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Glossop Urban Sanitary
Authority.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

[E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.],

AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

FOR THE YEAR 1921.




GLOSSOP PRINTERS LIMITED,
GLOSSOP AND HADFIELD.



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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
38, NORFOLK STREET,
GLOSSOP.

*To the Minister of Health, the Mayor, Chairman, and Members of
the Health, Housing, Maternity and Child Welfare and
Hospital Committees.*

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my second Annual Report on the health and sanitary administration of the Borough, that for the year 1921.

I desire to again express my sincere thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Officials of the Borough for the help and support given to me in carrying out my duties.

The report for 1921 will be the first of a new series being in such a series and in the meaning of the circular of December 28th, 1921, an ordinary report.

In future Medical Officers of Health will only be required to make a complete or survey report not oftener than once in five years, and the reports for last year and 1919 are to be looked upon as reports of that nature.

This year's report conforms, therefore, to the new regulations of the Ministry. The outstanding events of the year were the great coal strike in the late Spring and early Summer, the Census, and the continued and severe trade depression with unemployment; the last has severely handicapped our efforts owing to the urgent need for economy. The unemployment problem was promptly, tackled, and work was found for many on the new Sewage Works Scheme, and also, later, on the Sandhole or, as it is now called, the Hare Hills Improvement Scheme.

The new Sewage Works, when completed, will allow pail conversion to be carried out; the details of the scheme were given in last year's report. There were other noteworthy occurrences during the year, but they will be found in Section E of the report.

One thing the coal strike demonstrated was the vast difference of the purity of the atmosphere during the coal shortage as compared with before and after. It emphasised the great benefits of smoke abatement.

Cheaper gas would help greatly to bring about this desired end, and at the same time profit those interested. I trust this hint will not be overlooked.

The corrected figure for the population as revealed by the census is now to hand and is 20,870.

Glossop is now the fifth or, if we take into account the Long Eaton boundary extension, the sixth town in population in the county.

I again commend the motto of last year to our townsmen and townswomen: "Advance Glossop."

In conclusion, I desire to thank Mr. S. Dane, Mr. H. Dane, and all members of the Health Department staff for the assistance given to me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Marcus Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

* (A.)—General Details.

POPULATION CENSUS 1921.

The Census was taken on June 19th, and in a preliminary return the population was given as 20,528. As I go to press with this report, I have received the corrected figure, this is 20,870, males and females. The discrepancy between the figures is due to the fact that in the preliminary return the number of persons away on holiday was not taken into account.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND DISEASE.

The statistical return for the year from the Registrar-General's Office was received by me on March 27th, and it necessitated certain changes in statistics already prepared.

During the year there were 273 deaths, giving a death rate of 13.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1921.

(CIVILIANS ONLY).

Cause of Death.	M.	F.
All causes	137	136
Enteric Fever	—	—
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	—	—

[* Summary of General and Vital Statistics will be found with Tables at the end of the Report on pages 17 and 18].

Cause of Death.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	1
Diphtheria	1	—
Influenza.....	5	3
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..	12	4
Other tuberculous diseases	5	2
Cancer, malignant disease	14	18
Rheumatic Fever	—	—
Diabetes	3	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	5	4
Heart disease.....	9	17
Arterio Sclerosis	9	8
Bronchitis	12	20
Pneumonia (all forms).....	7	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	3	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	2	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	6
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and parturition	—	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	5	1
Suicide	7	—
Other Deaths from Violence	5	1
Other defined diseases	23	35
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	1	1
Special Causes (included above)—		
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	1	—

The chief causes of death, as will be seen from the table appended, were :—

Respiratory Diseases	65	3.1
Heart and Bloodvessels, including Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	52	2.4
Cancer	32	1.5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	0.47

The respiratory diseases included Phthisis, 16 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.76 per thousand, 32 deaths from Bronchitis, and 13 from Pneumonia. The Heart and Bloodvessels' group includes 26 from Heart Disease, 17 from Arterio-sclerosis, and 9 from Cerebral Hæmorrhage. Among other causes of death were Congenital Syphilis 5, all under one year, Exophthalmic Goitre 3 (all females 33, 41, and 51 years of age respectively), Pernicious Anæmia 3 (2 males between 55 and 65 years, and 1 female 55 years old),

Rheumatism and Rheumatoid Arthritis 3 (2 males and all over 65 years of age). One death was caused by Polioencephalitis, just prior to the onset of the Influenza outbreak in the Autumn.

