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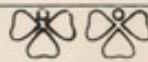
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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health


AND

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

GLOSSOP :

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GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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

GENTLEMEN,

At the commencement of a New Year I again beg leave to present to you my report on the Sanitation of the Borough.

I think I may safely say that the most important event from a public health point of view in Glossop during the past year was the generous donation by Councillor Partington to the Borough of £30,000 for founding a Convalescent Home for those in the Borough not able to pay for all the requisites of convalescence; the Convalescent Home to be combined with a home for district nurses.

The exact combination is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, unique, but I see no reason why it should not prove a success, and, further I see no reason why it should not form a model for similar departures in other towns.

Last year I wrote with regard to it :

“ 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.”

All right-minded people must agree in wishing that those district nurses may be of the greatest use possible to the community, and that something may be done to reduce our all too great Infantile Mortality.

Practical teaching conveyed through them, combined with teaching of a practical sort conveyed by the Education Authority, ought to effect some reformation.

At the National Conference held in London on the subject of Infant Mortality a resolution was adopted urging the Education Department to add to their scheme for the training of girls special instruction in regard to the rearing of infants.

I think it will not be denied that the most important service in the teaching way nurses can render is to mothers and children, who, we must not forget, are the men and women of the next generation, after the accoucheur has left and before the services of the physician are required.

I refer, of course, to teaching the mothers, but even the children may be taught to look for their nourishment at proper and regular times.

Indeed at that time it is possible that a well-instructed nurse may, as far as attention, management and, above all, cleanliness are concerned, be able to do more than a medical man can in the short time he is able to devote to each case.

In this connection I may mention that the County Council are doing a good work by their lectures to midwives, imparting knowledge which it is hoped will be passed on to the parents of the children.

Dr. Barwise also distributes leaflets on the feeding of children, which are well worthy of attention, and of aid in their distribution.

An enumeration of the chief dangers to which child life is exposed will show what has to be guarded against.

It is to be noted at the outset that the breast-fed infant is not exposed to nearly as many dangers as the hand-fed.

Milk is the best nourishment for child life, but unfortunately it is also good nourishment for germ life. Germs of various sorts grow luxuriantly in milk.

Apart from the fact that human milk is the best food for the human infant, it will be easily understood that access of germs can in no way be so well prevented as by the passage of the milk direct from the breast of a healthy mother to the mouth of a healthy infant.

I propose, therefore, to enumerate the dangers to the two classes of infants separately.

The breast-fed infant may be infected from

- (1) A diseased condition of the mother affecting her milk.
- (2) A septic condition of the mother's breast.
- (3) A foul condition of its own mouth.
- (4) A foul condition of the dummy teat or other agent used for keeping it in good humour when not sucking the breast.

N.B. - The dummy teat must be entirely condemned.

The hand-fed child may be affected by unsuitable food, but when milk is the food used the dangers are :

- (1) An unhealthy condition of the cow or other animal producing it affecting the milk.

- (2) Sepsis from a filthy condition of the cow's udder.

- (3) Dirt falling from the cow into the milk.

- (4) Impure hands of the milker.

- (5) Impurities getting into the milk from the cow-shed.

- (6) Impurities getting into the milk on its way to the customer :

- (a) Impure vessels.

- (b) Dust getting into the milk.

- (7) Altered condition of the milk due to the above before delivery.

- (8) Impure vessels supplied by the customer for the reception of the milk.

I think a good deal of emphasis must be laid on this cause, as a very little decomposing milk left from a previous day might set the new milk wrong.

(9) Impurities getting into the milk at the home of the customer. As these may be floating in the air, ventilation and cleaning of store places, and removal of souring milk from the proximity of fresh are important, as well as covering up the fresh milk.

(10) An impure condition of the bottle, or teat used by the nurse.

It is clear that the hand-fed child cannot with every precaution get pure, freshly-drawn milk kept from decomposition by the vital agencies of the female breast, as is possible in the case of the breast-fed infant.

