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GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

GLOSSOP :

W. H. Irlam and Co., Ltd., Printers, 1, Surrey Street.

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— **GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.** —

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1909.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to report on the Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Glossop during the year 1909.

The Borough of Glossop is situated on the slope of the Peak of Derbyshire. Though at a considerable elevation (from five to six hundred feet) above the level of the sea, it is mainly in a valley surrounded by hills. The St. James and All Saints' Wards are in the valley, through which the Glossop Brook flows to join the Etherow. Brookfield and Woolley Bridge, portions of Hadfield Ward, are at the junction of Glossop Brook with the Etherow, while the main portion of Hadfield Ward is on the Etherow, separated from St. James' and All Saints' Wards by an elevation which forms a sparsely-inhabited break of about a mile between the two portions of the Borough. Padfield, a portion of Hadfield Ward, is, with the exception of Platt Street, which is at the foot of the hill, on an elevation overlooking Hadfield proper.

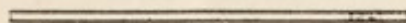
Area	...	...	...	...	...	3050 Acres.
Land (estimated at)	...	...	...	...	...	3033 „
Water	„	„	...	...	...	17 „
Population (Census 1891)	...	...	...	...	...	22414
„	„	1901	...	...	...	21526
„	(estimated for 1909)	...	...	...	...	22238
Inhabited Houses (Census 1891)	...	...	...	...	...	4829
„	„	„	1901	...	...	4881
„	„	(Estimate for 1909)	...	...	...	4897
New Houses Erected during the Year...	...	...	...	...	...	17

RATEABLE VALUE.

To Borough Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£84955
„ General District Rate...	...	...	...	...	...	£80304

General District Rate, 2/10 in the £.

Assessable Value, £80,304.



The Births during 1909 were 246 boys and 222 girls, making a total of 468.

The nett Deaths were 332, giving a difference of 136.

This gives a natural rate of increase of 0·611 per cent, as against 0·617 in 1908, 0·541 in 1907, 0·441 in 1906, 0·567 in 1905, 0·442 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. Until 1907, it was not considered to be justifiable to calculate on an increasing population. On consultation with the gentlemen who collect the rates (to whom my thanks are due) it was considered right for that year to increase the estimated population to 21,800. After similar consultation, it has been decided that the estimates should be increased by 1 per cent in each year from that date.

In this way we get—

	Census Population.	1909 Population.
The Borough	21526	22238
All Saints'	6408	6560
St. James'	8403	8673
Hadfield... ..	6715	7062

This gives us :—

Population	22,238
Birth Rate	21·05 per 1000 of population
Infantile Death Rate ...	130·34 per 1000 births
General	14·93 „ „ population
All Saints'	15·70 „ „ „
St. James'	16·37 „ „ „
Hadfield	11·99 „ „ „
Zymotic	1·75 „ „ „
Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa	0·31 „ „ „
Phthisis	0·81 „ „ „

There were 27 sudden deaths and 22 inquests in 1909.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and Previous Years.
NAME OF DISTRICT—GLOSSOP URBAN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-registered Residents in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water 3033)	Total Population at all Ages ...	Number of Inhabited Houses ...	Average Number of Persons per House ...
		Num-ber.	Rate.	Num-ber.	Rate.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered				At all Ages.					
										Num-ber.	Rate.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	21526	4881	44
1899	21704	522	24.0	83	159.0	407	18.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	21615	544	25.1	69	126.8	386	17.8	33	4	6	388	17.9	...	...	...
1901	21526	494	22.9	81	163.9	366	17.0	25	2	4	368	17.1	...	...	...
1902	21526	461	21.4	67	145.3	402	18.6	37	3	1	400	18.5	...	...	...
1903	21526	519	24.1	74	142.5	366	17.0	45	2	5	369	17.1	...	...	...
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	...	...	...
1906	21526	482	22.3	70	145.2	382	17.7	41	3	8	387	17.9	...	...	...
1907	21800	470	21.5	63	134.0	348	15.9	36	2	6	352	16.1	...	...	...
1908	22018	486	22.0	81	166.6	347	15.7	35	3	6	350	15.8	...	...	...
Averages for years 1899-1908	21629	490	22.6	72	148.2	370	17.0	36	2	5	369	17.0	...	...	...
1909	22238	468	21.0	61	130.3	330	14.8	38	2	4	332	14.9	...	...	...

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 and Previous Years.

NAME OF DISTRICT—BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	All Saints' Ward.		St. James' Ward.		Hadfield Ward.	
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.
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
1906	6408	137	8403	149	6715	99
1907	6432	96	8503	139	6865	115
1908	6496	128	8588	135	6933	87
Average of years } 1899 to 1908 ...)	6420	117	8429	141	6780	108
1909	6560	103	8673	142	7002	84

TABLE III,
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1909.
NAME OF DISTRICT—BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1 All Saints'	2 St. James'.	3 Hadfield	Total Cases removed to Hospital	1 All Saints'	2 St. James'.	3 Hadfield	Total Cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	14	...	...	2	...	8	4	8	4	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	242	5	83	139	11	4	...	92	113	37	61	81	19	161	
Enteric Fever	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	
Puerperal Fever.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals...	264	5	86	143	12	14	4	103	119	42	61	82	19	162	

TABLE IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.
NAME OF DISTRICT—GLOSSOP BOROUGH.