Convulsions was the sole cause of death in 2 instances of children under 2 years, but convulsions was given as the secondary cause in 7 other cases, all children, in Hadfield, the primary cause being: in 3 of them, Pneumonia; in 1, Bronchitis; in 2, Enteritis; and in 1, Difficult Dentition. Regarding the 2 deaths from Enteritis, investigation was made, and it was found the symptoms were similar to those of another child who had survived and who was affected by Lead Poisoning, lead being recovered from the urine by Dr. Thresh, of Chelmsford.; in each case lead was found in the domestic supply. The details of this, however, will be given in a special report. It suffices to say that out of 60 samples examined in Hadfield Ward, the average amount of lead was found to be 1/10 grain per gallon.

In the case of the child who died of Convulsions in All Saints' Ward, lead was also found in the domestic supply, but in less quantity.

Lead poisoning, therefore, cannot be set aside as a cause of death or as a cause of serious disease, cases of illness have been found in which, as far as one can judge, the cause of the illness was lead. In 2 instances lead was recovered from the urine.

The effects of lead are often insidious and difficult to detect, affecting the kidneys and bloodvessels, nervous system, and blood, etc., so no doubt death may be put down as due to diseases affecting these parts of the body, instead of the unseen cause at the back of them.

I have recommended the addition of lime to the water supplies both in Hadfield Ward and the other, the main Glossop supply.

During the latter end of the year Influenza became epidemic; the crest of the wave not being reached at the 31st December. There were some deaths from Influenza in the late Spring: 3 in second and third weeks of May, 1 in second week of January, and 2 in first week of December.

Of the December cases both were related to each other, and also to 2 other persons who became very seriously ill. The infection appeared to be carried by one visiting the other when ill. Warnings were given to prevent the recurrence of this.

The deaths (5) from Congenital Syphilis show that Syphilis must be causing an appreciable amount of ill-health. Efforts were made to try and get affected persons treated; in several cases they were successful, in others not.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 23; the number of these not notified was 5, or 21.7 per cent.

Of the notified cases that died 4 were notified less than one week before death, 1 less than one month, 1 less than three months, and 1 less than four months. On the other hand, many early cases are now being notified, principally school children. The number notified between five years and fifteen years being 29 suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 14 from other forms, out of a total of 76 Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 31 other forms Tuberculosis.

I appeal to all Practitioners practising in the Borough, to assist in preventing Tuberculosis by notifying the cases as early and as promptly as possible, in order that suitable measures may be taken to prevent the spread of infection.

It is, of course, evident that a lingering case of Tuberculosis is a danger to others, and also that bad sanitary conditions unremedied are a danger to the patient as well as those in contact with the patient. No legal measures have been taken to enforce notification.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Partington Convalescent and Nursing Home (Voluntary Institution) provide two Queen's Nurses who give domiciliary attention to the sick poor. The number of visits paid by them during the year was 5225, and the number of patients treated 112. The Medical Officer of Health sends certain cases for nursing—*e.g.*, minor ailments of infants, etc. Treatment is, however, almost entirely under the supervision of the family doctor.

MIDWIVES.—There are 8 midwives practising in the Borough. 3 have the C.M.B. certificate.

In Hadfield Ward (population about 6,000) there are 2 of these 8, none of which at the end of 1921 had the C.M.B. One of the 2 has, I believe, been censured by the County Council, owing to a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum not being reported.

One of the midwives with the C.M.B. certificate is now (February, 1922) resident in this ward. No midwives are subsidised.

There are in the Partington Home a Matron and 2 Assistant Midwives in addition to those mentioned.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres provided by Borough of Glossop :—(1) Glossop (Central) ; (2) Hadfield.

The Central Centre is open one afternoon per week. The Hadfield Centre is open once a fortnight, but food can be obtained in the intervening week, voluntary workers attending specially for the purpose.

