

**[Report 1922] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.**

**Contributors**

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1922

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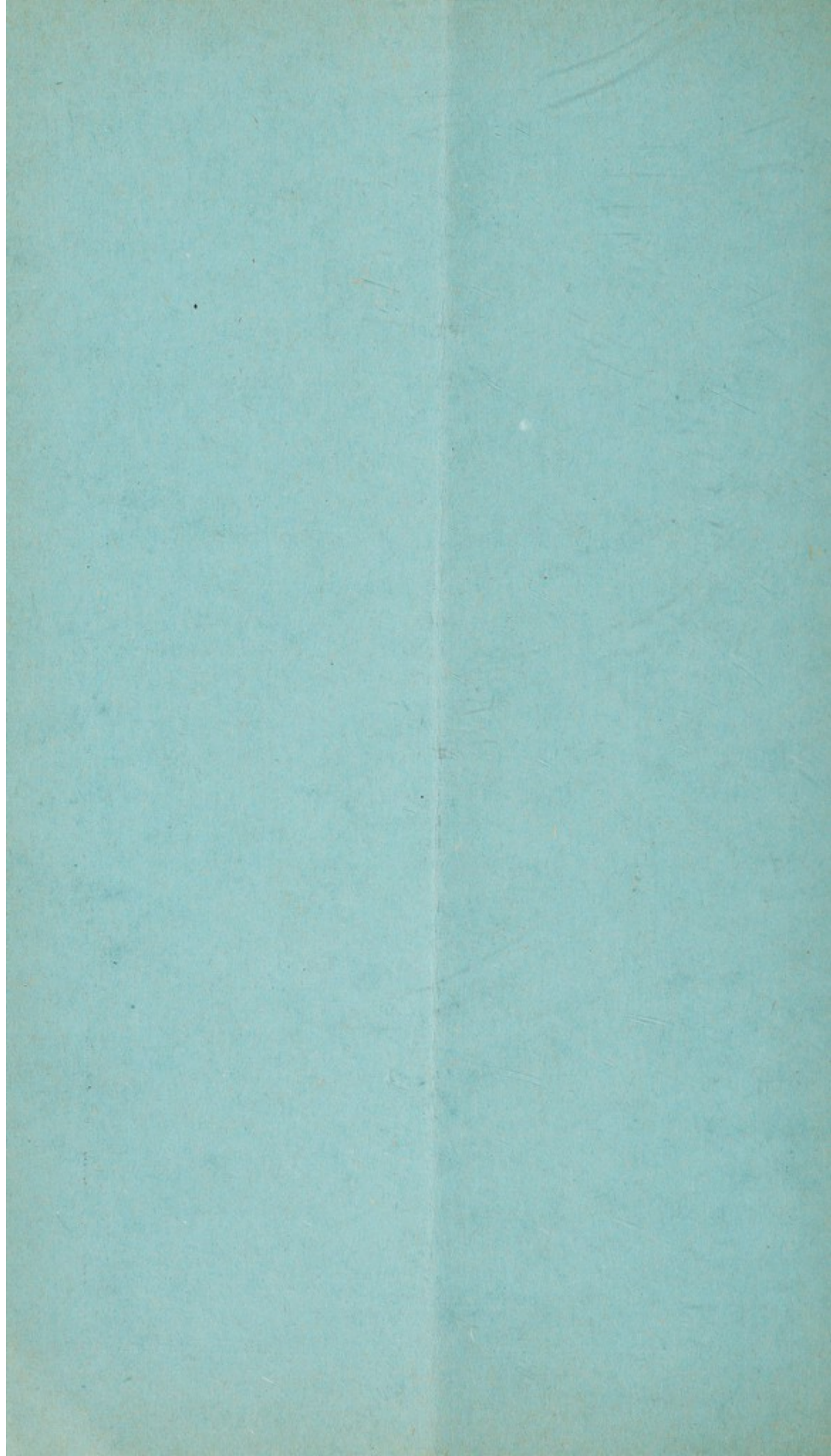
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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
(E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.)  
AND OF THE  
**Senior Sanitary Inspector**  
FOR THE YEAR 1922.



GLOSSOP PRINTERS LIMITED,  
GLOSSOP AND HADFIELD.





# Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

88, NORFOLK STREET,

GLOSSOP,

APRIL, 1923.

