

[Report 1911] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1911

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GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND


SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year 1911.



GLOSSOP :

SCHOFIELD & GRANT, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
36, NORFOLK STREET.



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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to present the Medical Officer's Report for the year 1911.

The elevation of the district of the Borough of Glossop varies considerably: The lowest point is 407·2 feet above the level of the sea; this point is at the junction of the Glossop Brook with the Etherow at Woolley Bridge. A considerable portion of the town is in a more or less cup-shaped depression surrounded by hills. Some parts, however, rise to a higher level, though still below the level of the surrounding hills. The highest inhabited part is, I believe, Padfield Main Road, which rises to about 870 feet above the level of the sea. The district is on the millstone grit, and the subsoil in most parts is clay.

AREA.

Land 3,033 acres; Water 17 acres; Total 3,050 acres.

POPULATION AND INHABITED HOUSES.

	Census, 1901		Census, 1911		Estimated to the middle of the year.
Population	21,526	...	21,688	...	21,692
Inhabited Houses	4,881	...	5,194	...	5,194
Uninhabited Houses (1911)		...		...	169
New Houses erected during the year					17

This would give an increase of over four between the time of taking the census and the middle of the year. As, however, at least an equal number of houses must have gone out of occupation in the time, I see no reason for estimating a larger number.

Rateable Value, £85,402. Assessable Value, £80,761.

General District Rate for 1911, 2s. 8d. in the pound.

The chief occupations in Glossop are cotton spinning and weaving, calico printing, and paper making. Some are employed in iron work, and others in spring mattress making. There are also farmers and farm labourers within the boundaries of the Borough. Mill workers are not on the average as robust as outdoor workers, but the majority seem to stand their work pretty well.

Lead poisoning from drinking water hardly ever occurs. Occasional cases of lead poisoning occur amongst painters, but most of the painters are aware of the danger, and use precautions.

Leaving the Workhouse Infirmary out of consideration, the public hospitals are Wood's General Hosiptal, the Partington Convalescent Home, and your Isolation Hospital at Gamesley. The first two institutions are generally utilised to the full measure of their capacity Gamesley Hospital is fully occupied during epidemics.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

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, also, is supplied by Lord Howard, and from springs; Brookfield, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield, and Padfield, are supplied with water by Lord Howard. Some houses in Whitfield are supplied by a private water company.

The number of houses supplied from public sources is about 4,908. The water is of good quality, and there is a constant supply. There is no evidence of plumbo-solvent action.

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

No. of Houses with no supply within 100 yards	...	None
Do. supplied from surface wells (estimated)		171
Do. supplied from springs (estimated)	...	132
Supplies liable to pollution	... ..	None known

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Trade effluents are now fairly dealt with. I fear a good deal of rubbish is thrown into the streams by private persons; this is a very bad practice.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewage Purification Works at Lower Gamesley have been doing good work, and providing satisfactory effluents.

Improvements are needed at Lambgates and the back of Station Road, Hadfield; at Crosscliffe and Lower Bank, in Glossop; at the back of Simmondley Lane, and

in Simmondley; and in blocks of property now drained by stone sewers.

A loan required for this work has not been consented to by the Local Government Board.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Approximate number of houses with privy middens ..	201
Do. do. do. pail closets ..	3974
Do. do. do. water closets ...	652
Do. do. do. slop-water closets	384

The number of pails for the 3974 houses is 2,547, or about two pails to three houses on the average.

Number of houses converted from privy middens to water closets during the year	40
Number of defective privies improved about	500
Number of houses converted from pail closets to water closets during the year	32
Number of houses converted from pail closets to slop-water closets	22

POLICY OF THE COUNCIL.

The gradual abolition of privy middens and pail closets, and the substitution of water closets.

SCAVENGING.

There is no Public Scavenging. This work is done by the Corporation, at the request, and at the cost of the owners. The system is a voluntary one. The Sanitary Department empties all pails, ashbins, and ashpits, when orders are given by the owners. Any person may empty any ashpit or dust bin, and deposit the refuse on the Corporation depots without any charge being made for such deposit.

As to cost: sanitary pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly, at 4/- each per year; ashbins are emptied weekly, at 3/4 each per year; ashpits are emptied at 1/- or 1/4 per load. Water for water closets is charged 5/- per year.