SCHOOL CLINICS.—Dental Clinic (at School Dentist's residence).

INSPECTION CLINIC.—At the Office of M.O.H. and S.M.O.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The County Council has a Dispensary in Surrey Street, which is open two days per week.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—Nil; but the County Council have a Clinic seven miles away, at Chinley, and arrangements have been made for treatment of females at Manchester Royal Infirmary, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.; Manchester is about 12 miles away by rail.

HOSPITALS.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The County Sanatorium at Chesterfield is available. Two cases went from Glossop in 1921. There are no arrangements for advanced cases.

MATERNITY.—Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home (Voluntary Institution); grant available in necessitous cases from Borough Council. There were 30 Maternity Patients in 1921. Details were given in 1920 report, other details are appended.

CHILDREN.—No special (children's) hospital; children go to Wood's Hospital or to the Manchester Hospitals.

FEVER.—For Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever, Gamesley Isolation Hospital is available; details in 1921 report. Under Glossop Borough.

DIPHTHERIA.—Arrangements with High Peak Hospital.

SMALLPOX.—Gamesley Isolation Hospital, under Glossop Borough.

OTHER HOSPITALS.—Wood's Hospital, for general medical and surgical cases, for details see 1920 report; this is a voluntary institution. Union Infirmary, for details see 1920 report; under Glossop Guardians.

INSTITUTIONS FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—Partington Home—available for mothers who have not previously had an illegitimate child. Union Infirmary—situated in All Saints' Ward, is also available. For details, see 1920 report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—For infectious cases there is a horse-drawn Ambulance provided by the Borough Council. For general cases there is a Motor Ambulance under the Glossop Council, which was provided by a private donor, the late Mr. Isaac Jackson; it was endowed by him. It is under the direct control of the Chief Constable.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT AND WORK OF
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The following are the details of the work during the year :—

Live Births	373
Stillborn (male 12, female 8)	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Died within three days	2
First visits to notified cases (including stillbirths and balance from 1920)	397
Attended by Medical Practitioners	116
Attended by Midwives	245
Partington Home	30
Mothers died at Childbirth	2
Breast fed at birth	359
Bottle fed at birth	15
Bottle and breast fed	1
Spoon fed	2
Re-visits	1,659
<hr/> Total visits	<hr/> 2,056
Expectant mothers' clinic attended	4
Ante-natal visits	16
Number of sessions	16

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

New members	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
Total on books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	529
Total attendance of infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,629
Total weighing of infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461
Average attendance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
New babies seen by Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
New defects found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Total number of defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
Total examinations by Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	512
Referred for treatment to own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
" " " Dispensary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Number of attendances under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,232
" " " over 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397

PARTINGTON MATERNITY HOME.

Total number of cases admitted	30
Average duration of stay	18 days
Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	23
(b) Doctors	7
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance.....	10
(a) Ante-natal, A.P.H.	1
(b) During labour, 3 (1 abnormal presentation; prolonged labour).	2,

(c) After labour, 3 (2, torn perineum ; 1, unsatisfactory temperature).

(d) For infant, 3 (1, feeble infant ; 1, rash ; 1, abnormal head).

Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis, with result of treatment in each case	—
Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours, with rise of pulse rate	1
Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case	—
Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight	2
Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breastfed.....	4
2 weaned entirely (1 old standing breast trouble ; 1 debility on part of mother) ; 2 breast feeds substituted on account of maternal debility).	
Number of maternal deaths, with causes.....	—
Number of foetal deaths (stillborn, or within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the results of the post mortem examination, if obtainable	3
1 cord presentation ; 2 maternal causes.	

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens are sent to the County Council Laboratory at Derby ; details are appended.

Samples of milk and water, etc., are sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. White, at the County Council offices, Derby. Informal samples are also examined by Mr. Dane, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

A large number of samples of water were examined qualitatively and quantitatively by the M.O.H. during the year for the presence of lead.

Number of specimens sent to the County Laboratory by private Practitioners during 1921 :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Enteric Fever	3	2	5
Diphtheria	2	6	8
Phthisis	1	12	13
Miscellaneous	—	2	2
Totals	6	22	28

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 27th May, 1891.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, adopted 28th September, 1892.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Section 95 of part 10, adopted 15th August, 1909.