*To the Ministry of Health and the Chairman and Members of  
the Health and Isolation Hospital and Maternity and  
Child Welfare Committee of the Borough of Glossop.*

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1922. The year has been marked by the passing of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, a measure long due, which should help toward giving us a better milk supply, and by the Superannuation Act, which, if adopted, will help to remove what has been a long standing grievance.

It has always been hard to understand why some civil servants should be entitled to a retiring allowance, while others no less deserving have had none.

Locally the year has been marked by the inauguration of certain measures which in the future will materially help to improve the health of the Borough:—

- (a) Scavenging *must* now be carried out by the Corporation Scavenging Department instead of it being optional, and as I write it has been decided that payment will be made through the District Rate instead of being paid for separately.
- (b) Dustbins are very rapidly taking the place of ashpits.
- (c) A Rate aided scheme for the conversion of pails and privies to w.c.'s was started.
- (d) The decision was made to treat the water supply so as to prevent plumbo-solvency.



(e) A new Infant Clinic was opened at Hadfield.

All these are steps in the right direction, and the Corporation are to be warmly commended for taking them.

A very successful Health and Child Welfare Exhibition was held in October, it was largely patronised by the public.

The general health of the Borough, judging from the statistical returns shows improvement.

The Infantile Mortality Rate 58.2, a record for the Borough, is exceedingly low for a manufacturing town, and it should be an encouragement to those who are helping in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The general death rate 12.9 is still too high, but it shows improvement, and the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is low, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

So much to the good; but there are many difficult problems in front of us; one, housing, is a matter which must give us all great concern.

I have no doubt, however, that by tackling the question whole-heartedly and by acting with shrewdness and foresight the problem can be solved, and I commend it to you as the most urgent and pressing matter with which you have to deal.

During the year efforts have been made to make the attractions of Glossop more widely known; it ought to have a great future as a residential town. The air is invigorating, the surroundings ideal, and there is ample ground for building; there are also facilities for manufacturers.

Glossop *can* be a town of health and the "town beautiful" if it but wills it.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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### **A.—General Details.**

#### **STATISTICS.**

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

Population (1922), 20,890.

Number of inhabited houses (1922), 5,394.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1922), return of  
R.G., not available.

Rateable value, £89,376.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £340.

# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births: Legitimate .....	159	156	315
Illegitimate ... ..	4	7	11
			—326
Birth Rate (R.G.)	15.6		
Deaths ... ..	125	145	270
Death Rate (R.G.)	12.9		

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

From Sepsis ... ..	0
„ other causes ... ..	2

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

Legitimate ... ..	—53.9
Illegitimate ... ..	189.0
Total ... ..	†58.2

†The Infantile Mortality Rate if estimated on the actual births  
notified (337) is more correctly 56.4.

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



# PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AND DEATH RATES.

Name.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per Thousand.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	8 ...	0.38
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	10 ...	0.47
Other Tuberculosis ... ..	4 ...	0.19
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis) ... ..	52 ...	2.4
Cancer ... ..	28 ...	1.3
Nephritis ... ..	19 ...	0.909
Arterio-Sclerosis ... ..	20 ...	0.95
Heart, Blood Vessels and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ... ..	68 ...	3.2

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Name.	No. Notified.	Attack Rate per Thousand of Population.	Death Rate per Thousand of Population.
Diphtheria ... ..	10 ...	.48 ...	0.09
Scarlet Fever ... ..	62 ...	1.2 ...	0.0
Enteric ... ..	0 ...	0 ...	0.0
Erysipelas ... ..	5 ...	0.24 ...	0.0
Puerperal Fever ... ..	— ...	0.0 ...	0.0

Vaccination per cent. of Births in Glossop Union... 17.6

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 5.3 per cent. of all births in 1922; there were 19.

The Nephritis death rate is high; the average for the past eleven years is 0.697; in 1921 it was 0.47; and in 1922, 0.909.

The Arterio-Sclerosis rate was 0.81 in 1921; and 0.95 in 1922.

The Respiratory death rate was 3.1 in 1921; and 2.4 in 1922; the cancer rate was 1.5 in 1921 and 1.3 in 1922.

TABLE I.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1922.

Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 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 1000 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	20.6	12.9	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.16	0.11	0.54	0.44	6.2	77	25.6	92.7	6.2	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	21.4	13.0	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.19	0.13	0.56	0.41	7.6	82	32.9	92.6	6.7	0.7
155 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	20.5	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.58	0.35	5.6	75	16.9	93.6	5.1	1.3
London	21.0	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.35	0.07	0.25	0.25	0.57	0.45	7.1	74	48.7	92.1	7.8	0.1
Glossop	15.6	12.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.14	0.09	0.33	0.14	9.4	458.2	14.07	97.8	1.1	1.1

† If estimated on births notified it is 56.4.



# Statistics for 1922 and Previous Years.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Enteric and Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.
1918—Glossop ...	13.02	16.69	0.70	0.27	1.78	2.80	66.6
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.13	16.94	0.89	0.21	0.97	3.0	94.9
1919—Glossop ...	15.37	13.92	0.14	0.10	0.78	2.44	93.4
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.38	12.66	0.42	0.15	0.68	2.47	97.5
1920—Glossop ...	20.01	13.24	0.28	0.14	0.81	2.25	64.75
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	26.60	11.96	0.79	0.15	0.62	2.37	84.0
1921—Glossop ...	17.8	13.7	0.33	0.14	0.76	3.1	77.7
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	24.41	11.26	0.55	0.32	0.66	2.11	77.53
1922—Glossop ...	15.6	12.9	0.38	0.14	0.47	2.4	158.2
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	21.78	11.05	0.40	0.13	0.64	1.77	76.2

If estimated on notified births it is 56.4.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1922 was 270 and the death rate per thousand 12.9; the chief causes of death are those tabled below:—

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels .....	68	... 3.2
Respiratory Diseases .....	52	... 2.4
Cancer .....	28	... 1.3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .....	19	... .9
Zymotic Diseases .....	8	... .38

Included under the heading of Heart and Blood Vessels were 20 deaths from Arterio-Sclerosis with a death rate of .95. The death rate from these diseases is higher than last year when the rate was 2.4. The death rate from Respiratory Diseases, 2.4, is considerably lower than that of last year when the rate was 3.1; under this group, Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 10 deaths with a rate of .45, this is the lowest rate I have any record of for Glossop. The number of deaths from Cancer was 28 and the death rate 1.3 as compared with 1.5 last year, and the number of deaths from Acute and Chronic Nephritis was 19 and the death rate .9 as compared with .47 last year.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1922.

(CIVILIANS ONLY).

Cause of Death.	M.	F.
All Causes .....	125	145
Enteric Fever .....	—	—
Smallpox .....	—	—
Measles .....	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	1	2
Diphtheria .....	1	1
Influenza .....	2	5
Encephalitis lethargica .....	1	—
Meningococcal meningitis .....	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	5	5
Other Tuberculous diseases .....	3	1
Cancer, malignant disease .....	9	19
Rheumatic fever .....	—	1
Diabetes .....	5	2
*Other respiratory diseases .....	3	—
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ....	10	9



Cause of Death.	M.	F.
Heart disease ... ..	19	20
Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	14	6
Bronchitis ... ..	10	16
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	7	6
*Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .	1	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) .....	2	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis ... ..	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	—	1
Acute and chronic nephritis .....	6	13
Puerperal sepsis ... ..	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ... ..	—	2
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ... ..	4	—
Suicide ... ..	1	—
Other deaths from violence ... ..	1	1
Other defined diseases ... ..	20	34
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	—	—
Special Causes (included above)—		
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—
Poliocencephalitis ... ..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year, total ... ..	9	10
Illegitimate ... ..	—	2
Total Births ... ..	163	163
Legitimate ... ..	159	156
Illegitimate ... ..	4	7

Population, 20,890.

Three deaths were caused by Diarrhœa (under 2 years). I shall now deal with the causes of death in detail.

#### DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS AND KIDNEYS.

The death rate for diseases of the blood vessels, including Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Hemiplegia for England and Wales during the year 1920 was 1097 per million; the death rate in Glossop for the last year was at the rate of 1867 per million, and for 1921, 1248 per million. The death rate for England and Wales for diseases of the Heart during 1920 was 1413 per million, that for Glossop during last year was also 1867 per million, and for 1921, 1248 per million.

