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*Glossop Urban Sanitary
Authority.*

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

— AND —

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

GLOSSOP :

W. H. IRLAM & CO., LTD., PRINTERS, SURREY STREET.

Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1918.

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

Mrs. Partington, my Lord, and Gentlemen.

I beg leave to present you with a short report of the sanitary work done in this Borough in 1918, and of the statistics for the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

For houses occupied or fit for occupation:—

Approximate number of houses with privy middens	165
Approximate number of houses with pail closets	3890
Approximate number of houses with water closets	795
Approximate number of houses with slop-water closets ...	478

The number of pails for the 3890 houses is 2511.

The work in connection with these is as follows:—

Number of sanitary conveniences improved	200
Number of pail closets converted to fresh water closets ...	2
Number of houses provided with waste water closets in 1918	5

Some houses have more than one sanitary convenience each.
The scavenging goes on as usual.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made by the Inspector and his Assistant	13951
Statutory Notices	0
Informal Notices	1182

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	0	0	0	0
Closed as unfit for human habitation	0	0	0	0
Disinfection	44	0	44	0
<i>Drainage :</i>				
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	4	0	4	0
Defective Traps Inlets, and Drains	54	0	50	4
Drains Obstructed	10	0	9	1
<i>Closets and Ashpits :</i>				
Insanitary Privies and Ash- pits	280	0	250	30
Insufficient Accommoda- tion	0	0	0	0
Conversion of Pail Closets and Privies into W.C.'s ..	7	0	7	0
Defective W.C.'s	16	0	16	0
Carried forward ...	415	0	380	35

	Informal notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.	Legal notices served by the Authority.	Nuisances Abated.	In hand.
Brought forward ...	415	0	380	35
<i>Other Defects :</i>				
Surfaces of Courts and Yards	0	0	0	0
Eaves, Spouts, and Down Spouts	5	0	4	1
Urinals Defective	2	0	2	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0
Offensive Accumulations...	791	0	780	11
Animals Improperly kept..	0	0	0	0
Pig Sties	0	0	0	0
Smoke Nuisances	2	0	1	1
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Foul Condition of Houses..	11	0	11	0
	1226	0	1178	48

LODGING HOUSES.

There are three registered common lodging houses in this Borough. The Chief Constable is the Inspector, and the houses are visited by the police. The following figures are from the excellent reports of the Chief Constable:—

Admissions in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Men	7261	6412	6256	5789
Women	728	279	666	708
Children ...	10	35	77	12

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Inspector paid 108 visits to these premises. Two notices were served and complied with.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Closure of Schools was on account of Influenza in 1918, and an account of the Schools closed may be found in the report on Influenza.

The work of medical inspection of school children and the work of the Schools Nurse is given in detail in the report of the present writer in his capacity as School Medical Officer to the Education Authority.

INSPECTIONS OF COW-HOUSES, Etc.

	Number Registered.	Inspections Made.	Defects Found.	Defects Remedied
Cow-houses	85	112	5	5
Dairies	48	45	1	1
Milk Shops	4	35	0	0

MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

53 samples of foods and drugs were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

The samples submitted were as follows: —

Milk and Skimmed Milk	43
Butter	10
	—
Total	53

Milk below the standard 10 samples

In five cases the samples were informal, and five other cases led to prosecution. One case was dismissed, and in the other four cases the vendors were fined.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	56
Inspections made	66
Notices served	3
Defects Abated	3

The Bakehouses generally were found in good condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Assistant Inspector is a qualified Meat Inspector, and he makes inspections before and after the slaughtering of animals.

Number of Slaughter-houses on the Register 27

N.B.—Seven are now not in use.

Inspections 469

Notices Served 4

Defects Abated 4

350 visits were paid to places in which food was being prepared.

MEAT CONDEMNED.

Details of articles condemned may be found in Mr. Dane's report.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Eight blocks of property, comprising 50 houses, were scheduled for inspection in March, 1918.

241 inspections and re-inspections were made.

No closing orders were found to be necessary.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	Factories.	Workshops.
On Register	68	83
Inspections	160	298

FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

These are as in former years. It has so far been difficult to get anything done.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

		Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles and German Measles.	Ophthalmia neonatorum
No. of Cases notified	0	6	9	2	1	6	170	1	
No. Removed to Hospital ..	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	

The usual measures for prevention of spread were adopted.