Housing and General Sanitary Work.

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	36
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	35

1. *Unfit dwelling houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3637
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	83
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (necessitating closing order)....	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	83

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

*Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	921
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	57
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	11
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners..	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

*Defective slop-sink pipes, leaky roofs, defective windows, accumulations of ashes, defective bins, closets, pails, ashpits, drains, gutters, spouts, troughs, etc.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which legal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	36
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners..	0

C.—Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit.....	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	0

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS.

	Number of Informal Notices.	Number of Legal Notices.	Number of Nuisances abated (with or without Notice).
<i>Drainage—</i>			
No disconnection of waste pipe	1	..	— .. 1
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets, and drains	22	..	3 .. 25
Drains obstructed	21	..	— .. 21
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Defective privies, pail closets, and ashpits (not for conversion)	293	..	1 .. 280
Conversion of privies into w.c.'s	5	..	2 .. 5
Conversion of pail closets into w.c.'s	11	..	— .. 11
Conversion of privies into pail closets	—	..	— .. —
Defective water closets ...	5	..	— .. 5
Provision of additional water closets	5	..	26 .. 15
Provision of portable ashbins	145	..	25 .. 165
Dirty closets	25	..	— .. 25

	Number of Informal Notices,	Number of Legal Notices.	Number of Nuisances abated (with or without Notice).
<i>Other Defects—</i>			
Paving of courts and yards..	—	..	—
Roofs, eaves-spouts, and down-spouts	1	..	5
Sinks	—	..	*57
Insufficient ventilation			
Windows			
Dampness			
Water in cellars			
Water supply	3	..	—
Overcrowding.....			
Foul condition of houses ..			
Offensive accumulations ...	420	..	1
Animals improperly kept ..	2	..	—
Pigsties	—	..	—
Smoke nuisances	5	..	—
Urinals	2	..	—
Nuisances not specified above	14	..	—
Totals	980	..	120
		..	997

*Mostly under the T. P. Acts. In hand, some work proceeding now.

	Number on Register.	Inspections made.	Notice sent.	Nuisances abated.
Dairies (48), Cowsheds (87), and Milkshops (4) <i>lk seller (Silk servers)</i>	57	in Boro' 110	..	2
Bakehouses.....	61	..	36	..
Slaughterhouses	27	..	345	..
Offensive trades	13	..	65	..
Common Lodging-houses	3	..	2	..
Totals	161	..	558	..
			4	..
				18

Infected rooms disinfected: Number, 257; Method, Sulphur Dioxide and formaldehyde spray.

Samples submitted for examination: Water, 185; Milk, 7 to Analyst, 77 tested by Inspector.

Food voluntarily surrendered: 59 couple rabbits, 146lb. bacon or ham, 3 tins tongue, 2 boxes mackerel, 25lb. prunes, 30lb. thin flank (beef), all for decomposition. 2 forequarters (beef), 2 sets lungs, 1 udder, 9 swine heads, 3 swine plucks, all for tuberculosis.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital, Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centres :—E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H., L.R.C.P. and S., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs' Act, and the Dairies and Cowsheds Orders, and Lighting Inspector :—SAMUEL DANE, Cert. R. San. I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, and Inspector under the Food and Drugs' Act :—H. DANE, Cert. R. San. I., and Cert. Meat & Foods.

Health Visitors.—Miss H. Heighway (fully trained, general, maternity and fever), C.M.B. certificate ; Miss B. Coventry (general training), C.M.B. certificate.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and Police Surgeon for the Borough, and M.O.H. and Assistant S.M.O. for Glossop-dale R.D.

The Health Visitors are also the School Nurses for the Borough.

RAINFALL IN 1921.