Notwithstanding all these dangers, however, attendant upon milk, there is no doubt that, if a child must be hand fed, milk is generally the best and safest food for it. Artificial foods bring in their own dangers.

The moral of it all is, in the first place, that the mother should have very good reasons before she deprives her infant of the sustenance natural to it, and, in the second place, that no effort should be spared, either by individual care or public sanitation, to prevent contamination of milk used for hand-fed children.

I suppose I need hardly point out that the rearing of healthy children is for the interest of the public at large, as well as for that of the individual family.

The grown man may resist unfavourable influences, but the child is still in the formative stage.

The above remarks apply chiefly to the *food* of the child, but, of course, many points in general management have to be attended to.

INFLUENCE OF SCHOOLS.

There is no doubt that the management of schools has a great deal to do with the physical as well as the moral and intellectual development of our young people. In my report for 1904 I went pretty fully into this question. A Medical Officer of Schools is certainly a great desideratum, but in his absence the schoolmasters should, and no doubt do what they can in the matter. Too much must not be expected from men whose attention is so much directed to other studies. As I have already stated, I dealt with this question pretty fully in my report for 1904, but I may be allowed here to give a summary of the chief requirements. The education of female youth in domestic hygiene and the rearing of infants has been already touched upon, but our attention here is more directed to the personal requirements of the scholars.

(1) Physical exercises.

(2) The observation of children not fitted for active exercises.

Any undue fatigue, or unusual breathlessness after active exercise should indicate caution in persisting with the exercises. They might be injurious or even dangerous.

(3) Avoidance of faulty positions, which might lead to curvature of the spine or other deformity. For this purpose a seat with a proper support for the back and a writing desk of a suitable height are required.

In this connection it may be noted that as we write with the right hand, and from left to right, writing desks should be illuminated from the left.

(4) Observation of defects of eyesight.

Short sight or long sight would be indicated by the abnormal distance at which the page would be held from the eye, as well as by the frowning aspect of children struggling to see under difficulties.

Headache should be noted in this connection.

(5) Observation of throat affections. The open mouth, mouth breathing, or a vacant expression should cause suspicion.

(6) Undue timidity requires judicious treatment, as well as protection from the assaults of the wicked.

(7) It must be remembered that deficient intelligence may be more a child's misfortune than his fault.

(8) It may be noted that healthy expansion of the lungs may be obtained at the expense of a little noise some times.

(9) I suppose I need only mention the necessity for observation of infectious disease, and any other disease that may give indications of its presence.

These are, I think, the chief points that might not occur to the lay mind.

There are, of course, others that are evident.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

I beg to submit a table giving the weekly incidence of the notifiable diseases during the year 1906.

You will observe with satisfaction that we had no Small-pox in 1906.

The disease was, however, prevalent in our neighbourhood, and a letter stating the most prominent symptoms and giving advice was sent to lodging-house keepers, and appeared in the local papers on January 5th, 1906.

Weekly Record of Infectious Diseases during the year 1906.

Week ending		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membran- ous Croup		Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.				
January	6th.....	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	..	0		
„	13th.....	4	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1		
„	20th.....	9	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0		
„	27th.....	3	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
February	3rd ...	8	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
„	10th ...	3	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	17th ...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
„	24th ...	3	...	2	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
March	3rd	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	10th	2	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„	17th	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	24th ...	6	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	31st	12	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0
April	7th.....	4	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	14th.....	5	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	21st.....	4	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	28th	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
May	5th	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	12th	1	..	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
„	19th	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	26th	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
June	2nd.....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	9th.....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	16th.....	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	..	0
„	23rd.....	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	30th.....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
July	7th	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	14th	3	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
„	21st	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0