Details of scavenging: Ashes and ashbin refuse are removed in covered carts to the various depots. Contents of sanitary pails are emptied into barrels, and removed to the Sewage Works. Pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly as required. Ashbins are emptied weekly. Ashpits are emptied when orders are received from the owners.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The total number of inspections is estimated at 6000. To explain the object and results of these inspections, I present you with the following table, prepared by Mr. Dane, to whom my thanks are due:

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS.

	Informal Notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.		Legal Notices served by the Authority.		Nuisances abated.	In hand.
<i>Dwelling-houses :</i>						
Repaired	3	—	2	1		
Closed as unfit for habitation...	—	—	—	—		
Disinfected	64	—	64	—		
<i>Drainage :</i>						
No Disconnection of Waste pipe	2	—	2	—		
Defective Traps, Inlets, & Drains	86	—	84	2		
Drains obstructed	68	—	67	1		
<i>Closets and Ashpits :</i>						
Insanitary Privies & Ashpits...	543	—	533	10		
Insufficient Accommodation ...	26	1	20	7		
Conversion of Privies into W.C's	36	—	36	—		
Defective W.C's	32	—	32	—		
<i>Other Defects :</i>						
Surfaces of Courts & Yards ...	2	—	2	—		
Eaves, Spouts, & Down Spouts	12	—	11	1		
Urinals defective	4	—	4	—		
Water Supply	—	—	—	—		
Offensive Accumulations ...	592	2	592	2		
Animals improperly kept ...	—	—	—	—		
Pig-sties	6	—	6	—		
Smoke Nuisances	6	—	5	1		
Overcrowding	2	—	2	—		
Foul condition of Houses ...	17	—	17	—		
Totals	1501	3	1479	25		

No special nuisances, not otherwise mentioned, suggest themselves.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS relating to Sanitary Matters.

Bye-Laws for	Date of Adoption.
New Streets and Buildings	November 9th, 1892
Alteration of Buildings	" "
Nuisances	" "
Decent conduct of persons using Sanitary Conveniences	" "
Common Lodging-houses	" "
Slaughter-houses	" "
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...	February 25th, 1903
Offensive Trades	" "
Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Glossop, and the Prevention of Nuisances	May 18th, 1904
Regulations under section 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875	October 30th, 1907

There are 3 common lodging-houses, 24 slaughter-houses, and 10 places where offensive trades are carried on.

LODGING-HOUSES: The Chief Constable is Inspector of these. There are three registered common lodging-houses in the Borough of Glossop, with a total capacity of accommodating 108 persons per night. During the year ending December 31st, 1911, 14,611 persons were accommodated therein. The Police visit these houses daily and keep in close touch, to prevent them becoming the rendezvous of vagrants and thieves, or other undesirable persons.

CELLAR DWELLINGS: Seven cellar dwellings were reported on in 1911 under the Housing and Town Planning

Act. It was the intention to close them, but no order had been issued before the end of the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are 10 places where such are carried on within the Borough. One is a sulphate of ammonia manufactory, and is inspected by a special inspector under the Alkali Act. The remaining nine are tripe dressing establishments. Forty-seven visits have been paid during the year. They have been found satisfactory, except that one place required limewashing; this was done.

SCHOOLS.

The Schools are in a fairly good sanitary condition, but, while most of the Schools are provided with water closets, five still have pail closets. The conversion of pail closets to water closets may be carried out with more confidence in connection with a school than in the case of a working-class house, as there is a caretaker to see that the closets are kept in good order. That the water closet is more sanitary than the pail closet probably no one will deny. In Glossop the water supply is from the Corporation Waterworks; in Hadfield a supply is obtained from Lord Howard's reservoirs.

In the course of medical inspection of the schools, two cases of ring-worm, and two cases of impetigo contagiosa, were directed to be excluded pending recovery.

On account of measles, Old Glossop Wesleyan Day School was closed from March 7th, 1911, to March 22nd 1911, by the Sanitary Authority. On account of the same disease, the Infant Department of Howardtown Wesleyan Day School was closed from March 21st, 1911, to April 3rd, 1911, by the same authority.

The arrangements in the District for Medical Inspection of Schools are under the control of the Glossop

Education Authority. The Medical Officer of Health is himself School Medical Officer.

It is proposed that a new provided day school shall be built by the Authority, and a new building for an Infant Department by a body of Managers. This will increase the accommodation, and, as a consequence, improve the sanitary condition of the schools.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of registered cow-keepers is 56 in the Borough, and 43 residing outside the Borough. The number of cows in the Borough is about 505; the number of cows outside the Borough, whose milk is brought into the Borough, has not been ascertained. There are no milk-sellers (not cow-keepers) on the register.