Month	Total Depth.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.			Number of Days with		
			Inches.	Inches.	Date.	.01 ins. or more.	.04 ins. or more.	
January ...	7.05	..	1.58	..	17	..	26	.. 24
February...	0.60	..	0.19	..	15	..	9	.. 4
March	2.93	..	0.38	..	19	..	19	.. 17
April	1.98	..	0.85	..	13	..	13	.. 8
May	2.38	..	0.68	..	7	..	18	.. 15
June	0.20	..	0.10	..	12	..	4	.. 2
July	1.46	..	0.74	..	23	..	9	.. 4
August	5.23	..	1.26	..	11	..	24	.. 17
September .	1.31	..	0.41	..	13	..	7	.. 5
October ...	3.06	..	0.70	..	22	..	14	.. 10
November..	2.14	..	0.58	..	5	..	12	.. 10
December .	6.06	..	1.17	..	27	..	26	.. 23
Total	34.40							

I am indebted to Mr. John Garner for these details.

(B.)—Conditions Prejudicial to the Health of the Borough.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Details regarding these conditions have been given in last year's report, and every effort is being made to deal with the question. To speak frankly, the building of the new houses has barely touched the fringe of the problem.

The majority of those persons living in overcrowded houses cannot, owing to the high rent, avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the housing scheme of getting increased accommodation.

The number of overcrowded houses in our books is 54.

Further, the immense number of houses with only two bedrooms (3,308) creates in itself a difficult situation.

It must entail in many cases limitation of families if overcrowding is to be prevented.

Again, unpaved common yards are the rule, baths and W.C.'s the exception; and so many houses are so damp, or have not adequate ventilation, that it takes the office staff all their time to keep up with dealing with them; one sees windows put in all of a piece, even in bedrooms, relieved in some instances by a minute pane of about 8 by 6 inches that opens like a casement; there are rows of houses like this.

Regarding sanitary conveniences there is still a lot of property with more than two houses to one convenience, a pail in each instance.

The number of blocks of property with more than 2 houses per sanitary convenience is 83; the number of houses is, approximately, 432.

There were converted into W.C.'s during the year, 12 pails and 10 privies; and 10 W.C.'s and 9 waste water closets were provided for houses with insufficient accommodation.

The following figures show in detail the sanitary conveniences in use in the Borough:—

Privy middens, 34, of which 14 are at farms.
Pails, 2,501.
Water-closets, 831.
Waste water closets, 490.
No. of houses using pails, 3,870.
No. of houses using W.C.'s, 858.
No. of houses using privies, 68.
No. of houses using W.W.C.'s, 584.

A sum of £250 has been earmarked for conversions in 1922—23. This is an inadequate amount. I think the time has now come when the problem of conversion should be boldly faced, along with that for the provision of any additional water necessary for the purpose.

With regard to the general improvement of the property in the Borough, I suggest that where, owing to acute financial difficulty, owners are unable to carry out repairs, that the question of giving a loan to such owners should be considered.

LEAD SOLUBLE WATER SUPPLY.

The lead solubility of the water, particularly in Hadfield Ward, is prejudicial to health. The St. James' and All Saints' Wards supply from Swineshaw Reservoir is soluble to a smaller extent.

The average for Hadfield is about 1/10 of a grain per gallon; one sample was as high as 4/5 grain per gallon. Treatment by Hydrated Lime has been advised by me; work is on the point of being done to carry out this treatment at Swineshaw, but consent has not yet been obtained for treating Hadfield Ward supply, which belongs to Lord Howard of Glossop.

In my opinion, it is urgently necessary for the Hadfield supply to be so treated.

(C.)—Noteworthy Occurrences Affecting the Public Health.

1. The extension of the Sewage Works.—Details were given in last year's report. The work is in hand; part of it was carried out by the unemployed acting under the direction of the Surveyor; the remainder has now been contracted for.

An unemployment grant worth about £23,000 was received from the Government for the purpose of carrying out the work, and giving employment locally.

2. It is now obligatory (since 1st April, 1922) for scavenging to be carried out by the Scavenging Department of the Borough. This is a long needed reform, and should materially improve the general health.

3. An additional Child Welfare Centre has been opened at Hadfield. The first day of opening being February 1st, 1922.

4. Provision has been made for the hospital treatment of Diphtheria cases at the High Peak Hospital, Chinley.

5. The Housing Scheme has been partially completed; as I write, 35 houses are occupied.

6. A new road, to be called the Philip Howard Road, is being made on the old Sandhole site, the land being given free by Lord Howard of Glossop. Other improvements are also being made here, the whole scheme being called the Harehills Improvement Scheme.