In the end of May, leaflets on flies were distributed throughout the Borough.

In July a notice on Prevention of Diarrhœa was published in the local papers

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1918 44 cases of pulmonary and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Surrey Street is under the able management of Dr. Holt.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Men.	Women.	Death Rate.
1913	17	10	1.24
1914	8	7	0.68
1915 ..	5	8	0.63
1916	9	14	1.16
1917	8	8	0.83
1918	16	17	1.78

No doubt influenza infection co-operates with war privations in determining the fatal issue in pulmonary tuberculosis.

It is to be noted that tuberculous soldiers generally become civilians before the fatal issue.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, SURREY STREET.

I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Holt for the following particulars of the working of the above institution in 1918:—

The Dispensary has been open 62 times during the year and the attendances number 2,480. 58 new cases were admitted, of which 53 were for disease of the lung, and 5 in which disease elsewhere was more prominent than that of the lungs. 19 patients were sent to the Sanatorium, and ten patients died during the year. 1410 visits were paid to the patients' homes.

INFANT WELFARE.

Miss Etchells has done good work as School Nurse, and also as Health Visitor in connection with the Early Notification of Births.

I impress upon her the importance of looking for phimosis in boys. One sees so much mischief clearly attributable to this affection, as to feel rather strongly about it. I expressed some views of mine in the British Medical Journal of September 14th, 1918.

Miss Etchells has many difficulties to contend with, but I think she does her best.

The following is her report.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS INFANT WELFARE VISITING

I have visited all cases notified, with the exception of three; these had monthly nurses in.

I try to impress upon the mothers the advantages of breast feeding; on the necessity for absolute cleanliness and fresh air; and how best to clothe the child; avoidance of dummy teats; and other causes of infection.

On paying my first visit I have given leaflets on the benefits of breast feeding, "How to rear an infant during the first year of its life." On second or subsequent visits, if the mother cannot breast feed, I have given leaflets for instruction for preparing and sterilising milk for babies, "On the best methods of artificial feeding."

During the summer months I distributed leaflets, "Rules for the Prevention of Summer Diarrhœa."

			Deaths of Children										
	Born Living	Still Born.	Born in 1918.	Breast Fed.	Bottle Fed.	Visited.	Re-visited.	Total Visits.					
Males	...139	... 6	... 5	... 119	... 17	... 137	...	—	—				
Females	..119	... 5	... 7	... 99	... 20	... 118	...	—	—				
Total		258	11	12	218	37	255	250	1286				

On second or subsequent visits I found 50 Infants weaned before they were a month old, 40 more were part bottle-fed.

Through the kindness and generosity of Mrs. I. Jackson, Holly Mount, I have been able to let many necessitous persons have milk and Virol and Glaxo for babies artificially fed.

ANNIE ETCHELLS.

29, Station Road, Hadfield.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The deaths in 1918, as in 1916 and 1917, have been classified, the births enumerated, and estimates of population given by the Registrar General.

The statistics relate to the civil population alone.

Estimate of Population for Death Rate 18514

Estimate of Population for Birth Rate 20744

The Births were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	135	118
Illegitimate	10	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Births	145	125

Total of both sexes ... 270.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	9	8
Illegitimate	—	1

Total Infantile Deaths ... 18.

GLOSSOP DEATHS DURING 1918.

As classified by the Registrar General.

Civilians only.

	Males.	Females.
1. Enteric Fever	2	—
2. Smallpox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	2
6. Diphtheria and Croup	4	2
7. Influenza	16	17
8. Erysipelas	—	1
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	17
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	3
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	16
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	1
14. Meningitis	3	1
15. Organic Heart Disease	10	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward	59	72

		Males.	Females.
	Brought forward	59	72
16.	Bronchitis	14	15
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	7	15
18.	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	1
19.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	1	2
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	1
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
21a.	Alcoholism	—	—
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	10
23.	Puerperal Fever	—	—
24.	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	—	1
25.	Congenital Debility, etc.	2	2
26.	Violence, apart from Suicide	3	2
27.	Suicide	1	—
28.	Other Defined Diseases	49	41
29.	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	1
	Totals	146	163

Total Deaths, 309.