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)			Tot. Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	N.B.—There are no Deaths in the columns—Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Croup, Typhus Fever, Cholera, Plague, or Erysipelas.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards.	All Saints'	St. James'	Hadfield		
Measles ...	19	4	13	2	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	11	...	5	4	2	...	...	1	7	3	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Continued Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...
Enteritis ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...
Gastritis ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	18	...	...	2	3	12	...	...	8	3	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	20	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	6	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	35	4	2	...	...	7	...	17	8	10	...	5
Pneumonia ...	22	6	7	...	1	7	...	9	9	3	...	2
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1
Venereal Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	1
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
Heart Diseases...	33	...	...	1	1	21	...	6	13	13	...	9
Accidents ...	13	2	1	2	...	6	...	4	7	2	...	4
Suicides...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
All Other Causes ...	118	26	4	5	3	33	...	39	48	31	...	11
All Causes ...	332	61	34	19	11	111	96	103	142	84	38	...

TABLE V.

GLOSSOP BOROUGH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Wk.	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
	Measles
Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects ..	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ..	4	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (Overlying)	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes ..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	9	4	3	2	18	10	4	5	6	2	1	4	3	3	2	3	61

Births in the Year.... 468. Deaths under 1 Year.... 61. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages.... 332.

N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Smallpox, Chicken-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Injury at Birth, Tuberculous Peritonitis, Erysipelas, Rickets, Meningitis (not Tuberculous), and Laryngitis.

Weekly Record of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1909.

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas
January	2nd	3	0	0	0	0	0
"	9th	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	16th	1	0	0	0	0	0
"	23rd	3	0	0	1	0	1
"	30th	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	6th	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	13th	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	20th	1	0	0	1	0	0
"	27th	1	0	0	0	0	0
March	6th	1	1	0	0	0	0
"	13th	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	20th	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	27th	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	3rd	2	0	0	0	0	2
"	10th	0	0	0	0	0	1
"	17th	4	0	0	1	0	0
"	24th	1	0	0	0	0	0
May	1st	5	0	0	0	0	0
"	8th	3	0	0	0	0	0
"	15th	4	0	0	0	0	2
"	22nd	2	0	0	0	0	0
"	29th	3	0	0	0	0	0
June	5th	4	0	0	0	0	1
"	12th	10	0	0	0	0	0
"	19th	9	0	0	0	0	0
"	26th	13	0	0	0	0	0

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas
July	3rd	... 14	... 0	... 0	... 0	.. 0	... 2
"	10th	... 17	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 1
"	17th	... 7	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 1
"	24th	... 4	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	31st	... 3	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
August	7th	... 2	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	14th	... 5	.. 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	21st	... 4	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 1
"	28th	... 9	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
September	4th	... 8	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	11th	... 3	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	.. 0
"	18th	... 5	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 1	... 0
"	25th	... 7	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
October	2nd	... 11	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	9th	... 8	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	16th	... 4	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	23rd	... 11	... 0	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0
"	30th	... 5	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
November	6th	... 2	... 0	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0
"	13th	... 5	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	20th	... 7	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	27th	... 3	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 1
December	4th	... 6	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	11th	... 7	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
"	18th	... 5	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 1
"	25th	... 4	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0	... 0
1910.							
January	1st	... 8	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF SCARLET FEVER DURING TEN YEARS.