The Bye-Laws require a minimum of 600 cubic feet per animal in cowsheds.

There were no cows condemned for tuberculous udders in 1911.

	Registered in the Borough.	Inspections made.	Defects found.	Defects remedied.
Cowhouses ...	87 ...	220 ...	30 ...	27
Dairies ...	56 ...	140 ...	4 ...	3

The milk is partly produced in the Borough, and partly imported. The imported milk chiefly comes from the Rural District of Glossop-dale. Fourteen milk-sellers come into the Borough from Cheshire.

OTHER FOODS.

Fifty-two samples of food and drugs have been taken, and submitted to the Public Analyst. All samples submitted for analysis were returned as pure, except one of sweet spirits of nitre. The defect in this was, on

investigation, proved to be due to the bottle having been accidentally left without stopper.

Weekly inspections are made of places where foods are exposed for sale, and irregular visits made to places where sausages, brawn, potted meat and other foods are prepared. Two lots of material for making tripe, one lot of cow-heels, and one lot of frozen rabbits, have been condemned before exposure for sale, and have been destroyed.

As to bakehouses :—

Number on register ..	...	...	55
Inspections ...	...	...	130
Notices served ..	...	...	7
Defects abated ...	...	...	7

As to meat inspection: Weekly visits are paid.

As to slaughter-houses :—

Number on register...	...	...	24
Inspections ...	...	...	96
Notices served ...	...	...	2
Defects abated ...	...	...	2

There has no meat been condemned under section 117 of the Public Health Act of 1875, and no carcasses, or parts of carcasses, have been condemned for tuberculosis.

HOUSING.

The number of dwelling-houses inspected under, and for the purposes of section 17 of the Act of 1909, was 58.

The number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, was 5.

A Committee of the Authority went through all the reports on the houses inspected. The owners of, or

agents for, property capable of improvement were invited to meet the Committee, and did meet the Committee. Promises were made.

N.B.—Part of the above work was done in January, 1912.

No closing orders were issued by the end of 1911, but the Town Clerk has the matter in hand.

Nothing had been remedied by the end of 1911.

The general character of the defects found was defective means for ventilation; windows not made to open; roofs, rain water troughs and pipes out of repair; defective plastering, lime-washing, painting and papering; yards not properly drained, and not covered with impervious material; defective privy accommodation; and ash-pits too large, not covered, or otherwise defective.

The housing of the working classes in this district is, on the whole, quite up to, or above the average in manufacturing districts.

There are cases of overcrowding of course—one had to be dealt with in the course of inspection of the dwelling-houses—and more accommodation all round would be desirable, but I think we are at least no worse than other districts of the same class.

As a rule the open spaces round the houses are ample for an urban district.

The erection of new houses is under the supervision of the Surveyor.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 83 workshops and domestic workshops, two factory laundries, and 57 factories on the register.

During the year, 380 inspections have been made.

Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act:—

- i. Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (sect. 101).—None.

- ii. Breaches of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)—7 (Remedied—7).
- iii. Failure as regards lists of outworkers (s. 107)—None.
- iv. Giving out work to be done in premises which are
(a) unwholesome (s. 108); (b) infected (s. 110)—None.
- v. Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (s. 109)—None.

Factory nuisances under the Public Health Act :—

- i. Want of cleanliness—2 (Remedied—2).
- ii. Want of Ventilation—None.
- iii. Overcrowding—None.
- iv. Want of drainage of floors—None.
- v. Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation—19 (Remedied—18).

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Inspector of Nuisances and other officers engaged in sanitary work have been busily employed during 1911, and have done good work. (N.B.—See Mr. Dane's report.)

Hospital administration in relation to acute infectious diseases has been well conducted by the efficient staff at Gamesley Hospital.

There is no hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis in the neighbourhood.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

Act.	When adopted.	When came into operation.
Public Health Acts		
Amendment Act, 1890...	27th May, 1891	... 1st July, 1891
Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889	... 28th Sept., 1892	... 10th Oct., 1892
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	... 28th Sept., 1892	... 10th Oct., 1892
Public Health Acts		
Amendment Act, 1907, Parts ii, iii, iv, v, vi, & sec. 95 of Part x	... 16th Aug. 1909	... 4th Oct., 1909

FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) HOUSING.—Further action under the regulations of the Local Government Board, under the Housing and Town Planning Act. Six localities in all have been put down for inspection.