Week ending	Scarlet			Membran-			Typhoid		Puerperal		
	Fever.	Diphtheria	ous Croup	[Fever.	Fever.	Erysipelas.					
July 28th	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
August 4th	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„ 11th	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 18th	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„ 25th .. .	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
September 1st...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	..	0
„ 8th ..	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 15th...	4	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 22nd..	3	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0
„ 29th...	2	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
October 6th	8	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 13th ..	4	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	0
„ 20th ...	3	...	1	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	1
„ 27th ...	4	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
November 3rd...	1	...	1	..	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 10th...	6	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 17th...	6	...	3	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	2
„ 24th ..	7	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
December 1st...	13	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
„ 8th...	11	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„ 15th...	7	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	..	0
„ 22nd...	15	...	1	..	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
„ 29th...	13	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0

SCARLET FEVER.

Towards the close of 1906 this disease assumed an epidemic form, and a Special Report was prepared by me.

I do not think it necessary to recapitulate what was said in that report.

We had 208 cases of the disease in 1906, against 106 in 1905; 87 in 1904; 44 in 1903; 118 in 1902; 160 in 1901; 91 in 1900; 56 in 1899; and 249 cases in 1898.

135 cases were sent to Gamesley Hospital, against 75 in the previous year.

There were 7 deaths, of which 2 occurred in Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

We had 18 cases of Diphtheria in 1906, against 10 in 1905; 25 in 1904; and 22 cases of Diphtheria and 8 of Membranous Croup in 1903.

There were 4 deaths in 1906.

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

TYPHOID FEVER.

We had 14 cases of Typhoid Fever in 1906, against 14 in 1905; 14 in 1904; 19 in 1903; 37 in 1902; 22 in 1901; 34 in 1900; 45 in 1899; and 85 in 1898.

7 cases were removed to Hospital.

There were 2 deaths 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) 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.

MEASLES.

This disease prevailed in All Saints' and St. James' Wards from May to August.

At the end of October there was so severe an outbreak at Brookfield in Hadfield Ward that Brookfield School had to be closed from November 1st to November 19th.

There were 10 deaths from the disease—7 in All Saints, 1 in St. James, and 2 in Hadfield.

It is singular how waves of this disease pass over districts. If any thing can arrest it it is closing schools, for the late period of the attack at which it is often recognized renders it impossible to exclude all infected cases.

DIARRHŒA.

The cases of this disease are now classified under Diarrhœa when they are of a Zymotic character, and under Enteritis when it is considered to be of a simple inflammatory character.

In its fatal form it is essentially a disease of childhood, or sometimes of old age, and indeed it is essentially a disease of milk contamination.

Of the 24 deaths from Diarrhœa this year 17 were of children under one year of age and six others under five. One case was over sixty-five.

The mortality is found to be much the greatest in hand-fed children, and Dr. Barwise finds (1906 report, page 10) that it is from four to five and a half times as fatal in urban or mining districts as it is in rural districts.

Unfortunately we have had more deaths this year than we have had for many years, as may be seen from the following table:—

DEATHS.

	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.
1900	3	11
1901	4	12
1902	1	5
1903	6	4
1904	13	10
1905	7	8
1906	24	2

The key to the cause of the mortality may be found by enumerating the months in which the deaths occurred. They were as follows:—

	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.
May	0	1
July	1	0
August	3	1
September	12	0
October	5	0
November	1	0
December	2	0

It was held by Ballard that Diarrhœa mortality did not begin to increase until the four-foot earth thermometer registered 56° , and that it was highest when the reading was highest. The above table neither quite agrees with his view nor quite disagrees with it. From earth thermometer readings, kindly lent me by Mr. Dickinson, of the Technical School, I find that the earth thermometer registered 60° on August 13th, and fell almost regularly to 56° on October 11th and 12th.

A more significant fact, however, may be observed from a subsequent table. September, in which most of the deaths occurred, had the lowest rainfall of the year. A low rainfall with warm soil promotes dust and flies, and flies go for all sorts of filth to articles of food without even wiping their feet upon the mat.