If we take death rates for England and Wales prior to 1920 and Glossop 1922 and 1921 we get the following rates:—

	Glossop.		England and Wales.				
	1922	1921	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Diseases of the Heart ... ..	1867	1248	1514	1580	1666	1706	1721
Diseases of Blood Vessels ... ..	1867	1248	1132	1149	1219	1163	1180

Going back from these years to 1906 the rates for England and Wales for diseases of the Heart is round about the rate of 1400 per million; the rates for diseases of the blood vessels gradually diminishes from 1219 in the year 1917 to 874 per million in 1906.

There appears, therefore, to have been a maximum during the war for diseases of the heart in 1915 and diseases of the blood vessels in 1917, but the fact of many able-bodied men being in military service, the strain of war may account for this. The Glossop rates, therefore, for the two years for which the Registrar General's statistics are available in the case of diseases of the blood vessels is certainly higher than the general rate for the country, so far as I have the figures, especially in 1922, when it was 1867 per million.

The death rate from Nephritis for Glossop in 1922 was 909 per million and 697 per million for the previous eleven years, the rates for England and Wales for no year back to 1906 exceeded 455 per million. It would appear, therefore, that some cause is operating in Glossop to cause excess of deaths from diseases of the blood vessels and kidneys. In the special report on lead this matter will be considered.

#### DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

The number of deaths from these diseases during the past 10 years are as follows:—

1912	77.
1913	87.
1914	63.
1915	76.
1916	68.
1917	77.
1918	84.
1919	65.
1920	64.
1921	65.



The death rate from Respiratory Diseases for the ten years ending 1921 was 3.59 per thousand or 3596 per million compared with a death rate for England and Wales of 2492 for the ten years ending 1920. The death rate in Glossop for 1921 was 3100 and for 1922 was 2400 per million. The death rates from Respiratory Diseases is, therefore, high in Glossop.

If we take one of the Respiratory Diseases, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, we find the following comparison:—

Death rates, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, per thousand:

	England & Wales.	Derbyshire.	Glossop.
1891-1900 ... ..	1.37	1.07	2.01
1901-1910 ... ..	1.15	.79	1.29
1910-1920 ... ..	1.15	.69	.95
1921 ... ..	...	.58	.76
	average urban districts		
1922 ... ..	...	.64	.45

The rates of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for Glossop, as will be seen from the above figures, were excessively high in the ten years ending 1900, since then there has been a tendency to drop, and in 1922 there was the lowest death rate for the Borough I have record of for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is distinctly encouraging.

The chief causes of Respiratory Diseases in the Borough are briefly as follows:—Factory life, bad housing conditions, pollution of the air by smoke, dust, etc.

If we are to reduce our death rate from Respiratory Disease, which, along with Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels, cause by far the largest number of deaths in our area, we must deal with these causes. Firstly as regards factory life: Factories ought to be better ventilated, and the principles of ærial sanitation, which have been so ably expounded by Professor Leonard Hill, should be put into operation; they would not only improve the workers' health but increase the output; in other words, it would be a paying proposition.

I therefore hope the factory owners and the Factory Inspector will note these remarks.

Secondly, as regards Housing conditions. On pages 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 of my report for 1921, and pages 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26

of this year's report, details will be found regarding local housing conditions. The chief housing defects affecting the Respiratory death rate are dampness, leaky roofs, and insufficient ventilation; many houses as mentioned in last year's report, page 15, have windows inserted all in one piece which cannot be opened; I have seen scores of such; they are being dealt with, along with the other conditions mentioned.

By taking this action it is hoped the Respiratory death rate will be lowered; as a matter of fact our figures (particularly those for Pulmonary Tuberculosis) are distinctly encouraging.

There are, however, other conditions of indoor life, which, as mentioned by Dr. Barwise (at the bottom of page 11 of his report for 1921) must more or less adversely affect the death rate, not only from Zymotic but from Respiratory Disease. I refer to the pressing for a high attendance at school, especially if the schools are badly ventilated and crowded and to the Picture house habit unless great care is taken to have efficient ventilation.

Regarding the schools; some of the local schools require better ventilation, indeed if they could be of the open air type it would be better still, and also I suggest that children attending infant schools should attend only one session during the day, either in the morning or afternoon; I believe the sudden change from want of restraint at home to the restraint at school for the most part of a day along with the fact that the child has to breathe the atmosphere of a crowded infant school for many hours is very detrimental to health. What children need at this age is fresh air, sunlight, and good fresh food containing vitamins.

