless they are opened again.

The work required to visit the whole of these places four times each year, and thoroughly inspect them, would take up quite three months out of the year. I am doing what I can in the matter, but this portion of my work is on the increase, and takes up a considerable amount of time.

So far as I have been able to inspect these places, I have found them fairly satisfactory. Improvements in the cleaning, ventilation, and in sanitary conveniences have been made where found necessary. The Act is comparatively of recent date, and alterations will have to be made to meet its requirements, as new workshops come into being in the Borough.

HOME WORK.

There is no home work in the meaning of the Act in this district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

BIRD NEST COTTAGE,
PRIMROSE LANE,
GLOSSOP,

Certified Inspector,
Assoc. San. Inst.