7. The Council have decided to treat the water supply with lime to prevent lead poisoning. This is being put into effect at Swineshaw Reservoir, and the permission of Lord Howard of Glossop is awaited in order to treat the Hadfield supply.

The Council, in this latter case, have offered to install the apparatus and pay for and put in the lime.

(D.)—Public Health Propaganda.

A most instructive and well attended lecture was given on March 15th, 1922, by Dr. Sidney Barwise, County M.O.H., dealing with "General Public Health and School Hygiene"; the lecture was organised by the Labour & Trades' Council. An excellent report of it was given in the local press.

Precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Influenza were drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, and issued to the public through the two local papers,—“Advertiser” and “Chronicle,”—at opportune times during the year.

(E.)—Special Reports.

A special report was submitted to the Council concerning the lead solubility of the water supply.

One of the Inspectors of the Ministry has been down and investigated the matter, and details were given by me to him.

A special inquiry is being carried out by me on the whole question, and when complete a further report will be made.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area : Land, 3,033 acres ; Water, 17 acres.

Population (1921), 20,870.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 5,378.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), return of R.G., not available.

Rateable value, £89,281.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £343.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births : Legitimate.....	198 ..	165 ..	363
Illegitimate	5 ..	5 ..	10
Birth Rate (R.G.), 17.8.			
Deaths.....	137 ..	136 ..	273
Death Rate (R.G.), 13.7.			

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From Sepsis	0
„ other causes.....	3

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate	74.3
Illegitimate.....	200
Total	77.7

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ..	3
„ Diphtheria	1
„ Scarlet Fever	1
„ Enteric	0
„ Smallpox	0

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AND DEATH RATES.

Name.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per Thousand.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	7	·43
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	16	·76
Other Tuberculosis... ..	7	·33
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis) ...	65	3·1
Cancer	32	1·5
Nephritis	10	·47
Arterio-Sclerosis	17	·81
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ...	9	·43

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Name.	No. Notified.	Attack Rate per Thousand of Population.	Death Rate per Thousand of Population.
Diphtheria	8	·38	·04
Scarlet Fever	62	2·9	0·4 0·4
Enteric	3	·14	·00
Measles	—	—	·00
Whooping Cough	—	—	·08
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	—	—	·14

Vaccination per cent. of Births in Glossop Union..... 15·2

I am of opinion Chronic Lead Poisoning, due to a lead containing domestic supply is affecting the death rate ; I am at present investigating the matter.

Stillbirths formed 5·2 per cent. of all births in 1921 ; there were 20.

The Nephritis death rate is high ; the average for the past eleven years is 0·697 ; in 1921 it was ·47.

The Arterio-Sclerosis rate was ·81.

The Respiratory death rate was 3·1, and that of Cancer, 1·5.

TABLE I.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1921.

Provisional figures. Populations as enumerated in 1921 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping- cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes of Death	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Cause of Death		
England and Wales	22.4	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.44	15.5	83	25.5	92.5	6.4	1.1		
96 Great Towns including London (1911 Census Populations exceeding 50,000). ...	23.3	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.40	19.3	87	33.2	92.5	6.8	0.7		
148 Smaller Towns (1911 Census Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	22.7	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.35	15.6	84	17.7	93.5	5.1	1.4		
London ...	22.3	12.4	0.01	-	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.23	0.42	21.3	80	49.2	91.6	8.2	0.2		
Glossop ...	17.8	13.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	.04	.08	.04	.38	.28	8.4	77.7	10.9	93.0	4.7	2.1		

POPULATION OF GLOSSOP :—CENSUS 1901, 21,526 ; CENSUS 1911, 21,688 ; CENSUS 1921, 20,870.

POPULATION OF GLOSSOP during the last 10 Years :— 1911—21,688 ; 1912—21,724 ; 1913—21,756 ; 1914—21,788 ; 1915—20,665 ; 1916—19,808 ; 1917—19,329 ; 1918—18,514 ; 1919—20,134 ; 1920—20,837.