1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.						
Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Wk. endg	Cs.					
Jan. 6	...	0	Jan. 5	...	2	Jan. 4	...	1	Jan. 3	...	6	Jan. 2	...	1
13	...	2	12	...	2	11	...	0	10	...	3	9	...	0
20	...	2	19	...	0	18	...	0	17	...	3	16	...	0
27	...	1	26	...	3	25	...	1	24	...	6	23	...	0
Feb. 3	...	2	Feb. 2	...	0	Feb. 1	...	1	31	...	3	30	...	0
10	...	2	9	...	3	8	...	0	Feb. 7	...	3	Feb. 6	...	0
17	...	3	16	...	2	15	...	1	14	...	2	13	...	0
24	...	1	23	...	3	22	...	1	21	...	0	20	...	0
Mar. 3	...	0	Mar. 2	...	3	Mar. 1	...	1	28	...	1	27	...	0
10	...	3	9	...	1	8	...	1	Mar. 7	...	0	Mar. 5	...	3
17	...	2	16	...	4	15	...	2	14	...	3	12	...	1
24	...	1	23	...	5	22	...	2	21	...	2	19	...	0
31	...	0	30	...	2	29	...	2	28	...	1	26	...	1
Apr. 7	...	0	Apr. 6	...	3	Apr. 5	...	2	Apr. 4	...	2	Apr. 2	...	0
14	...	1	13	...	2	12	...	1	11	...	1	9	...	0
21	...	1	20	...	3	19	...	1	18	...	0	16	...	0
28	...	0	27	...	3	26	...	1	25	...	0	23	...	0
May 5	...	3	May 4	...	7	May 3	...	0	May 2	...	0	30	...	0
12	...	1	11	...	9	10	...	0	9	...	0	May 7	...	1
19	...	5	18	...	7	17	...	3	16	...	0	14	...	0
26	...	1	25	...	9	24	...	0	23	...	3	21	...	1
June 2	...	1	June 1	...	8	31	...	2	30	...	1	28	...	0
9	...	1	8	...	6	June 7	...	2	June 6	...	0	June 4	...	2
16	...	0	15	...	4	14	...	6	13	...	0	11	...	1
23	...	1	22	...	2	21	...	6	20	...	0	18	...	0
30	...	1	29	...	2	28	...	4	27	...	0	25	...	0
July 7	...	0	July 6	...	5	July 5	...	1	July 4	...	0	July 2	...	0
14	...	1	13	...	1	12	...	5	11	...	0	9	...	0
21	...	0	20	...	0	19	...	4	18	...	1	16	...	0
28	...	1	27	...	4	26	...	4	25	...	0	23	...	1
Aug. 4	...	3	Aug. 3	...	3	Aug. 2	...	2	Aug. 1	...	0	30	...	0
11	...	2	10	...	5	9	...	6	8	...	0	Aug. 6	...	0
18	...	1	17	...	0	16	...	0	15	...	0	13	...	0
25	...	0	24	...	5	23	...	3	22	...	1	20	...	1
Sep. 1	...	0	31	...	3	30	...	1	29	...	0	27	...	0
8	...	2	Sep. 7	...	2	Sep. 6	...	0	Sep. 5	...	0	Sep. 3	...	0
15	...	0	14	...	3	13	...	6	12	...	0	10	...	0
22	...	0	21	...	2	20	...	2	19	...	0	17	...	0
29	...	0	28	...	3	27	...	2	26	...	0	24	...	0
Oct. 6	...	3	Oct. 5	...	3	Oct. 4	...	5	Oct. 3	...	0	Oct. 1	...	6
13	...	4	12	...	3	11	...	2	10	...	0	8	...	3
20	...	2	19	...	1	18	...	1	17	...	0	15	...	4
27	...	6	26	...	3	25	...	2	24	...	0	22	...	4
Nov. 3	...	10	Nov. 2	...	3	Nov. 1	...	2	31	...	0	29	...	2
10	...	1	9	...	0	8	...	1	Nov. 7	...	0	Nov. 5	...	18
17	...	6	16	...	1	15	...	1	14	...	0	12	...	7
24	...	4	23	...	3	22	...	1	21	...	0	19	...	8
Dec. 1	...	2	30	...	0	29	...	4	28	...	0	26	...	4
8	...	4	Dec. 7	...	2	Dec. 6	...	10	Dec. 5	...	2	Dec. 3	...	6
15	...	1	14	...	4	13	...	2	12	...	1	10	...	4
22	...	1	21	...	1	20	...	6	19	...	0	17	...	3
29	...	2	28	...	1	27	...	3	26	...	0	24	...	3
												31	...	3

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF SCARLET FEVER DURING TEN YEARS.

1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		
Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Wk. endg.	Cs.	
Jan. 7	7	Jan. 6	3	Jan. 5	14	Jan. 4	0	Jan. 2	...	3
14	1	13	4	12	6	11	1	9	...	0
21	1	20	9	19	11	18	0	16	...	1
28	5	27	3	26	13	25	2	23	...	3
Feb. 4	4	Feb. 3	8	Feb. 2	12	Feb. 1	0	30	...	0
11	4	10	3	9	13	8	0	Feb. 6	...	0
18	2	17	0	16	14	15	0	13	...	0
25	4	24	3	23	16	22	0	20	...	1
Mar. 4	1	Mar. 3	3	Mar. 2	12	29	0	27	...	1
11	1	10	2	9	16	Mar. 7	0	Mar. 6	...	1
18	0	17	2	16	13	14	0	13	...	0
25	1	24	6	23	7	21	1	20	...	0
Apr. 1	0	31	12	30	4	28	0	27	...	0
8	5	Apr. 7	4	Apr. 6	4	Apr. 4	1	Apr. 3	...	2
15	5	14	5	13	1	11	2	10	...	0
22	0	21	4	20	1	18	0	17	...	4
29	1	28	2	27	1	25	0	24	...	1
May 6	0	May 5	3	May 4	2	May 2	3	May 1	...	5
13	8	12	1	11	3	9	1	8	...	3
20	4	19	2	18	2	16	0	15	...	4
27	1	26	1	25	2	23	0	22	...	2
June 3	0	June 2	0	June 1	2	30	2	29	...	3
10	1	9	0	8	1	June 6	3	June 5	...	4
17	0	16	2	15	5	13	0	12	...	10
24	1	23	1	22	5	20	0	19	...	9
July 1	1	30	0	29	0	27	0	26	...	13
8	0	July 7	2	July 6	1	July 4	0	July 3	...	14
15	2	14	3	13	2	11	0	10	...	17
22	0	21	2	20	1	18	0	17	...	7
29	1	28	1	27	2	25	0	24	...	4
Aug. 5	1	Aug. 4	3	Aug. 3	1	Aug. 1	0	31	...	3
12	3	11	0	10	0	8	0	Aug. 7	...	2
19	0	18	2	17	0	15	1	14	...	5
26	4	25	0	24	0	22	0	21	...	4
Sep. 2	2	Sep. 1	1	31	0	29	1	28	...	9
9	0	8	0	Sep. 7	0	Sep. 5	1	Sep. 4	...	8
16	0	15	4	14	0	12	4	11	...	3
23	0	22	3	21	0	19	1	18	...	5
30	4	29	2	28	0	26	2	25	...	7
Oct. 7	0	Oct. 6	8	Oct. 5	1	Oct. 3	1	Oct. 2	...	11
14	3	13	4	12	1	10	2	9	...	8
21	1	20	3	19	2	17	0	16	...	4
28	2	27	4	26	0	24	2	23	...	11
Nov. 4	0	Nov. 3	1	Nov. 2	0	31	0	30	...	5
11	4	10	6	9	0	Nov. 7	0	Nov. 6	...	2
18	3	17	6	16	0	14	4	13	...	5
25	1	24	7	23	0	21	3	20	...	7
Dec. 2	2	Dec. 1	13	30	0	28	2	27	...	3
9	2	8	11	Dec. 7	0	Dec. 5	2	Dec. 4	...	6
16	4	15	7	14	0	12	2	11	...	7
23	1	22	15	21	2	19	0	18	...	5
30	7	29	13	28	1	26	2	25	...	4
								Jan. 1, 1910	...	8