(b) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS.—Pail closets should be gradually converted to water closets.

(c) PAVING BACK YARDS.—Back yards should be paved to prevent soaking of putrescible matter into the soil, and to prevent infectious dust from flying about and getting into milk, etc.

(d) SEWERING OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Stone sewers should be abolished and earthenware pipes substituted.

(e) SCAVENGING.—Public scavenging should be adopted. Bins should be substituted for ashpits.

(f) WATER SUPPLY.—A further supply of water will be wanted when the water closet system is generally adopted.

(g) MILK SUPPLY.—Milk should be supplied without the abstraction of any butter fat in the form of cream.

(h) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In the absence of a steam disinfecter, I think our methods of prevention do not admit of much improvement.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
No. of Cases notified ...	0	31	16	15	1	5
No. removed to Hospital	0	18	0	8	0	0

There was no lack of accomodation at the Hospital, and we had no return cases.

Weekly Record of
Scarlet Fever
during the year
1910.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever.
Jan. 1	8
" 8	3
" 15	4
" 22	4
" 29	2
Feb. 5	2
" 12	8
" 19	8
" 26	4
Mar. 5	11
" 12	1
" 19	9
" 26	11
Apl. 2	3
" 9	4
" 16	7
" 23	1
" 30	0
May 7	5
" 14	1
" 21	1
" 28	0
June 4	0
" 11	2
" 18	2
" 25	1
July 2	1
" 9	1
" 16	1
" 23	0
" 30	0
Aug. 6	0
" 13	1
" 20	0
" 27	3
Sept. 3	0
" 10	0
" 17	0
" 24	0
Oct. 1	0
" 8	1
" 15	1

Weekly Record of Notifiable Diseases
during the year
1911.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas
Jan. 7	0	0	1	0	0
" 14	0	0	0	0	0
" 21	0	0	0	0	1
" 28	0	0	0	0	0
Feb. 4	0	0	0	0	0
" 11	0	0	0	0	0
" 18	0	0	0	0	0
" 25	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. 4	0	0	0	0	0
" 11	1	1	0	0	0
" 18	0	2	0	0	0
" 25	0	0	1	0	1
Apl. 1	0	1	2	0	0
" 8	0	0	1	0	0
" 15	0	1	0	0	1
" 22	0	1	2	0	2
" 29	1	0	0	0	0
May 6	0	0	0	0	0
" 13	0	0	0	0	0
" 20	1	0	0	0	0
" 27	0	0	0	0	0
June 3	0	0	0	0	0
" 10	0	0	0	0	0
" 17	0	0	0	0	0
" 24	0	0	0	0	0
July 1	0	1	0	0	0
" 8	0	0	0	1	0
" 15	0	0	0	0	0
" 22	0	1	0	0	0
" 29	0	0	0	0	0
Aug. 5	0	0	0	0	0
" 12	0	1	0	0	0
" 19	0	2	0	0	0
" 26	0	0	1	0	0
Sept. 2	0	0	0	0	0
" 9	0	1	0	0	0
" 16	0	0	1	0	0
" 23	1	0	0	0	0
" 30	0	0	1	0	0
Oct. 7	0	0	0	0	0
" 14	0	1	0	0	0
" 21	2	0	1	0	0

Weekly Record of
Scarlet Fever
during the year
1910—continued.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever.
Oct. 22	... 0
„ 29	... 0
Nov. 5	... 0
„ 12	... 0
„ 19	... 0
„ 26	... 0
Dec. 3	... 0
„ 10	... 1
„ 17	... 2
„ 24	... 1
„ 31	... 0

Weekly Record of Notifiable Diseases
during the year 1911—
continued.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ery- sipelas
Oct. 28	... 3	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0
Nov. 4	... 1	... 1	... 0	... 0	... 0
„ 11	... 1	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0
„ 18	... 0	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0
„ 25	... 5	... 0	... 1	... 0	... 0
Dec. 2	... 7	... 2	... 0	... 0	... 0
„ 9	... 5	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
„ 16	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
„ 23	... 3	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
„ 30	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, (i) day school masters are notified by certificate of the Medical Officer of Health; (ii) Sunday school superintendents are notified in a similar manner; (iii) public libraries, laundries and pawnbrokers are notified by the Inspector.