The connection of flies with Diarrhœa has been carefully worked out by Dr. Niven, of Manchester.

Of course the remedies are: Boiling milk and water, special care of articles of diet, watering streets, and special attention to general sanitation in times of heat and drought, and as far as possible destruction of flies.

Letters giving advice were published in the local papers on August 16th and September 14th.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

I am sorry to say that through the deaths due to Measles and Diarrhœa the Zymotic mortality was rather heavy in 1906. The rates for ten years were as follows:—

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
1906	...	...	...	...	...	2·2

PHTHISIS AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

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

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Phthisis.	41 ...	31 ..	37 ..	39 ...	24 ...	33 ...	31
Bronchitis	35 ...	33 ...	34 ...	28 ...	39 ..	37 ...	21
Pneumonia ...	38 ...	25 ...	34 ...	17 ...	29 ...	32 ...	35
Pleurisy.....	3 ...	3 ...	0 ..	4 ...	3 ...	2 ..	0
Other Res- piratory Diseases... }	4 ...	3 ...	6 ...	1 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2

The Phthisis death-rates for the six years were: 1·44 in 1901; 1·71 in 1902; 1·81 in 1903; 1·11 in 1904; 1·53 in 1905; and 1·44 in 1906.

In order that you may study the relation of rainfall to respiratory diseases, I present you the following table, the rainfall numbers in which were kindly supplied by Mr. Garner, of the Waterworks :—

RAINFALL AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1906.

	Rainfall in Inches.	Phthisis or Con- sumption.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Res- piratory Diseases.					
January.....	4.65	...	0	...	2	...	5	...	0	..	0
February	3.25	...	3	...	2	...	6	...	0	...	1
March	3.64	...	2	...	7	...	0	...	0	..	0
April	1.99	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	0	...	0
May	5.59	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	0	...	0
June	1.65	...	0	...	1	...	3	...	0	...	0
July	2.42	...	3	...	0	..	1	...	0	...	1
August	3.68	...	3	...	0	..	1	...	0	...	0
September ...	1.47	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	0	...	0
October.....	5.94	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	0	..	0
November.....	5.45	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	0	...	0
December	4.13	...	2	...	1	..	1	...	0	..	0

It should be remembered that Phthisis or 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 accompanies mine, gives an account of—

The Scavenging.

His work in connection with Infectious Disease.

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.

During the year I personally inspected various properties, and I also paid visits when unrecognized infectious diseases were suspected.

In October, accompanied by the Surveyor, I visited property at Woolley Bridge, and reported to you thereon.

WATER SUPPLY.

You 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 of recent years, but its resources have been severely taxed by the epidemic of Scarlet Fever.

ADOPTED ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act (1889), 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 in 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, etc., (8) Telegraph and Telephone Wires, (9) Hackney Carriages, (10) School Attendance, (11) and (12) Omnibuses, (13) Pleasure Grounds, (14) Public Baths, (15) Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Glossop and the Prevention of Nuisances; (16) Bye-laws for the Regulation of Offensive Trades; and (17) 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 1906 and previous Years.
Name of District---GLOSSOP URBAN.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions 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.
		Num- ber.	Rate.	Under one year of age.	At all ages.		Num- ber.				Rate.		
					Num- ber.	Rate per 1000 Births Regi- stered.						Num- ber.		Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3050 21526 4881 44
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	21626	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	...
1905	21526	484	22.4	66	136.3	356	16.5	42	4	8	360	16.7	...
Averages for years 1896-1905	21659	524	24.1	83	158.1	398	18.3	36	2	5	372	17.2	...
1906	21526	482	22.3	70	145.2	382	17.7	41	3	8	387	17.9	...

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1906 and previous years.