ADOPTED ACTS RELATING TO SANITARY MATTERS.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890; the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and Sec. 95 of Part X.) have been adopted.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The people of Glossop are chiefly employed in cotton-spinning and weaving in large mills, and in paper-making and calico-printing. Confinement in the mills has a debilitating effect on some individuals.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The cottage property in the district, with a few exceptions, is fairly good. There were no houses closed during the year. (Date of Bye-laws, 1892).

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk for the Borough is supplied by farmers, some inside and some outside its boundaries.

In my Report for 1907, I discussed arguments for and against Municipal Milk Supply, and at Buxton, in 1908, I read a paper on "The Milk Supply."

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Your Sewage Purification Works at Lower Gamesley, have so far been rendering good service.

One new Storm-Water Sewer has been constructed during the year.

Seventy-six houses have been re-sewered or drained, and 23 new houses have been connected with the main sewer.

To indicate the work that has to be done by your Sewage Works, allow me to give you the following approximate estimates :—

Houses provided with :—			
Privy Middens	...	...	280
Pail Closets	...	...	3733
(Actual number of pails 2489)			
Water Closets	...	...	550
Slop-Water Closets	...	...	333
Number of Houses converted from Privy			
Middens to Water Closets...	...	...	20
No. of Defective Privies improved	...	...	382

SCAVENGING.

Voluntary System, and no Public Scavenging.

Pails emptied at 4/- per year each, weekly and fortnightly.

Bins „ „ 3/4 „ weekly.

Ashpits emptied at 1/- and 1/4 per load.

Ashes are removed in covered carts from ash-bins to the tips. Contents of pails are put into barrels, and removed to the Sewage Works.

WATER SUPPLY.

Glossop, Whitfield, and part of Dinting are supplied by the Corporation. Higher Dinting is supplied from a reservoir of Lord Howard's and from springs. Simmondley is supplied by springs. Brookfield, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield and Padfield are supplied with water by Lord Howard.

Number of Houses supplied with public supply, about 4834.

You have obtained the use of an additional reservoir, which puts us in a better position for the present, but in case of general adoption of water closets, more water would be required.

Number of Houses with no supply within 100 yards, none.

„ „ „ supplied from Surface Wells, 31
(estimated) on the outskirts of the Borough.

Number of Houses supplied from Springs, 115 (estimated).

Supplies liable to Pollution ... None known.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO SANITARY MATTERS.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|-----|----------------------|
| (1). | New Streets and Buildings | ... | ... | 9th November, 1892 |
| (2). | Alterations of Buildings | ... | ... | Do. |
| (3). | Nuisances | ... | ... | Do. |
| (4). | Decent Conduct of Persons using
Sanitary Conveniences | ... | ... | Do. |
| (5). | Common Lodging-Houses | ... | ... | Do. |
| (6). | Slaughter-Houses | ... | ... | Do. |
| (12). | Pleasure Grounds | ... | ... | 11th September, 1895 |
| (13). | Public Baths | ... | ... | 18th December, 1895 |
| (15). | Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops | ... | ... | 25th February, 1903 |
| (16). | Offensive Trades | ... | ... | Do. |
| (17). | Good Rule, and Government of the
Borough of Glossop, and Prevention
of Nuisances | ... | ... | 18th May, 1904 |
| (20). | Regulations under Section 21 of the
Public Health Act, 1875 | ... | .. | 30th October, 1907 |

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is an excellent General Hospital, provided by the munificence of the late Mr. Daniel Wood.

The Convalescent Hospital and Nurses' Home, built and endowed by the kindness of Alderman Partington, is doing good work.

The Infectious Hospital at Gamesley has been considerably enlarged in recent years. Some additions are still required for convenient and efficient working of the institution.

The provision of a Children's Hospital would afford excellent scope for private munificence.

SCHOOLS.

Miss Julia C. White, M.B., Ch.B., of Manchester, has been Medical Inspector of Schools under the Local Education Authority during 1909. I believe the Inspections have been thoroughly and efficiently conducted.

Cases submitted by the School Medical Officer were examined on suspicion of Scarlet Fever. (See under Scarlet Fever.)

Four Schools were closed on account of Infectious Disease. (See under Measles.)

Diseases
INFECTIOUS ~~HOSPITAL~~

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 242 cases of Scarlet Fever in 1909, against 48 in 1908, 189 in 1907, 208 in 1906, 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.