Anti-toxin was not supplied free of charge during 1911.

In cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever, disinfectants, and instructions for their use, are given to the occupiers of the infected houses. When cases are kept at home the houses are re-visited many times by the Inspector. This goes on until the case is considered free from infection. The clothes are ordered to be washed, and, when possible, boiled.

Clothing and bed-clothes are thoroughly boiled, when possible without injury to or destruction of fabric, after being steeped in disinfectant solution, and afterwards washed with carbolic soap. Rooms and woodwork are

scrubbed with water and carbolic soap. They are afterwards sprayed with formaldehyde, and disinfected with sulphur-dioxide gas. (N.B.—When we have cases of small-pox more drastic measures are adopted.) Disinfection is carried out by the Inspector or his assistant. There is no steam disinfectant.

When in doubt as to diagnosis, the medical men in the neighbourhood avail themselves of the kindness of the County Council in making bacteriological examination in the cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

In cases of puerperal fever the chief care is to prevent communication by midwife, or other means, to other puerperal women.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In the early part of the year there was an outbreak of measles, for which one school and the infant department of another school were closed.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

As is pointed out by Dr. Barwise in his Dicennial Report, our mortality from phthisis during the ten years 1901-10, was heavier than that of any other district in the county, except one, and heavier than that of England and Wales for the years 1900-09.

The idea at once occurs that people shut up in mills during the most of the day, as the majority of our people are, are more apt to convey the tubercular infection to one another than are people habitually in the open air. It is also to be noticed that there is a good deal of dust about the occupations some of our people pursue. This has been minimised by recent improvements, but it has not been got rid of. It irritates the lungs and predisposes to tubercular infection.

There is, however, another factor that has to be considered in relation to this district. More than thirty years ago, Buchannan in this country, and Bowditch in the United States, were independently led to the conclusion that phthisis mortality was greater upon retentive than upon permeable soils. From the description of the district it may be seen that the subsoil is mostly clay, which is highly retentive; that the neighbourhood is hilly, and, as a consequence, wet; and that most of the district, though at a considerable elevation, is in a hollow, surrounded by higher ground rising to hills, and subject to gravitation and accumulation of subsoil water.

There was one case notified during 1911 under the Tuberculosis (Poor Law) Regulations, 1908, and one under the Tuberculosis (Hospital) Regulations, 1911.

The number of deaths from phthisis in 1911 was 19, giving a death rate per thousand of 0·87.

The number of deaths from other tubercular diseases was 13, giving a death rate per thousand of 0·59.

There is no sanatorium, or special hospital in the neighbourhood.

Notified cases are visited, when there is no objection to such a course, and advice given as to sputum, etc. The house from which a case was removed to the workhouse, was cleansed and disinfected.

In my report for the year 1902 I went very fully into the measures that were useful for prevention of consumption. Those remedies that have special reference to the conditions of this neighbourhood, mentioned above, are drainage, ventilation and avoidance of dust, *e.g.*, by damping floors before sweeping them.

INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

The most prominent disease in 1911 was diarrhœa, which will be dealt with in next section.

MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN INFANCY.

The infantile mortality for 1911, *i.e.*, the deaths of children under one year of age, was 99, or 208·42 per thousand births, largely due to diarrhœa, caused by hot and dry weather in July and August. Of the 99 deaths, 43 were accounted for by diarrhœa, enteritis and gastritis; there were 27 from diarrhœa, 12 from enteritis and four from gastritis. Fatal summer diarrhœa, is a disease of the two ends of life. Of 62 deaths from diarrhœa, gastritis, and enteritis, 43 were under one year of age, seven between one and two, and six at ages of 65 and upwards leaving only six for the intervening ages. The death rate is a heavy one, but, as we see, nearly half of it is accounted for by the above diseases.

I have before me a list of the addresses at which infantile deaths occurred, which shews that the deaths were distributed over all parts of the town. The mortality was perhaps lighter in proportion in Hadfield. This would be caused by the less concentration of the population in that locality. There was only one infantile death from diarrhœa in the Rural District of Glossop-Dale. The deaths seem to have been in various classes of property. I think the majority of deaths from diarrhœa were in poorer class property, but not nearly all. The mothers, whose labour was valuable, and who would be tempted by that fact to depute the care of their children to others, and to let their breasts run dry, would be likely to be enabled by their earnings added to the father's, to live in a fair class of property.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted in the Borough; so that we have not the

assistance of that act in our analysis. I give you, however, some tables and some particulars to show the relation between dry weather and heat and diarrhœa mortality. Infantile diarrhœa mortality is really the most important feature of the sanitary history of 1911.