In studying the nutrition of school children in Bath in 1918 and 1919 I was struck with the deterioration in nutrition during the first few years of school life. Besides, it should be a great saving in public money to have the infant children only once per day, morning or afternoon, as the same number of teachers could attend to more schools.

#### POLLUTION OF THE AIR BY SMOKE, DUST, &c.

Regarding the pollution of smoke by factories I have communicated with the College of Technology, Manchester, and arranged for all the factory owners to be notified of the arrangements for instructions in smoke abatement.

Domestic smoke is also responsible for a large amount of the nuisance; this could only be prevented by the use of hard coal, gas, or electric heating; an effort to popularise the latter was made at the Health Exhibition in October.



One matter, however, as regards the smoke nuisance ought to be tolerated no longer; I refer to the practise of firing chimneys. This disgusting and dirty practise is almost universal throughout the Borough. A precise time has been fixed for it to be carried out—4.30 a.m. to 6 a.m., and no legal action is taken if chimneys are fired in these hours. This is, of course, illegal, and not only illegal but injurious to the public health.

Soot is no harmless substance; continued application of it to the skin causes cancer; continuous application of it to the delicate interior of the lungs is bound to do damage, and no less from 4.30 a.m.—6 a.m. than any other time.

There is, of course, another effect of the nuisance, people will keep their windows shut all night if they are to be exposed to the risk of acrid smoke fumes entering their bedrooms, a fact which is bound to handicap efforts to encourage the open window habit and so again indirectly increase our respiratory death rate.

I trust the local powers that be on becoming acquainted with the injurious nature of the practise will put an end to it. I have not mentioned the damage to flues. We have continually to deal with complaints about "smoky flues," nearly all caused by the bricks and stones inside the chimneys becoming loose owing to chimney firing.

We have, therefore, damage to property as well as health; perhaps the incentive to stop *both* will have the desired effect.

I must briefly refer to pollution of the air by dust.

†The roads, especially the main roads under the County Council are, to speak mildly, very dusty. I drew attention to this on page 5 of my report for 1920. I must again draw attention to it.

Doctors Gye and Purdy have proved how injurious silicious material is to the lungs; the silicious dust from the roads, mixed with animal excrement, is more injurious still.

Surely some method of dust prevention could be adopted and the pernicious practise of "dry sweeping" abolished.

I sincerely trust something will be done on the above lines to reduce our very high respiratory death rate.

Is it worth while to save life? If so, there ought to be no hesitation in dealing effectively with these matters.

†As I write, I notice a portion of one is being re-laid.





## Causes of Death of Children under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2
Enteritis...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation overlying	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Totals	5	2	0	2	9	1	1	5	3	19
						M.	F.	Total		
Nett Live Births in the year 1922 ...						159	156	315		
						4	7	11		
Total Live Births						...	...	326		
						M.	F.	Total		
Nett Deaths in the year 1922 ...						7	10	17		
						0	2	2		
Total Deaths under 1 year						...	...	19		

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The death rates per thousand from Zymotic Diseases for Glossop as compared with the whole County of Derby for 1922 are as below:—

	Derbyshire, 1921 and 1922			Glossop, 1922.			Urban Districts, of Derbyshire, 1922.	
Smallpox ... ..	0.0	...	—	...	0.0	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever ....	0.02	...	—	...	0.00	...	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	0.07	...	—	...	0.09	...	—	—
Typhoid Fever .	0.01	...	—	...	0.00	...	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.04	...	—	...	0.00	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	0.10	...	—	...	0.14	...	—	—
Diarrhoea ... ..	0.34	...	—	...	0.14	...	—	—
Seven Principal Zymotic Di- seases ... ..	0.58	...	0.41	...	0.38	...	0.40	—

The rate in 1913 for Glossop was 1.3 and in 1903, 1.06.

The rate for Glossop, therefore, for 1922 is eminently satisfactory, being about one-third of that for 10 or 20 years ago.

There were three deaths from Diarrhoea among children under 2 years.

In order to prevent Diarrhoea the following steps have been taken:—

Zymotic Diarrhoea under 2 years has been made a notifiable disease.

Propaganda has been carried out to prevent flies breeding.

Steps have been taken to deal with accumulations of manure and a leaflet on storage, etc., issued.

Ashpits have been largely abolished.

The farmers and dairymen are being advised of the up-to-date methods for the production of clean milk.

Householders are being advised how to keep it clean.

† See pages 29 and 30.