There were no deaths from Cerebro Spinal Fever, but there was a death of one male from Poliomyelitis.

RATES.

	Numbers.	Rates.
Births	270	13.01
Deaths	309	16.69
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	18	66.66

War conditions still seem opposed to growth of population, and we have been in 1918 under the shadow of influenza, as in 1917 we were under that of measles.

As to climatic conditions, the following is a record of the annual rainfall for six years:—

1913	34.45 inches.
1914	45.93 „
1915	44.22 „
1916	47.22 „
1917	42.08 „
1918	49.28 „

In conclusion, I would thank the Messrs. Dane, Mr. Garner, Miss Etchells, Dr. Holt, and the Chief Constable for assistance in the preparation of this report.

I am, Mrs. Partington, my Lord, and Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Loch Maree House,

Glossop,

April 21st, 1919.

Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

Report on Influenza in 1918

BY

The Medical Officer of Health.

Mrs. Partington, my Lord, and Gentlemen,

This year I am expected by the Local Government Board to report on the Influenza epidemics of 1918.

For general as distinguished from local observations on Influenza I am indebted to the Memorandum issued in October, 1918, by the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, as well as to that gentleman's observations at the Royal Society of Medicine, and to a paper in the British Medical Journal of November 23rd, 1918, by Captain Greenwood, R.A.M.C. For local observations I have had the able assistance of the Deputy Mayor, Dr. White, of Hadfield, to whom my thanks are due.

Sir Arthur Newsholme says:—

“The real difficulty is that of defining Influenza. Its most characteristic feature is its occurrence at long intervals as an epidemic, which spreads rapidly from country to country, and from continent to continent, and which affects probably a much higher proportion of the total population than any other infectious disease. The rapidity of its spread is such as to suggest that it occurs irrespective of human contact; but the careful inquiries made and collected by Dr. Franklin

Parsons lend no support to this view. Its apparently simultaneous origin in widely separated communities is explained by the occurrence of unrecognised cases preceding the main outbreak, by the extremely short incubation period of the disease—not more than one to three days,—and by the extremely rapid multiplication of cases which this permits.”

The destructive character of the disease is therefore its occurrence in epidemics. There is no doubt we had two such epidemics in Glossop in 1918—one closely corresponding to the month of July and the other to the month of November.

The difficulty with regard to sporadic cases is that the symptoms of what is commonly known as a “cold” may closely resemble those of Influenza. Bearing in mind this element of uncertainty I think we may say that sporadic cases occurred in Glossop as early as late September and early October, 1917, and that some cases have occurred in 1919.

Our epidemics lasted from five to six weeks each. With regard to the table of deaths: deaths from the complications of Influenza may take place when the epidemic itself has subsided.

The occurrence of successive outbreaks is not new. In 1889, after a free interval of over forty years, an epidemic occurred extending from December, 1889, to February, 1890. A secondary epidemic occurred in the Spring and Summer of 1891. A third appeared in the Autumn and Winter of 1891-2; and a fourth from November, 1893, to January, 1894. The second and third epidemics were characterised by much greater fatality than the first. We shall later endeavour to read our own epidemics in the light of these facts.

To understand the outbreaks aright we must study the configuration of the Borough.

All Saints' and St. James' Wards are continuous with one another to form Glossop proper.

Hadfield Ward, with the exception of a very small portion, is separated by a break, constituted in the greater part by a hill with farms chiefly of pasture land on its sides. At one point the break is nearly closed by Dinting Print Works.

We have then two portions of the Borough separated by a rural interval. In July Influenza was most prevalent in Glossop. In November it was much more prevalent in Hadfield. The November epidemic in Hadfield, as may be inferred from the table of deaths, was severe and fatal, and there were many cases of Pneumonia. Dr. White, of Hadfield, says:—Nearly all had dry, irritating, distressing coughs, coated tongues, and much prostration. Some of the severity may be laid to winter weather, but in the light of previous epidemics, and considering that our friends in Hadfield are not likely to have worse constitutions than we have in Glossop, we most conclude that the virus becomes intensified. I think the cases in Glossop were more severe in November than in July.