It will be seen that water closets, ashbins and water carts are important agents for prevention, and **LET THEM PAVE BACK YARDS.**

RAINFALL IN INCHES COMPARED WITH INFANTILE DEATHS
(UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE) FROM DIARRHŒA,
ENTERITIS AND GASTRITIS.

N.B.—There is no doubt that dry weather, by favouring dust and flies, leads to diarrhœa.

Rainfall records kindly supplied by Mr. Garner, of Glossop.

			1911.					
		Rainfall in inches.		Diarrhœa.		Enteritis.		Gastritis.
January	...	1.75	.....	0	...	0	...	0
February	...	4.16	.....	0	...	2	...	0
March	...	2.55	.....	0	...	2	...	1
April	...	2.80	.....	0	...	0	...	0
May	...	1.93	.....	0	...	0	...	0
June	...	2.06	.. ...	1	...	0	...	1
July	...	6.48	.....	1	...	3	...	0
August	...	3.65	.....	14	...	3	...	0
September	...	3.22	.....	7	...	1	...	1
October	...	2.71	.....	4	...	0	...	0
November	...	4.61	.....	0	...	0	...	0
December	...	6.20	.....	0	...	1	...	1

It might seem, on a superficial examination, that this table did not bear out the above rule. The rainfall for August is pretty heavy. It is true that the infection of diarrhœa precedes, by a variable time, the fatal issue,

and that the rainfall for July was low, but the mortality from diarrhœa was maintained all through the month of August, and was heavy at the end of the month. An explanation may be afforded by a study of the daily rainfalls for the month.

DAILY RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1911.

Inches.		Inches.		Inches.	
August	1...0.00	August	11...0.02	August	21...0.82
„	2...0.09	„	12...0.00	„	22...0.00
„	3...0.02	„	13...0.00	„	23...0.00
„	4...0.19	„	14...0.00	„	24...0.03
„	5...0.25	„	15...0.00	„	25...0.00
„	6...0.00	„	16...0.00	„	26...0.09
„	7...0.00	„	17...0.00	„	27...0.76
„	8...0.00	„	18...0.06	„	28...0.02
„	9...0.00	„	19...0.00	„	29...0.00
„	10...0.00	„	20...1.21	„	30...0.09
				„	31...0.00

From the above it may be seen that although the rain, when it came, was heavy, it came only on a limited number of days, and that the middle of the month was almost rainless. Those heavy pours of rain would, no doubt, wash out the sewers, but would not keep the ground surface moist during a hot month such as we had in August. Most of the deaths in September were in the beginning of the month, and were probably under the abiding influence of August weather. In September, too, until the twelfth day of the month there was only one day of light rain; all the rest were dry.

We have to study heat, especially of the soil, as well as rainfall, in relation to diarrhœa. Heat acts, of course, in drying the soil, and counteracting the effect of the rainfall, while, on the other hand, rainfall cools the soil. Heat encourages decomposition of organic matter, and no doubt favours the growth of the germ, or germs causing diarrhœa, as well as favouring the growth of flies.

Ballard held that diarrhœa mortality did not begin to increase until the four-foot earth thermometer registered 56 degrees, and that it was highest when the reading was highest. R. H. Dickinson, Esq., of Glossop Technical School, has kindly lent me his readings. The four-foot earth thermometer readings reached 56 degrees on July 12th, 1911, and by August 18th they had reached 62 degrees.

There is little room to doubt that dust, and flies, with decomposing organic matter, are the potent causes of diarrhœa, and that removal of organic matter decomposing, or liable to decomposition, and watering the streets are the chief remedies in the hands of the public authorities; while, as far as private individuals are concerned, the further remedy of protecting all food substances from dust, and flies is an additional remedy of the utmost importance. For infants, the best protection for their nourishment is afforded by the mother's breast. Even this may be neutralized by dummy teats, or other objects put into the mouth.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Special reports were made out in March, 1911, in connection with the closing of one school, and the infant department of another school, on account of measles.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Forms I to IV, supplied by the Local Government Board, are appended, filled up.