There were 161 cases removed to Hospital in 1909, against 26 in 1908, 128 in 1907, 135 in 1906, and 75 in 1905.

There were 11 deaths from the disease in 1909, of which 3 occurred in the Hospital.

Case—Mortality in Hospital	...	1.86	per cent.
" " out of Hospital		9.87	"
Total Case—Mortality	...	4.54	"

There were, of course, a few cases that were too ill to be sent into Hospital, but even making allowance for such cases, the Hospital results compare remarkably well, and reflect great credit upon the management.

As to return cases, in the summer months we are almost free ; in the winter months, and in stormy weather, we are not quite so free. Not only are the children unable to get out, and get their ears, noses, throats, &c., disinfected by fresh air, but when they go home they are liable to catarrhal affections, in the discharge from which the germs seem to breed. The latter condition has been well pointed out by Dr. Barwise. Another difference is that on going home in rough weather, the children play together in the house, instead of wandering in the streets or fields. Given plenty of room, and plenty of money, a covered playground, more or less open at the sides, would be a most useful addition to any Infectious Hospital.

SPECIAL MEASURES ADOPTED FOR CONTROL OF SCARLET FEVER.

In June, centres of infection from unrecognised cases having been discovered in Hague Street and Cross Cliffe, the cases where the parents or guardians desired it, or were willing, having been examined by their own doctors, all the cases were removed to Gamesley Hospital.

In July, a group of school children having been submitted to me for examination by the School Medical Officer, I examined them, and felt justified in concluding that they had not recently had scarlet fever.

In July, a note of warning was inserted in the local papers, shortly describing the symptoms of Scarlet Fever, and stating what should be done when a case was suspected.

In September and October, I visited places to clear up suspicion of Scarlet Fever.

On the occasion of fairs and holidays, the Inspector visited the booths on the Market Place. He found no signs of infectious disease.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

There were 2 cases of these diseases in 1909, against 10 in 1908, 7 in 1907, 18 in 1906, 10 in 1905, 25 in 1904, and 30 in 1903.

There was 1 death in 1909.

Anti-toxin is provided free of charge for those unable to pay for it.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 5 cases notified in 1909, against 13 in 1908, 4 in 1907, 14 in 1906, 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.

There was 1 case removed to the Hospital in 1909.

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 to the excreta of typhoid patients.

Burning is, of course, the most effective measure. The general adoption of ash-bins, and the abolition of rubble drains, and defective pipe drains, are other measures of 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 Inspector.

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

MEASLES.

On account of this disease, the following school closures were considered requisite :—

St. Mary's Day School, January 11th to January 25th.

All Saints' Catholic Day School, January 28th to February 8th.

N.B.—There were also Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers at this School.

Dinting C. E. Day School, February 1st to February 15th.

Infant Department of St. Andrew's Day School Hadfield, July 13th to August 2nd.

All these schools were cleaned down and disinfected.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The Deaths from these diseases during Ten Years were :—

		Diarrhœa.		Enteritis.
1900	...	3	...	11
1901	...	4	...	12
1902	...	1	...	5
1903	...	6	...	4
1904	...	13	...	10
1905	...	7	...	8
1906	...	24	...	2
1907	...	11	...	5
1908	...	14	...	16
1909	...	6	...	6

The disease is called Diarrhœa when it seems to be of an epidemic character, and Enteritis when it is believed not to be so.

A new class, "Gastritis," has this year been added to the Tables, to include cases in which there is an inflamed condition of the stomach.

The Deaths in 1909 were at the following times :—

Diarrhœa.		Enteritis		Gastritis.
May 24th	...	June 14th	...	Feb. 12th
June 24th	...	June 22nd	...	April 15th
July 14th	...	Aug. 30th	...	...
Aug. 17th	...	Aug. 30th	...	...
Aug. 31st	...	Sept. 3rd	...	...
Sept. 9th	...	Sept. 3rd	...	...

From modern observation, there seems to be little doubt that the conveyance of Diarrhœa is largely due to dust and flies, and that these agencies depend much upon the rainfall in the hotter months of the year. The last four years, as may be seen from the tables given above, yield considerable contrasts in the incidence of Diarrhœa. I beg leave, therefore, to present you with the monthly rainfalls for those four years :—

	Rainfall in inches.			
	1906	1907	1908	1909
January	4.65	1.97	3.20	2.25
February ...	3.25	2.50	3.82	3.23
March	3.64	3.37	3.38	4.06
April	1.99	2.84	3.10	2.90
May	5.59	3.92	2.89	2.39
June	1.65	6.23	2.12	3.43
July	2.42	2.83	5.89	6.39
August	3.68	4.62	3.14	2.27
September...	1.47	0.77	3.53	2.90
October	5.94	6.42	1.22	5.39
November ...	5.45	3.87	2.70	1.83
December ...	4.13	3.20	2.84	6.39

N.B.—I owe the numbers to the kindness of Mr. Garner.

Reference to old Reports shows that 12 of the 24 deaths from Diarrhœa in 1906 were in September, which gives the lowest rainfall in the year ; that 3 of the 11 deaths in 1907 were in October, after the exceptionally low rainfall of September ; that 6 of the 14 deaths from Diarrhœa, and 8 of the 16 deaths from Enteritis in 1908 occurred between September 29th and November 6th (little more than a month), when the rainfall was at its lowest ; and that most deaths took place in 1909 in August and September, but that the total numbers were not great. It is to be noted that the rainfall in July was heavier than that of any other summer month in the four years. The bearing upon watering streets in hot and dry weather, and on the removal of putrescible matter from the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses, is obvious.