The fact of the disease being most prevalent in Glossop in July, and in Hadfield in November, taken with what I believe to be the fact that there were not very many re-infections, leads to the conclusion that one attack of the disease has a slight and temporary effect in protecting from a second attack.

I think second attacks were more frequent in the epidemics of 1889—1894, probably because the intervals between outbreaks were longer and so far there were more outbreaks to choose from.

The long intervals between series of epidemics seems to indicate either that the virus gets worn out, or that susceptible people become hardened by single or successive doses of the virus.

That the interval between the last series and the previous epidemic should be over 40 years, and that this time should be only 24 years may be due to war conditions.

Captain Greenwood thinks overcrowding and fuel restrictions have had a bad effect, but he does not attribute any of the mischief to food restrictions.

As to incidence in urban and rural districts I cannot prove any difference. Epidemics have occurred in Glossop-dale Rural District as in the Borough, and the deaths in both districts are about in the same ratio to the population.

In a wet and cold climate such as we have here (we are high up on the slopes of the Peak of Derbyshire) atmospheric conditions necessarily demand attention.

I have the advantage of temperature readings and rainfall records, supplied by the teachers of the Grammar School, and by Mr. Garner, of the Waterworks, for which I am grateful. While the severity of the complications was no doubt in part due to the weather in November, I am unable to trace any connection between weather and the incidence of the epidemics. On the 5th of July the shade temperature reached 73deg., while on the 1st of August it reached about 78deg. On the 7th of November, on the other hand, it fell below freezing point. As to rainfall, as may be seen from Mr. Garner's figures given below, July for a summer month was wet, while November was dry.

MR. GARNER'S RECORD OF RAINFALL.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of days with .01 or more recorded.	
			Inches.	Date.		
January	3.24	...	0.51	... 9	...	20
February ...	5.74	...	1.50	... 6	...	19
March.....	1.51	...	0.34	... 28	...	17
April	1.90	...	0.48	... 7	...	12
May.....	3.33	...	1.01	... 17	...	11
June	2.17	...	0.51	... 9	...	14
July	4.65	...	0.66	... 12	...	16
August	3.87	...	0.64	... 5	...	16
September ...	9.59	...	1.29	... 15	...	27
October	3.39	...	0.50	... 4	...	21
November ...	1.99	...	0.30	... 27	...	14
December ...	7.90	...	0.78	... 22	...	27
	<hr/> 49.28				<hr/> 214	

A couple of incidents bearing on the infectious nature of the disease may be mentioned. In the 1889-1890 epidemic, when Influenza was raging in Sheffield, a gentleman from Sheffield stayed at my house. He felt unwell before leaving, and went home to be down with Influenza. Directly after his departure I fell down with Influenza. I was attending cases of the disease at the time, but the more intimate association with a visitor seemed to bring on the attack.

On June 1st, 1918, an officer returned from Salonica to Glossop on furlough. He fell down with Influenza immediately on arriving, and communicated the disease to other members of the household, although Influenza was not prevalent in Glossop at the time. The epidemic did not begin until the end of the month, while the later epidemic began in the fourth week of October (White).

Early in November leaflets of warning and instructions on Influenza, founded on the Memorandum of the Local Government Board, were distributed throughout the Borough. It is difficult to estimate the influence of these leaflets on the progress of the epidemic.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

Hadfield Council School was closed on July 1st. All the Schools in the Borough were closed from July 5th to July 15th.

Glossop Schools were closed from July 15th to July 22nd.

Coming to the November epidemic—

Padfield Council, Hadfield Church of England, Hadfield Council, St. Charles', Brookfield, and Waterside Infant Schools, all in Hadfield Ward, were closed from November 27th to December 9th.

Closure of Hadfield and Brookfield Sunday Schools was recommended.

A further closure of Waterside Infant and Brookfield Schools to December 25th was found necessary.

The Schools were of course cleaned down, but on account of labour shortage aerial disinfection was confined to the cloak rooms.

Notice of School closure was given to Woolley Bridge Picture Palace.