Name of District---GLOSSOP URBAN.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	All Saints' Ward.		St. James' Ward.		Hadfield Ward.	
	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.
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
1905... ..	6408	108	8403	140	6715	112
Averages of years 1896 to 1905	6411	121	8394	144	6819	115
1906... ..	6408	137	8403	149	6715	99

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1906.
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 Ages—Years.												
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	1 All Saints'	2 St. James'	3 Had-field	1 All Saints'	2 St. James'	3 Had-field.
Diphtheria	18	...	5	9	2	2	...	10	8	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	19	2	...	1	1	12	3	6	5	8	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	208	6	79	97	17	9	...	64	71	73	46	48	41
Enteric Fever ...	14	...	1	3	2	8	...	4	7	3	2	5	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	261	8	85	110	24	31	3	84	93	84	48	53	41

Isolation Hospital---INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL, GAMESLEY.

TABLE IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the year 1906.
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.	N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Small-pox, Typhus Fever, Other Continued Fever, Cholera, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Pleurisy, Venereal Diseases, Suicides, or Rheumatic Fever.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	All Saints'	St. James'	Hadfield.	
Measles ...	10	2	7	1	...	...	...	7	1	2	...
Scarlet Fever ...	7	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	...
Whooping Cough...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Croup ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	...
Diarrhoea ...	24	17	6	...	...	1	1	9	14	1	...
Enteritis ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	6	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	31	...	...	4	8	19	...	14	13	4	...
Other Tubercular Diseases*	14	5	2	5	...	2	...	2	7	4	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	27	...	...	...	...	21	6	4	12	11	...
Bronchitis ...	21	3	2	...	...	5	11	7	8	6	...
Pneumonia*	35	7	6	1	...	15	6	15	13	6	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	...
Premature Birth ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	41	...	...	1	1	18	21	16	14	11	...
Accidents ...	6	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	3	2	...
All Other Causes ...	133	23	9	3	2	41	55	41	52	40	17
All Causes ...	387	70	40	19	16	137	105	137	149	99	41

* 1 case each of no fixed abode—total, 2.

TABLE V. BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP. URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1906.

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 one year.
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	17
Premature Birth ...	1	3	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital Defects ...	4	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Causes ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	7	6	3	1	17	11	7	9	7	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	70

N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Small-pox, Diphtheria: Croup, Whooping Cough, Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh, Injury at Birth, Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica, Syphilis, or Suffocation, over-lying.

BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES.

The births during 1906 were 247 boys and 235 girls, making a total of 482.

The nett deaths were 387, giving a difference of 95.

This gives a natural increase of 0·441 per cent., as against 0·576 in 1905 ; 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 ...	...	...	...	22·3
Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	145·2
General „	...	...	...	17·9
All Saints' „	...	...	...	21·3
St. James' „	...	...	...	17·7
Hadfield „	...	...	...	14·7

There were 10 inquests during 1906.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Loch Maree House,

Glossop,

March 6th, 1907.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
YEARLY REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

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 for the year ended December 31st. 1906.

SCAVENGING.

No alteration of the system has taken place during the year,
and but few complaints thereon have reached the Sanitary
Inspector. All those received have been dealt with satisfactorily
as far as possible.

About 160 tons more offal, urine and excreta have been
removed this year than was removed during the previous one,
principally owing to the influx of a large number of workers on
the railway extensions and their families into the Borough during

the year. This work is now taking three horses and eight men, instead of two horses and six men as last year, the extra team filling up their work by carting ashes, etc., when not required to do nightsoil work.

The number of sanitary excreta pans this year has increased from 2270 to 2330. Sixty-two ashpits have been abolished during the year, and ashbins substituted for them, making the total bins in use 278, as against 194 last year. These bins are emptied periodically at a slight loss to the authority, who have fixed the price at 3s. 3d. for a cottage and 6s. 6d. for a villa residence per annum, cleared once a fortnight. This has made a great improvement on the old ashpits where it has been adopted, and is most certainly a step in the right direction.

The whole, or at least the greater portion, of the excreta and offal is carted to the sewage outfall works, and is there dealt with by your surveyor.