Ballard held that epidemics of Diarrhœa began when the 4ft. earth thermometer readings reached 56 degrees. Of course, rainfall influences the heat of the subsoil.

R. H. Dickinson, Esq., of the Technical School, has kindly lent me his 4ft. earth thermometer readings, and it is interesting in connection with the above dates of death to observe that the subsoil

temperature was 55 degrees from August 14th to September 2nd, reaching 56 degrees as its highest point for the year between August 22nd and August 24th.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE (FOR 10 YEARS).

The diseases contributing to the Zymotic Death Rate are :—
 (1) Smallpox, (2), Scarlet Fever, (3) Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, (4) Typhoidal Fevers, (5) Measles, (6) Whooping Cough, (7) Diarrhœa.

Zymotic Death Deaths per thousand of population :—

1900	...	...	0·7
1901	...	...	0·6
1902	...	...	2·5
1903	...	...	1·0
1904	...	...	1·9
1905	...	...	0·8
1906	...	...	2·2
1907	...	...	1·4
1908	...	...	1·4
1909	...	...	1·7

PHTHISIS AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The Deaths during Nine Years were as follows :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Phthisis	31	37	39	24	33	31	25	23	18
Bronchitis	33	34	28	39	37	21	40	30	35
Pneumonia	25	34	17	29	32	35	26	17	22
Pleurisy	3	0	4	3	2	0	3	1	0
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	6	1	2	2	2	0	3	0

The Phthisis Death Rate in Nine Years was : 1·44 in 1901, 1·71 in 1902, 1·81 in 1903, 1·11 in 1904, 1·53 in 1905, 1·44 in 1906, 1·14 in 1907, 1·04 in 1908, and 0·81 in 1909

I received eight Notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The residences were visited, and instructions given.

Matters expectorated by Consumptives are infectious, and should be burned, and houses in which consumptives have lived should be disinfected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Loch Maree House,

Glossop, February 8th, 1909.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE

Year ended December 31st, 1909.

~~~~~  
To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the  
Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

In again submitting to you for approval this, my annual report, allow me to state that I have this year condensed the report, and have refrained from expressing any opinion therein, unless I find it absolutely necessary for the well being of the Burgesses or of the Department you allow me to control.

My report of last year will be necessary to be used as a reference, as what was required then is needed yet.

The same conditions exist and require the same remedies.

### SCAVENGING.

This department is on the voluntary system, and most of the ashes from ashpits are removed by private persons over whom the department has no control.

Thirty-five ashpits have been abolished during the year and ashbins substituted for them, making the total ashbins in use to be 605, against 516 last year. The department removes the refuse from nearly all these, which are a great improvement on the ashpit system.

The excreta from the privy pans, along with urine and offal, is collected by the department periodically and conveyed to the sewage outfall works, where it is dealt with by your Surveyor

### THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notified to the department by the M.O.H. for inspection, disinfection, or removal for isolation to the Hospital during the year were as below:—

| All Saints' Ward. | St. James' Ward. | Hadfield Ward. | Total. | Last Year. |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|------------|
| 103               | 119              | 42             | 264    | 87         |

The increase is owing to an outbreak of Scarlet Fever.

Cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital:—

|               | All Saints' Ward. | St. James' Ward. | Hadfield Ward. | Total. | Last Year. |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 61                | 81               | 19             | 161    | 26         |
| Enteric „     | —                 | 1                | —              | 1      | 5          |
| Totals...     | 61                | 82               | 19             | 162    | 31         |

The deaths at the Hospital have been 3 from Scarlet Fever.

The number of houses infected by notifiable diseases during the year was—in All Saints' Ward, 80; St. James's Ward, 105; and in Hadfield Ward, 36; caused by 242 cases of Scarlet Fever, 5 cases of Typhoid Fever, 2 cases of Diphtheria, 1 case of Puerperal Fever, and 14 cases of Erysipelas, in all 264 cases in 221 houses. Several of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred in the same house, mostly where cases were being nursed at home.

*No genuine isolation of infectious disease can be obtained in a poor class working man's home under present conditions.*

When patients are promptly removed from such homes to the Isolation Hospital the greatest source of infection is removed, and means of disinfection can be put into operation immediately, and so the danger from the spreading of the infection can be greatly limited.

All cases notified to the department were visited by myself or by my assistant several times. Disinfection was carried out according to instructions issued by the Medical Officer of Health in each case, clothing being steeped in a solution of carbolic acid and water and afterwards washed and boiled. Those clothes that could not be boiled or washed were disinfected with sulphur di-oxide gas at the same time that the houses were disinfected.

The Librarians of the Public Libraries, the owners of the Laundries, and the Pawnbrokers were kept informed of infectious cases of disease, so that precautions might be taken to prevent the spreading of such diseases through these institutions.

The Isolation Hospital can accommodate 32 patients at the same time. From January 1st, 1909, to December 31st, 1909, 162 patients were treated there

The requirements at the Isolation Hospital are the same as reported last year, viz., bath room, lavatories, w.c., and discharge room to the small-pox block. *Better and more secure means for lighting, as the buildings being of wood there is a serious danger from fire in the use of oil lamps for lighting them.* As gas mains have been now laid to Gamesley bridge I strongly advise you to adopt that system of lighting at the Hospital.

Better accommodation for convalescent patients away from the other blocks. Better laundry arrangements; better means for the disinfection of clothing, etc., and better accommodation for the staff.

#### NUISANCES AND ABATEMENT OF THEM.

|                                                               |     |     |     |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Estimated population, 1909                                    | ... | ... | ... | 22,238 |
| Inhabited Houses                                              | ... | ... | ... | 4,897  |
| Houses erected in 1909, 17; and alterations and additions, 8. |     |     |     |        |
| Rateable value to G.D. Rate, £80,304.                         |     |     |     |        |
| General District Rate, 2s. 10d. in the £.                     |     |     |     |        |

|                                      | Informal Notices<br>served by the<br>Inspector. | Legal Notices<br>served by order of<br>the Authority. | Nuisances<br>Abated. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Dwelling Houses—                     |                                                 |                                                       |                      |
| Houses repaired                      | 3                                               | —                                                     | 3                    |
| Houses disinfected                   | 221                                             | —                                                     | 221                  |
| Drainage—                            |                                                 |                                                       |                      |
| No. disconnection of waste-pipe      | 7                                               | —                                                     | 7                    |
| Defective traps, inlets, & drains.   | 88                                              | —                                                     | 88                   |
| Drains obstructed                    | 58                                              | —                                                     | 58                   |
| Privy Closets and Ashpits—           |                                                 |                                                       |                      |
| Insanitary privies, ashpits and bins | 368                                             | 3                                                     | 361                  |
| Insufficient privy accommodation     | 25                                              | —                                                     | 24                   |
| Conversion of privies to w.c.'s      | 20                                              | —                                                     | 20                   |
| Defective w.c.'s                     | 37                                              | —                                                     | 37                   |

| Other Defects—                   | Informal Notices            |     | Legal Notice                         |     | Nuisances<br>Abated. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
|                                  | served by the<br>Inspector. |     | served by order of<br>the Authority. |     |                      |
| Surfaces of courts and yards ... | 8                           | ... | —                                    | ... | 8                    |
| Eaves spouts and fall pipes ...  | 32                          | ... | —                                    | ... | 32                   |
| Urinals defective ...            | 16                          | ... | —                                    | ... | 16                   |
| Water supplies ...               | 3                           | ... | —                                    | ... | 3                    |
| Offensive accumulations...       | 636                         | ... | —                                    | ... | 636                  |
| Animals improperly kept ...      | 2                           | ... | —                                    | ... | 2                    |
| Pigsties „ „ ...                 | 3                           | ... | —                                    | ... | 3                    |
| Smoke Nuisances... ..            | 3                           | ... | —                                    | ... | 3                    |
| Overcrowding in houses...        | 1                           | ... | —                                    | ... | 1                    |
| Foul condition in houses ...     | 9                           | ... | —                                    | ... | 9                    |
|                                  | —                           |     | —                                    |     | —                    |
| Totals... ..                     | 1540                        |     | 3                                    |     | 1532                 |

|                                                           | Number on<br>Register. | Inspections<br>Made. | Notices<br>Served. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops in<br>the Borough ... .. | 59                     | ...                  | 67                 |