Mothers are encouraged to breast feed their children, and a special leaflet has been drawn up to give out to mothers of young children with directions for preventing Diarrhoea and dealing with a case if it occurs.

There were 2 deaths from Diphtheria and 3 from Whooping Cough.

### NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements are similar to those on page 7 of the report of 1921.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following alterations from the details on pages 7 and 8 of my report for 1921 are to be noted.

The Venereal Disease Clinic at Chinley has been closed.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is open one day a week — Friday (morning and afternoon).

An Eye Clinic is being started, and it will be held at the Surgery of Dr. Arthur Walker, most probably on Friday afternoons.

### HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Full details of the above were given in the Report of 1920, pages 21 and 23. Further details are given on page 8 of the Report of 1921.

The chief point I wish to refer to is the present accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease.

The present Isolation Hospital at Gamesley was originally built as a Smallpox Hospital. It contains 26 beds; 12 beds in one block at present used for Scarlet Fever, 10 beds in another used when the before-mentioned ones become full up or for emergency cases, and 4 beds in two wards attached to the main building used for Typhoid Fever. The accommodation is in many ways defective, and arrangements generally have not been satisfactory. The matter was reported to the Isolation Hospital Committee in January, 1922, and I again in January 1923, reported on the unsatisfactory arrangements.

A Special Committee has now been appointed to consider the whole question of accommodation for infectious diseases, but nothing final has been decided upon. Diphtheria cases are sent to the High Peak Hospital, Chinley.

# NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT AND THE WORK OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

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

Live Births .....	337
Stillborn .....	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1
Died within three days .....	4
First visits to notified cases (including stillbirths and balance from 1921) .....	356
Attended by Medical Practitioners ...	111
Attended by Midwives ...	201
Partington Home ...	45
Mothers died at Childbirth ...	1
Breast-fed at birth ...	293
Bottle-fed at birth ...	26
Bottle and breast-fed ...	7
Spoon-fed ...	5
Re-visits .....	1668
<hr/>	
Total visits .....	2024

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop (Central)	Hadfield
New members ...	127	120
Total on books ...	656	120
Total attendance of infants .....	1666	635
Total weighing of infants ...	1604	629
Average attendance ...	35	27
New babies seen by doctor ...	229	84
New defects found ...	133	46
Total examinations by doctor .....	370	148
Referred for treatment to own doctor ...	90	23
Referred for treatment to dispensary ...	2	—
Number of attendances under 1 year ...	1288	450
Number of attendances over 1 year ...	378	185



PARTINGTON MATERNITY AND CONVALESCENT  
HOME, GLOSSOP.

(1)	Total number of cases admitted ... ..	45
(2)	Average duration of stay ... .. days	16
(3)	Number of cases delivered by—	
	(a) Midwives ... ..	39
	(b) Doctors ... ..	6
(4)	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance ... ..	19
	(a) Ante-natal, 1 parent advised to see doctor on account of albumen.	
	(b) During labour, difficult labour, 2; adherent placenta, 1.	
	(c) After labour, ruptures of perinæum, 7; breast trouble (old standing), 1; debility, 2; P.P.H., 1. unsatisfactory condition of leg (old trouble), 1.	
	(d) for infant feebleness, 3.	
(5)	Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis, with result of treatment in each case .....	—
(6)	Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours, with rise of pulse rate .....	2
(7)	Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case .....	—
(8)	Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight .....	2
(9)	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast fed .....	5
	2 condition of mother; 2 condition of mother's breasts; 1 partially breast fed.	
(10)	Number of maternal deaths, with causes .....	—
(11)	Number of foetal deaths (stillborn or within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the results of the post mortem examination, if obtainable—stillborn	2

The new Centre at Hadfield was opened on February 1st, 1922, and has been very successful; the Centre meets once a fortnight, but it is open one day per week for selling food.

It is pleasing to note that our Infantile Mortality Rate is only 58.2 per thousand, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. In reality it is even lower, 56.4 as the live births notified were 337. When one considers that the town is mainly on the conservancy system, that housing conditions are bad, and that it is the custom for the mothers to work in the cotton factories, we should be hopeful for the future when we can get the general sanitary conditions of the Borough improved. It has meant hard work for all to attain the above result, and I must congratulate the nurses and voluntary workers for all they have done.