The paper nuisance in the streets at the week ends still continues.

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 follows:—

All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total.	Last Year.
84	93	84	261	152

The increase is caused by the severe outbreak of Scarlet Fever.

Cases treated at Gamesley Isolation Hospital :

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total Cases.	Previous Year.
Scarlet Fever...	46	48	41	135	75
Typhoid Fever..	2	5	0	7	6
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	48	53	41	142	82

The deaths at the Hospital have been two from Typhoid and three from Scarlet Fever, all of them complicated from other causes.

The number of houses infected by the diseases notified during the year was: All Saints', 70; St. James', 74; and Hadfield, 64; there being also besides these 19 cases of Erysipelas and 2 cases of Puerperal Fever, making the total 229. Several cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the same house, either all notified about the same time, or in houses where cases were being nursed at home when others of the family caught the disease. These numbered 62 cases from 26 houses, leaving 203 houses where no second case occurred.

This shows without doubt the advantage of the early removal of such cases and the isolation thereof at your Gamesley Hospital.

In all cases where early notification and immediate removal took place there were no second cases in the same houses, although such cases were removed from amongst large families from such places as Bernard, Chapel, and Kershaw Streets; but where delay in notification occurred, in several instances two or more cases were notified together, and in many houses where cases were treated at home other cases arose through contact with the infection from the other patients therein.

All the cases were visited several times by myself and assistant. Disinfection has been carried out in every case. 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.

The general public has been supplied by the department with disinfectants where thought necessary, and instructions given how they were to be used, so as to obtain a thorough cleansing of the houses of the persons who had been in contact with cases of infectious diseases as notified to the department.

The Librarians of the Public Libraries and the owners of the Laundries, and also the Pawnbrokers in some cases, have been kept informed of the cases of infectious disease, so that precautions might be taken against its spreading through these institutions.

Several improvements have been made at the Hospital and more are required. I would recommend a bath-room and lavatories with w.c. to be erected and connected with the small-pox block. Also, a block is required for convalescent patients, as the present accommodation is inadequate and not fitted up for such patients. The staff block could be built along with this one, and proper arrangements made for the Laundry and disinfection work necessary at such an institution. The present conditions are very primitive; in fact, the whole Hospital arrangements ought to be overhauled and brought up to more modern lines. The Hospital has done good work in the past, and is doing it now, as you are well aware, but the staff are working under serious difficulties, owing to the want of more modern conveniences.

NUISANCES AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Area of Borough, 3,050.

Population at Census of 1901, 21,526.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1905, 4941.

Erected 1906, Houses, 29 ; Shops, 3 ; Bakeries, 2 ; Workshops, 2 ;
Library, 1 ; Church, 1.

Alterations and additions, 9 ; Dismantled, 1.

Description of Nuisances.	Verbal & Informal Notices.	Legal Notices.	Abate- ments.
No disconnection of Waste Pipes ...	29	—	29
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains ...	240	—	229
Drains Obstructed	76	—	76
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits ...	263	—	260
Insufficient Privy Accommodation ...	11	—	10
Conversion of Privies to w.c.'s or Waste Water Closets	65	—	65
Surface of Courts and Yards	83	—	83
Eaves, Spouts, and Downspouts ...	119	—	119
Urinals Defective	19	—	19
Water Supply	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations, principally Overfull Ashpits	1393	—	1393
Pigsties .. .	3	—	3
Smoke Nuisances	38	—	38
Overcrowding	2	—	2
Foul Condition of Houses	61	—	61
Animals Improperly Kept	2	—	2
Totals ...	2404		2389

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

Butter	..	...	...	...	12
Lard	...	...	...	...	5
Milk	...	...	...	...	11
Rice...	...	...	...	...	4
Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	10
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	4
Pepper	...	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					50

All the samples were returned as pure except one sample of milk. In this case the analyst advised that no prosecution should be taken, but the dealer be cautioned, as the sample was not very bad. A many samples were taken by various agents informally so that the dealers should have no knowledge of the matter. I had a good many samples of tinned meats purchased, and a many samples of milk submitted to me besides the above, and the same were tested and found good.