Statistics for 1921 and Previous Years.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Enteric & Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.
1918—Glossop	13.02 ..	16.69 ..	.70 ..	.27 ..	1.78 ..	2.80 ..	66.6
Average, Urban District of Derbyshire	20.13 ..	16.94 ..	.89 ..	.21 ..	.97 ..	3.0 ..	94.9
1919—Glossop	15.37 ..	13.92 ..	.14 ..	.10 ..	.78 ..	2.44 ..	93.4
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire	20.38 ..	12.66 ..	.42 ..	.15 ..	.68 ..	2.47 ..	97.5
1920—Glossop	20.01 ..	13.24 ..	.28 ..	.14 ..	.81 ..	2.25 ..	64.75
Average, Urban District of Derbyshire	26.60 ..	11.96 ..	.79 ..	.15 ..	.62 ..	2.37 ..	84.0
1921—Glossop	17.8 ..	13.7 ..	.33 ..	.14 ..	.76 ..	3.1 ..	77.7

THE FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1921.

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

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Once more I place before you an Annual Report of the work done by the Department. As Dr. Milligan, the M.O.H., will deal with the sanitary conditions of the Borough, I propose to deal only with the actual work of the department, with a few comments thereon that I think may be useful.

The greatest difficulty of the department is that of getting structural work done to repair dwelling-houses and their sanitary conveniences. The cost of this work, owing to the high price of materials and the methods of labour, is almost prohibitive to many of the owners of cottage property, more than one-half of which in this Borough has been built or bought by working men. Many of these owners find their present means are not sufficient to deal with the repairs as a whole at the present time. It might materially assist in the sanitary improvement of the town if arrangements could be made for the Corporation to undertake the work at the request of the owners and spread the repayment over a period of years.

In all other matters progress is being made. The conversion of pail closets into W.C.'s is rather slow, but the open ashpit and cesspit closets will shortly be non-existent in the Borough. Ashbins are being rapidly substituted in lieu of open ashpits now that the price of the bins are lower.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

On the register there are 57 persons who reside within the borough. There are 48 Dairies, 87 Cowsheds, and 4 Milkshops in the Borough. During the year 58 inspections of cowhouses, 23 inspections of dairies, and 29 inspections of milkshops were made. Two notices were served and 10 defects were remedied. Very few structural defects have been remedied.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year seven samples of milk have been obtained and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis. Six were formal samples and one informal. The six were certified to be genuine, the informal one being just below the standard for milk fat. The purveyors of milk are kept under regular observation, samples of milk being informally obtained and tested by the "Gerber" test to ascertain the proportion of milk fat and solids. During the year 77 samples have been so tested, and when found to be deficient in milk fats formal samples from the same vendor have been obtained and forwarded for analysis to the Public Analyst. The quality of the milk supply has generally been just above the standard, and in my opinion at the price now charged it should be of the *best possible quality*. I am not satisfied that the milk supply is as clean and pure as it could be. Great improvement could be made if proper precautions were taken. Nothing is being done to test the milch cows in this Borough to see if they are free from tuberculosis and to further safeguard the milk supply. A great improvement could be made in this matter by an occasional inspection of the said cattle and a bacteriological test made of the milk from any suspected animal.

SCAVENGING.

No change in the method for removing house refuse and excreta has taken place during the year. There are now 1,864 ashbins in use in the Borough, being 145 more than last year.

Ashbins are now being rapidly adopted by the owners of property in lieu of the open ashpits, which will be non-existent in the near future.

There is a considerable loss on the Scavenging work on the present voluntary system.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Your Meat Inspector reports that he has during the year condemned as unfit for human food and caused to be destroyed:—

For Tuberculosis:

Of Cattle: 2 Forequarters of Beef, 2 Sets of Lungs and
1 Udder.

Of Pigs: 9 Heads and 2 Plucks.

For Decomposition and other conditions:

59 Couples of Rabbits.

146lbs. of Bacon and Ham.

3 Tins of Tongue.

2 Boxes of Mackerel.

30lbs. of Thin Flank of Beef, and

25lbs. of Prunes.

OTHER FOODS.