The Picture Palaces and tram-cars were sprayed with disinfectants.

I am, yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE.

*Loch Maree House,
Glossop,
February 8th, 1919.*

DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP FROM INFLUENZA IN 1918.

19

Date of Death.	Ward.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Complications.
1918					
Feb. 18	Hadfield	F.	75	Widow	Pneumonia
July 1	St. James	M.	10	—	Pneumonia
July 2	All Saints	F.	18	Munition worker	Weak Heart
July 12	All Saints	M.	50	Labourer	Pneumonia
July 17	St. James	F.	19	Printworks hand	Pneumonia
July 26	Hadfield	F.	27	No occupation	Amentia
July 28	St. James	M.	29	Joiner	Pneumonia
July 17	All Saints	M.	43	Labourer	Pneumonia
Aug. 24	St. James	M.	47	Labourer	Nephritis (Acute Tubal)
Nov. 11	Hadfield	M.	25	Clerk	Pneumonia Appendicitis
Nov. 12	Hadfield	F.	27	Married woman	Pneumonia, Heart Failure
Nov. 15	Hadfield	F.	26	Cotton operative	Pneumonia, Heart Failure
Nov. 9	Hadfield	F.	45	Married woman	Endocarditis
Nov. 18	Hadfield	M.	23	Printworks hand	Pneumonia
Nov. 21	All Saints	M.	54	Caretaker	Bronchitis, Cardiac Failure
Nov. 22	Hadfield	F.	36	Married woman	Pneumonia
Nov. 22	Hadfield	F.	25	Married woman	Albuminuria Heart Failure
Nov. 24	Hadfield	M.	30	Greengrocer	Broncho Pneumonia
Nov. 23	Hadfield	M.	35	Pte. Agricultural Co.	Pneumonia
Nov. 26	St. James	F.	25	Milliner	Pneumonia
Nov. 26	Hadfield	M.	16	Cotton yarn piecer	Pneumonia

TABLE OF DEATHS—continued.

Date of Death.	Ward.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Complications.
1918					
Nov. 27	Hadfield	M.	31	Steam motor driver	Pneumonia
Nov. 27	Hadfield	M.	32	Sheet metal worker	Heart Failure
Nov. 28	All Saints	F.	27	Married woman	Pneumonia, Heart Failure
Dec. 1	Hadfield	F.	52	Widow	Pleuro Pneumonia
Dec. 6	Hadfield	M.	36	Plumber	Broncho Pneumonia
Dec. 7	Hadfield	M.	25	Carter	Pneumonia
Dec. 8	Hadfield	F.	45	Married woman	Pneumonia
Dec. 10	Hadfield	F.	69	Married woman	Bronchitis
Dec. 14	St. James	F.	72	Widow	Bronchitis, Cardiac Failure
Dec. 24	Hadfield	M.	16	Farm labourer	—
Dec. 31	Hadfield	M.	31	Railway drayman	Cardiac Failure
1919					
Jan. 7	Hadfield	F.	62	Married woman	Chronic Nephritis, Bronchitis
Jan. 8	All Saints	F.	6	—	Meningitis
Jan. 26	Hadfield	M.	56	Cotton operative	Chronic Rheumatism, Heart Failure
February Deaths Added Whilst in Press.					
1919					
Feb. 17	St. James	F.	69	Married woman	Bronchitis, Heart Failure
Feb. 19	Hadfield	M.	27	Greengrocer	Broncho Pneumonia
Feb. 24	St. James	F.	58	Married woman	Myelitis Paraplegia

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

March Deaths.

Date of Death.	Ward.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Complications.
1919					
Feb. 28	St. James	F.	72	Widow	Bronchitis and Heart Failure
Mar. 1	All Saints	M.	77	Retired Cotton Self-actor Minder	Do. do.
" 7	Hadfield	F.	34	Married woman	Broncho Pneumonia and Nephritis
" 8	St. James	F.	32	No occupation	Malignant Endocarditis, Diarrhoea, Cardiac Failure
" 8	St. James	M.	24	Cab driver	Cardiac Dilatation and Failure
" 15	St. James	M.	6	—	Cardiac Failure and Bronchitis
" 16	St. James	F.	45	Married woman	Pneumonia and Heart Failure
" 17	St. James	F.	32	Dressmaker	No complications
" 20	All Saints	F.	29	Married woman	Pneumonia
" 21	All Saints	M.	11 mths	—	Do.
" 22	St. James	M.	6 "	—	Do. and Cardiac Failure
" 24	St. James	F.	42	Married woman	Heart Failure
" 24	Hadfield	F.	32	No occupation	Acute Pneumonia and Cardiac Failure
" 27	St. James	M.	3	—	Bronchitis and Cardiac Failure
" 29	All Saints	M.	74	Carter	No complications