The number of beds burned were	...	3
„ mattresses burned were	...	6

These were dealt with at the request of the owners, who did not ask to be compensated.

The number of houses infected was...	...	229
„ „ disinfected	...	229

The whole of the infected bedding and other clothes in these houses was boiled and disinfected after being steeped for two hours or more in a solution of Carbolic Acid and water. The

houses were disinfected with Sulphur Dioxide Gas. The outbreak of Scarlet Fever has caused the Inspector and his assistant a great amount of extra work above the normal, and has been, and seems likely to be, a very trying time for the department.

About 3000 loads of ashes and other refuse have been removed from ash-bins, ash-pits, and the market by the department.

About 675 tons of excreta and urine and butchers' and fish-dealers' offal have been removed during the year.

About 2330 sanitary pails are periodically emptied by the department.

Eighty-five more dust-bins have been substituted for ash-pits during the year. The number now in use and being periodically emptied by the department is 278.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The present number of purveyors of milk, cow-keepers, and dairymen on the register is 145. Most of them reside outside the Borough, and are beyond my jurisdiction. I have visited 53 out of the 67 whose residence is within the Borough. I found no cause of complaint, except for the dirty condition of the cow-houses and of the cows themselves. A great improvement is required in these matters, as a many of the owners are not yet alive to the great necessity there is for cleanliness if the milk supply is to be a pure one. I intend to see to these matters as soon as I can spare time for it.

BAKE-HOUSES.

The number of these in the Borough (including domestic bake-houses) is 34. I have made 63 visits to them during the year. I found them in a satisfactory condition, except for untidiness and unswept floors. His Majesty's Inspector notified the department of several cases of want of cleanliness. In each case I visited the places and had them put right forthwith.

There are seven underground bake-houses in the Borough (according to the Act). Really no baking-room is actually underground, but as some portion of the premises is more than 3 feet below the ground adjoining, such places have to be classified as underground.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough is 23. I have made 62 visits to these places during the year. The whole of them have been kept fairly clean. In seven cases I ordered them to be limewashed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are ten places coming under this description in the Borough. With one exception they are all connected with the tripe trade. I have had to complain in five cases, four of which are now satisfactory. I have made 23 visits to these places during the year.

LODGING-HOUSES.

There are three registered ones in the Borough. They are under the supervision of the Chief Constable, who reports to you thereon. I have made 22 visits to these places during the year, and have caused several sanitary improvements to be made to the accommodation for sanitary purposes.

DRAINAGE.

Your Surveyor superintends this work, except small alterations, and he has kindly supplied me with the following information, *i.e.*, two new sewers have been put down by his department, 43 houses have been drained or re-sewered, 41 houses have been connected with new sewerage system, 40 new houses, shops, urinals, etc., have also been connected therewith. All the old stone drains are being done away with as they are found and pipe drains put down instead.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

A great improvement has been made in the emission of dense black smoke. Thirty-eight observations were made during the year, and cautions were given to those offending.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are now 127 workshops and domestic workshops and 2 laundries and 61 factories on the register. To these places I have made 267 visits during the year. I have received through your Town Clerk notices of work requiring attention sent by His Majesty's Factory Inspector, all of which have been dealt with.

The work required to visit these places several times a year is very considerable, and I have done what I could find time to do; but owing to the severe outbreak of Scarlet Fever during the last two months of the year I have not visited as many as I wished to do.

As far as I have been able to inspect these places I have found them fairly satisfactory. Various improvements have been made in ventilation, cleanliness, and sanitary conveniences during the year.

HOME WORK.

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

Certified Inspector,

Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

Bird Nest Cottage,
Primrose Lane.