In conclusion, I tender my sincere thanks to the officials of the Borough for able and willing assistance in preparing this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

*Loch Maree House,
Glossop, March 6th, 1912.*

TABLE I.
BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS 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	At Census of 1911
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.				
			Number.	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.					
												Number.				Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1906	21608	482		22.3	382	17.6	3	8	70	145.2	387	17.9			
1907	21624	470		21.7	348	16.1	2	6	63	134.0	352	16.2			
1908	21640	486		22.4	347	16.0	3	6	81	166.6	350	16.1			
1909	21656	468		21.6	330	15.2	2	4	61	130.3	332	15.3			
1910	21672	456		21.0	281	12.9	5	7	40	87.7	283	13.0			
1911	21692	473	475	21.9	340	15.6	2	18	99	208.4	356	16.4			

TABLE II.
BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			Total Cases Re-moved to Hos-pital.	
	At Ages--Years.							All Saints	St. James	Hadfield		
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65					65 and upwards
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	16	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	8	7	1	...
Erysipelas ...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...
Scarlet Fever ...	31	1	10	16	3	1	...	...	1	4	26	18
Enteric Fever ...	15	...	2	4	5	4	...	...	3	9	3	8
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
{ Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals ...	70	1	20	29	10	6	3	1	14	23	33	26

Isolation Hospital : Borough Infectious Hospital at Gamesley, in Glossop-Dale Rural District.
Total available beds, 32. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.
Infant Mortality for the year 1911.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	2	...	2	6	10	7	2	27
Enteritis ...	...	...	1	1	2	6	1	1	2	12
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	5	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	4	1	2	...	7	8	1	1	...	17
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	4
Gastritis ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	4
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	8
Other causes ...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	6
All causes ...	12	3	7	5	27	25	18	17	12	99

Nett Births in the year, 475. Nett Deaths of infants in the year, 99.

THE THIRTY-THIRD
YEARLY REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
FOR THE
Year ended December 31st, 1911.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I submit to you for approval this, my 33rd, Annual Report.

I have supplied your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Mackenzie, with the statistics of the Sanitary Department for the year ended as above, and shall not need to give them in detail here as they will be found in his report.

SCAVENGING OF HOUSE REFUSE AND EXCREMENT.

The system in this Borough is still voluntary. Most of the excrement, along with urine, is collected and removed periodically, in closed vehicles, to the Sewage Outfall Works, and there disposed of, by your Surveyor. About 1,802 tons have been removed during the past year. Also 624 tons of tripe dressers', fish dealers' and butchers' offal have been collected and removed to the same place during the same period. During the year your attention was drawn to the pan system, and after much discussion you came to a decision thereon. I am pleased to be

able to say that the bin system for collection of house refuse is being adopted by property owners instead of the old filthy ashpits. There are now 924 of these receptacles in use in the Borough, as against 751 last year. As a collection of this refuse is made weekly by the Corporation servants, a great improvement has been made on the old system. In the near future I hope to see it adopted throughout the whole of the Borough. The removal of house refuse, other than that from the bins, is done by horse-keepers and farmers; as well as by the Corporation, at the request of those owners of property who make arrangements with the Corporation for it to be removed by them.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notified to the Department for inspection, disinfection or removal to the Isolation Hospital during the year were as follows:—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total.	Previous Year.
Scarlet Fever ...	1 ..	4 ...	26 ...	31 ...	106
Enteric Fever ..	3 ...	9 ...	3 ...	15 ...	12
Puerperal Fever	— ...	1 ...	— ...	1 ...	4
Erysipelas ...	1 ...	2 ...	2 ...	5 ...	9
Diphtheria ...	8 ...	7 ...	1 ...	16 ..	9
Totals ...	13	23	32	68	140

The total number of houses infected by these cases was 55; all of which were disinfected by spraying with formaldehyde and by being "stoved" with sulphur-dioxide gas. Disinfectants were provided during sickness, and instructions given how to use them to the best advantage. The disinfectants used were either carbolic acid solution or McDougall's M.O.H. Fluid. All clothing that could be boiled was first treated with a solution of the disinfectant and afterwards washed with carbolic soap and boiled.

Beds and mattresses were destroyed by fire at the request of the owners. Of these, several were after deaths from consumption.

The cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital were :

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total	Previous Year.
Scarlet Fever...	— ...	2 ...	16 ...	18 ...	79
Enteric Fever...	— ...	7 ...	1 ...	8 ...	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	9	17	26	79

There has been only one death at the Hospital, viz., one from enteric fever.