| Ditto Outside the Borough ... }                           | 49                     | 141                  | ...                |
| Bakehouses ... ..                                         | 53                     | 116                  | 11                 |
| Slaughterhouses ... ..                                    | 23                     | 69                   | 13                 |
| Offensive Trades ... ..                                   | 10                     | 32                   | 3                  |
| Common Lodging Houses ... ..                              | 3                      | 18                   | 3                  |
|                                                           | —                      |                      | —                  |
| Totals... ..                                              | 197                    | 376                  | 97                 |

Four Schools and 221 Houses have been cleaned and disinfected; 6 beds and 18 mattresses have been burned at the request of the owners, who did not require compensation. An allowance of 10s. was made in one case of Typhoid Fever when the bed was destroyed by order of the Medical Officer of Health.

A severe outbreak of Measles and Chicken Pox has taken place, and the department has assisted in disinfection after the disease, when requested, although these diseases are not notifiable.

Disinfection has been carried out after deaths from Consumption in several cases by order of the M.O.H. and printed warnings against infection from this disease have been issued by his instructions.

The following articles have been submitted for analysis during the year:—“ Butter, 11 ; Coffee, 1 ; Lard, 1 ; Sugar, 1 ; Tea, 3 ; Drugs, 4 ; Milk, 36 ; Total, 57. All were returned as pure except 3 samples of milk which were found deficient in butter fat. One of these was taken informally. One was followed to the cow and the animal was giving very poor milk, and as this and the third case were only slightly deficient, I was instructed to warn the vendors, and did so with good results, as later samples were up to standard.

I am sorry that the Adulteration Acts are in such a parlous condition as regards milk. Infants who cannot be reared from the breast of the mother owing to inability or other circumstances, and sick persons who cannot be fed on any other article, are forced to use an inferior substance called and sold as milk (which in most cases is not MILK AS IT COMES FROM THE COW, the butter fat having been abstracted), with the result that in many cases the sustenance of the inferior food is insufficient to sustain the life depending upon it, so their strength gradually fails and they die from starvation. It is no wonder that there is a large percentage of Infantile Mortality in districts where children have to be reared on such poor stuff as this milk. I am glad to say there are many purveyors who really sell milk as it comes from the



cow, and these persons deserve every assistance and encouragement from the authorities, while the others who put skimmed milk labels on their cans, but never tell their customers it is ONLY SKIMMED MILK should be discouraged.

The six tipping places for refuse have been kept in order, and re-soiling of the land has been continued as horses and men were available, when other work was slack. Of course you are aware that this work is unremunerative, but has to be done by the agreement between the Authority and Lord Howard.

About 3150 loads of ashes and other house refuse have been removed during the year by the department.

About 700 tons of excreta, urine, butchers' offal, tripe-dressers' and fish-dealers' offal have been removed to the sewage outfall works and there dealt with by your Surveyor during the year.

Nearly 2500 sanitary pans are emptied periodically by the department.

During the year 89 more dust bins have been put into use. The number now in use in the Borough is 605. I am glad to see the public have seen the advantage of this system over the ashpit system. It is much cleaner and better in every way, and does away with the dangers of offensive accumulations of refuse near to the houses and gives more room in the back yards. I hope to see it supersede the ashpit all over the Borough.

The water-carriage system cannot be extended as fully as is desirable owing to lack of storage capacity for water supply, but is being adopted gradually.

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The present number of purveyors of milk, cow-keepers, and dairymen on the Register is 108 ; 59 of them within the Borough, and 49 outside.

During the year 141 visits have been made to those within the Borough. Sixty-seven notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, non-compliance with the Bye-laws, and for the betterment of the cowsheds and dairies.

A great improvement is still required in the cleanliness of the cattle and their surroundings. To have a good, sound, and healthy milk supply, it is absolutely necessary that the cows should be healthy and kept clean. The cow-houses and dairies should be clean, well-lighted, and well-ventilated.

## BAKEHOUSES.

The number of these, including the domestic bakehouses on the Register, is 53. Seven of them are classed as underground bakehouses, as some portion of these premises are more than 3ft. below the adjoining ground. During the year 116 visits have been made, and 11 notices served on owners, principally for cleaning purposes.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number within the Borough is 23. Sixty-nine visits have been made during the year, and 13 notices served upon the owners for breaches of the Bye-laws. The authority has no real control over the slaughtering of animals in them, as they are spread all over the Borough, and it is impossible for one man to examine every animal slaughtered therein before it is cut up, and the lungs, liver, and other organs removed. I

am aware of animals, some of a doubtful character, having been slaughtered in premises not registered or licensed for that purpose. Also a number of cows and sheep have been slaughtered in places just outside the Borough, in the Rural District, and the meat sold within the Borough. Some of these animals were such as a respectable butcher will not buy. This meat is mostly used to make pies, sausages, and brawn from the inferior portions, while the best cuts are distributed to such customers as can be induced to buy at a price considerably less than that charged by the legitimate trade. The remedy for this is a PUBLIC ABATTOIR, with veterinary inspection of every animal before removal for sale.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 10 places which come under this description. With one exception, they are all connected with the tripe trade. Thirty-two inspections have been made during the year. The principal complaints have been for allowing offal to remain on the premises too long. They have been found very clean.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Chief Constable is Inspector of these. There are 3 in the Borough. I have made 18 visits to them during the year, and have served 3 notices for removal of ashes and refuse therefrom.

#### SMOKE NUISANCES.

I have made a many informal observations, and a number of formal ones, during the year. Notices have been served on those offending, and a great improvement has been made, and still further improvements will be made in the near future in the emission of black smoke from the various factories in the district.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are now 84 Domestic Workshops and Workshops, and 2 Laundries and 55 Factories on the Register. Many visits have been made to these places by myself and my Assistant. Eighteen notices have been served during the year to amend various defects or offences against the Acts.

## HOME WORK.

There is none within the meaning of the Act in this District.

## DRAINAGE.

This is practically at a standstill, awaiting an application to the Local Government Board for further borrowing powers for work proposed to be done, for which plans and specifications have been brought before you, some of which work is urgent, and should be dealt with as soon as possible. Your Surveyor has furnished the following particulars of work done by his Department during the year, *i.e.*, Houses re-drained or sewered 76, New Houses, &c., connected with main sewer, 23, and a new storm-water sewer put down.

The clerical work of the Department is still increasing, and takes up a deal of the time of your officials.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**SAMUEL DANE,**

Cert. Inspector, Assoc. Royal  
San. Institute.

*Bird Nest Cottage,  
Primrose Lane, Glossop.*

TACONIC AND WOODHURST

The first of these is the fact that the  
Taconic is a very old formation, and  
is composed of a variety of rocks,  
including granite, gneiss, and  
schist.

WOODHURST

The Woodhurst is a very recent  
formation, and is composed of  
sandstone, shale, and limestone.

CONCLUSION

The Taconic and Woodhurst are  
two of the most important  
formations in the State, and  
are of great value to the  
people. The Taconic is a  
very old formation, and is  
composed of a variety of rocks,  
including granite, gneiss, and  
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composed of sandstone, shale,  
and limestone.

The Taconic and Woodhurst are  
two of the most important  
formations in the State, and  
are of great value to the  
people.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL DANIEL

Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey,  
Washington, D. C.

San Francisco, Cal.,  
July 10, 1891.