The Fortieth
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Inspector of Nuisances
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1918.



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

Mrs. Partington, my Lord Doverdale, Ladies and Gentlemen.

In reporting to you the work done by the Sanitary Department for the year 1918, the fortieth completed year of my service as your Inspector, I wish to say that owing to the War and the Shortage of Materials and Labour, it has been very difficult to carry on the work of the Department. Work that was of vital importance has been done, but a great amount of necessary repairs and improvements had to be left over till things became more normal.

The cost of working has gone up 100 per cent. or more owing to the increased cost of labour and of materials. However, the most pressing of the insanitary conditions have been dealt with as far as possible, and continual attention is being given to such cases as are liable to cause a danger to the Public Health of the Town.

A vast amount of clerical work has been caused during the year in getting out returns and information for the Government Departments and in making monthly returns to them.

I would like also to say that in my opinion the year 1919 will be the most important year of the century. It will be the year of the parting of the ways for good or for evil. I, as an old official, would advise that an overhaul of the present system of Scavenging and of the Bye-laws be made, as they are out of date and behind the times, and a scheme of improvement set up to be carried out year by year until Glossop becomes one of the most sanitary and best governed towns in the Kingdom. To do this a wide view must be taken NOW and plans for the future laid down and new Bye-laws made so that the plans will be carried out as the Town gradually develops. There ought to be order and system in the future development of the town, and this ought to be provided NOW under the provisions of the Housing and Towns Planning Act. In fact, the sanitation of Glossop, both in house building and scavenging, should be carried out on a much improved system.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year no serious epidemic of notifiable disease has occurred in the Borough excepting of Measles.

During the year 170 cases of Measles were dealt with. This outbreak occurred during the early part of the year.

Three cases of Scarlet Fever and one case of Enteric Fever were treated at the Isolation Hospital. The latter ended fatally.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The average quality of the samples taken gave 3.47 of Milk Fats. The number of samples taken for analysis was 43. Ten were below the standard of 3 per cent. of Milk Fats. This gives a percentage of those analysed of 23 per cent. defaulting samples.

which, to my mind, is a disgrace to the vendors who were charging the top price for it. In five cases the samples were informal, of the other five the vendors were prosecuted. One case was dismissed. Three were fined £6 11s. 6d. each, and one was fined £2 11s. 6d., a total of £22 6s. 0d. I am pleased to say, since these prosecutions, the quality of the milk sold has improved.

The average of all the samples gave	3.47	per cent. of Milk Fats.
The best sample gave	7.13	„ „
The second best gave	4.84	„ „
The worst sample gave	2.34	„ „
Average of appeal to Cows gave....	4.00	„ „
Average of samples from newly-calved Cows gave	3.22	„ „

Ten samples of Butter were also taken for analysis. The Analyst reported them all pure.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year 157 inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds and 35 inspections of Milkshops were made. Six notices were served and complied with. The main faults found were as usual; want of cleanliness, ventilation, and of light in the Cowsheds. The Dairies and Milkshops were in fair order.

We shall never be able to obtain pure Hygienic Milk until the Farmers are taught and MADE to keep the Cows and the Cowsheds clean. It is a disgrace to them that these are regularly found to be so unclean, in fact, I cannot see (with a few exceptions only) that any effort is being made to keep the Cows and the Cowsheds clean. The Farmers just remove the excreta and do nothing else towards the cleansing of the Cows or the "Shippons," except they are forced, and then they only roughly linewash the "Shippon" walls. The floor and walls of the Cowsheds or "Shippons" should be cleansed at least twice a day, and the Cows groomed and kept as clean as a carriage horse. There is

also room for improvement in the personal cleanliness of some persons who milk the Cows, distribute the milk, and clean the utensils, some of which are not as clean as they ought to be.