One case of enteric was reported last year but removed to the Hospital in January this year.

The requirements at the Hospital are as stated in my last year's report, except for the gas cooking stove which has been supplied.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk dealers have had two meetings to ascertain if it was agreeable to raise the price of milk and sell only the article as it came from the cow. Most of them were in favour of this course, which, unfortunately had to be abandoned through the action of about four dealers who would not do so. The supply at Hadfield is practically all as it comes from the cow. In the other portions of the Borough part of the dealers sell it as it comes from the cow, while the remainder abstract a portion of the cream, yet not so much as to bring it below "standard milk." A few sell it as skimmed milk. It is held to be sufficient disclosure to have the cans labelled "Skimmed Milk," but I find many of the purchasers are still unaware they are not getting milk as it comes from the cow.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Every week inspections are made of the places where meat and foods are exposed for sale, and surprise visits made to the places where sausages, brawn, potted meat and other foods are being prepared. Every slaughter-house is visited several times a year, as is also every tripe dressing place in the Borough. On the whole, I am satisfied that the food supply of the Borough is both clean and wholesome.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

By the kindness of your Surveyor, I am able to state that 75 houses have been re-sewered or drained; 17 new houses have had their drains connected to the main sewer; one school has been re-drained; and one new sewer constructed during the year. Several places require re-sewering, but are held over until the Local Government Board gives consent for borrowing the money necessary for doing the work.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 83 workshops and domestic workshops, 2 factory laundries and 57 factories on the register. During the year 380 inspections have been made, 28 defects found, 28 notices served and 27 defects remedied.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register is 55. Of these, six have been classed as underground, although they are only technically so. 130 inspections have been made, seven defects found and remedied during the year.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number on the register is 24; one having lapsed during the year. 96 visits have been made to them, and two notices have been served for breaches of the Bye-laws during the year. They are spread all over the

Borough, and animals are slaughtered therein at all hours, so that I can only repeat what I said in last year's report, "that it is impossible for one man to see and examine every animal before it is cut up, and the lungs, liver and other organs removed." The remedy is a public abattoir and veterinary inspection of every animal slaughtered therein, before removal for sale.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are ten places within the Borough which come under this description, all connected with the tripe trade, with one exception. Forty-seven visits have been made during the year. They have been found satisfactory, and the only case of complaint was one that required re-limewashing.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

I have made many informal observations, and a number of formal ones during the year. Great improvements have been made, and I am assured that others are in contemplation, and will be put in hand in the immediate future. I have received two complaints *re* Charlestown Bleachworks, and have caused observations to be taken. I have communicated the results to the firm, and have been assured they would do their utmost to keep the smoke within the Authority's requirements, as near as they could. Messrs. F. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Potter & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. John Wood Brothers, Limited, are the firms who have made the improvements, or have them in hand; and Messrs. Gartside and Messrs. Thos. Rhodes & Sons have the subject under consideration at the time of writing this report.

HOUSING.

The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, is 58. The number considered unfit for human habitation is five.

The number with defects requiring to be remedied to make them reasonably fit is 53. No closing orders have yet been made.

By appointment, the owners met the Committee who have the matter in hand, and were told what the Committee required to be done under the Act. Promises were made by some that the necessary work would be done. The Committee decided that the Town Clerk be instructed to issue to the owners the legal notices required, when further action will be taken to have the houses closed or made fit for human habitation. The general character of the defects found were fast sheet windows or windows with one pane casements, instead of sash windows made to open top and bottom; general repairs to roofs, rain water gutters and fall pipes, and plastering, limewashing, painting and papering of the houses are required to be done to make them reasonably fit for habitation; the yards are unpaved and unchannelled, or not macadamed with an impervious pitch macadam; defective and insufficient privy accommodation; and in two of the blocks large and uncovered open ashpits, extending in depth several feet below the level of the adjoining yards, were found requiring attention.

On the whole, the work of the Department has, in my opinion, been satisfactory. Of course, the work might be made more satisfactory under a better system of scavenging, and the death rate, which has been steadily falling for the previous five years, be brought still nearer to that which obtains in rural districts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

Cert. Inspector, Assoc. Royal
Sanitary Institute.

*Bird Nest Cottage,
Primrose Lane, Glossop,
February, 1912.*