To places where such foods as Sausages, Blood Puddings, Brawn, Faggots, or "Yorkshire Ducks," and Ice Cream were being prepared, 163 visits were made during the year. They were found to be in good order.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 61 of these on the register. During the year 36 visits were made, two notices were served and complied with. These were found to be kept in good order.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 13 such places on the register. Three are not in use. Of those in use one is a sulphate plant, at another size and soap are made. The others are connected with the preparation of tripe and offal for food. During the year 65 visits were made, and verbal orders for limewashing were given and complied with. They were found to be kept in fairly good condition.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

During the year several complaints have been received of nuisances caused by factory chimneys emitting dense black smoke. Observations have been made from time to time, and the offending firms written to and cautioned.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories on the register is 62 and of workshops 74. They include 1 Factory Laundry and 1 Hand Laundry. 141 inspections of Factories and 242 of Workshops have been made during the year. Several notices have been served and complied with.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, &c.

By the courtesy of Mr. Haynes, your surveyor, I have been supplied by him with the following information of work done by his department. Nine houses have been re-drained, and the sewers therefrom connected with the main sewerage system of the Borough. Three were in Fitzalan Street and the others were in Dinting Vale and Dinting Lane. The new houses erected were sixteen in Newshaw Lane, thirteen in Simmondley Lane and six in Sheffield Road. These were erected by the Corporation. One bungalow was erected in Dinting Road by a private owner. The other new buildings erected were one Cook House, one Club, one Cowhouse, one Lairage, also Latrines for the River Etherow Bleach Works. Four W.Cs. at Wood's Mills and one Urinal and W.C. at the Parish Hall, Kershaw Street.

Alterations and additions to buildings were made at Hurst Mills, at Wood's Mills, at the Masonic Hall, at Howard Street Printing Works, at Old Glossop and Waterside Working Men's Clubs, at Ashton Street Slaughterhouse, a bakehouse to a Bungalow at Dinting Vale, a shop to a house in Station Road and five houses at Wood Street, Pikes Lane, Marlow Street, North Road and Shaw Lane.

Fresh Water closets were put in at the following houses : Newbury's, High Street, E., Russell's, Howard Street, Howarth's High Street, W., Leatherbarrow's High Street, W., Middleton's, Duke Street, Partington's Property, Hollingcross Lane.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The total number of samples sent for analysis were as follows :—Milk 7, Butter 21, Margarine 2, Cheese 4, Jam 2, Sweets 7, Cream of Tartar 1, Tartaric Acid 1 ; total 45.

The whole of those taken formally were reported by the Public Analyst to be pure or genuine.

With regard to the Sale of Food Order, 1921, and the Local Authorities (Food) Order, 1921, the Council resolved that Parts 3, 4 and 5 of the first-named order relating respectively to "Labelling of Imported Produce," "Jam" and "Fats" should be administered by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Notice was given by him to the purveyors of these articles of the requirements of the Order, and after a short period it has been obeyed by all such purveyors, after some of them had been cautioned for not having properly labelled the articles exposed for sale. Two samples of Jam were obtained and sent for analysis as reported above.

To the best of my knowledge these orders are being obeyed throughout the Borough.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are, distributed in all parts of the Borough, 27 Slaughterhouses, 2 licensed and 25 registered. 345 visits were made to them during the year. They were found, with a few exceptions, to be kept clean and in good order. Ten defects were remedied without legal notice being served. There is no public abattoir in the town.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made by the Inspector and his						
Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	12305
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	120
Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	980

[The details of the inspections will be found in the report of the M.O.H.]

The infected rooms disinfected numbered 257. These were disinfected by the order of the M.O.H. The method of disinfection was by spraying with Formaldehyde and Fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide ($S.O^2$). All washable articles were first steeped in a solution of M.O.H. fluid disinfectant and then washed in the usual way with carbolic soap. All articles that could be, were well boiled, and those that could not be boiled without injury, were put through water as hot as the fabric would allow.

Some beds were destroyed by burning, after deaths from Tuberculosis, at the request, and by consent of the owners, without compensation.

I am,

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

*Certificated Inspector,
Assoc. Royal Sanitary Institute,
Town Hall, Glossop.*

March 30th, 1921.