SCAVENGING.

The system is a voluntary one. No change has been made in the method of removing excreta or house refuse during the year.

There are now 1556 ashbins in use in the Borough. More ashpits would be replaced by bins if bins could be obtained at a reasonable cost.

Only 28 new ones have been added during the year.

There is a considerable loss on this work owing to the increase in the price of labour and materials.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 27 slaughter-houses registered. Seven are not in use.

469 inspections were made during the year. Four notices were served and complied with. Bones, fats and offal are still kept too long on the premises.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Your Meat Inspector advises that no pigs should be scalded and scraped in the places where meat carcasses are hanging to cool and set, as this practice hastens decomposition and destroys the keeping quality of such meat.

He wishes to thank, through this report, the Butcher's Association and their Allocation Committee for their generous assistance to him in the heavy duties he has gone through during these arduous times of Meat Supplies under Control.

He reports that he has condemned and seen destroyed the following:—

Pigs.—One head for tuberculosis; one pluck for tuberculosis; one carcase of a pig slaughtered when ill and in extremis.

Sheep.—5 livers for flukes.

Cattle.—5 lungs for tuberculosis; $1\frac{1}{2}$ carcasses, 540lbs., for tuberculosis.

Ham and Bacon.—710lbs. for decomposition; 18lbs. (boiled) for decomposition.

Cooked and Canned Meats.—80lbs. beef, mutton and tongues for decomposition.

Frozen Beef.—344lbs. tainted or decomposed.

Fish.—56lbs. for decomposition.

Sundries.—2 tins of condensed milk, decomposed; 3 tins of salmon, decomposed; 1 tin of crayfish, decomposed; 1 tin of sardines, decomposed.

All were voluntarily surrendered to him and were destroyed under his supervision.

OTHER FOODS.

350 visits made to places where other foods were being prepared such as sausages, blood puddings, brawn, and faggots.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 57 on the register. 66 visits were made during the year. The defects found are remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 13 places on the register. Four are not in use. Of the nine in use, one is a sulphate plant; at another size and

soap are manufactured. The others are connected with the preparation of tripe and offal. 108 visits were made during the year. Two notices for lime-washing were served and obeyed.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Owing to War conditions and coal difficulties, very little could be done to prevent the emission of black smoke. Observations were made from time to time and the worst offenders were cautioned.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories on the register is 68, and of the Workshops is 83. These include one Factory Laundry, and one Hand Laundry. 160 inspections of Factories and 298 Inspections of Workshops were made during the year. The defects found are remedied.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Work only absolutely necessary has been done during the year owing to War conditions.

By the courtesy of Mr. Haynes, your Surveyor, I have been furnished with the following details:—

The sewer at Jackson Street, Padfield, has been extended.

Five old houses at 41—49, Dinting Vale, have been connected with the main sewerage system.

Four pail closets have been converted to the water carriage system at Hadfield Main Road.

One water closet has been connected with the main sewer in Henry Street.

Two cottages have been altered to one house at Sheffield Road.

No new houses have been built during the year.

HOUSING.

Owing to the War conditions very little structural work could be done owing to the shortage of artizan labour and materials.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health recommended that 50 houses in various parts of the Borough be scheduled for inspection.

These were inspected by the Sub-Committee appointed, accompanied by the Inspector. The Inspector made an inspection under Section 17 of the Act of 27 of those in the worst condition and found that no closing order was needed, but that all required repairing more or less to put them in reasonable tenantable repair. This will be done as soon as conditions will allow. Two hundred and forty one inspections and re-inspections of houses needing repairs have been made during the year.

These inspections do not include the ordinary inspections of houses made under the Public Health Act and its Amendment Acts.

I believe the Department has done its work in as satisfactory a manner as was possible under the conditions of worry and labour unrest during the year 1918.

I am,

Mrs. Partington, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

Certified Inspector,

Assoc. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Town Hall, Glossop.

Bird Nest Cottage,

Primrose Lane,

March 25th, 1919.