#### 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.

#### LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological specimens are sent to the County Council Laboratory at Derby, and also to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester.

Samples of milk and food are sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. White, at the County Offices, Derby, and details are as below:—

##### Official Samples.

Bread .....	6
Butter .....	3
Milk .....	10
	<hr/>
	19

##### Informal Samples.

Apple Jelly .....	1
Butter .....	1
Full Cream Cheese .....	1
Jam .....	5
Margarine .....	3
Milk .....	7
Sweets .....	9
	<hr/>
	27



The whole of these samples proved upon analysis to be genuine. One sample of water was also submitted for analysis.

Samples of water are also examined by the M.O.H. for the presence of lead, etc.

I insert table giving the number of specimens sent to the Bacteriological Department at Derby:—

Glossop Borough.			
	Positive.	Negative.	
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	...	7
Diphtheria ... ..	1	...	7
Phthisis ... ..	5	...	14
Miscellaneous ... ..	2	...	2
Totals .....	8	...	30

School cases—Diphtheria, 2 positive; 27 negative.

#### 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, & Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act:—H. Dane, Cert. R. San. I., and Cert. Meat and 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, and Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitor.

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 1922.

I append table which has been kindly given to me for this Report by Mr. John Garner, Water Inspector for the Borough.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Date.	Number of Days with	
		Inches.			'01 ins. or more.	'04 ins. or more.
January ... ..	3.86 ...	0.63 ...	1 ...	21 ...	17	
February ... ..	5.75 ...	1.45 ...	3 ...	19 ...	18	
March ... ..	2.72 ...	0.36 ...	1 ...	19 ...	14	
April ... ..	3.11 ...	0.43 ...	23 ...	17 ...	15	
May ... ..	1.39 ...	0.30 ...	16 ...	12 ...	12	
June ... ..	2.92 ...	0.85 ...	24 ...	13 ...	11	
July ... ..	4.58 ...	0.96 ...	5 ...	19 ...	16	
August ... ..	5.58 ...	2.08 ...	7 ...	21 ...	16	
September ... ..	4.50 ...	0.81 ...	19 ...	18 ...	14	
October ... ..	1.15 ...	0.31 ...	19 ...	17 ...	9	
November ... ..	3.47 ...	1.50 ...	5 ...	15 ...	15	
December ... ..	3.31 ...	0.72 ...	23 ...	23 ...	19	
	<hr/> 42.34					

### Housing and General Sanitary Work.

The area of the district is 3052 acres, and there are 5394 inhabited houses.

There were 16 new houses built during the year, 13 being under the Housing Scheme, of which 48 houses are now completed out of 150 of the original scheme.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made re housing conditions during the year was 847, and I append table giving the details of the work done under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Acts, also details of other sanitary work.

#### HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total .....	16
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme .....	13

#### 1. Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..... 3805

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ..... 127



(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 .....	127
2. <i>Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.</i>	
*Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .....	702
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers.</i>	
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 .....	74
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) by owners .....	42
(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 .....	170
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) by owners .....	103
(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.

	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.
<i>Drainage—</i>			
No disconnection of Waste Pipe ... ..	—	—	—
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets, and Drains ...	24	—	20
Drains Obstructed ... ..	30	—	30
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits ... ..	298	Under H.T.P. Acts Notices 75	261
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s ... ..	5	—	5
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s ... ..	46	—	46
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets ... ..	2	—	2
Defective Water Closets ...	6	—	6
Provision of Additional Water Closets ... ..	26	190	104
Provision of Portable Ash-bins ... ..	1122	(Circular letter issued)	1122
Dirty Closets ... ..	8	—	8



	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.
<i>Other Defects—</i>			
Paving of Courts and Yards...	—		
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts ... .. 4			
Sinks ... ..			
Insufficient Ventilation	<div> <div> Notices mostly served under H. and T. P. Acts </div> <div> Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts </div> </div>	<div> 75 </div>	<div> 45 </div>
Windows ... ..			
Dampness ... ..			
Water in Cellars ...			
Water Supply ... .. 7	...	—	7
Overcrowding ... .. 1	...	—	—
Foul Condition of Houses ... 7	...	—	7
Offensive Accumulations ... 249	...	—	249
Animals Improperly Kept ... —	...	—	—
Pigsties ... .. —	...	—	—
Smoke Nuisances ... .. 2	...	—	1
Urinals ... .. 1	...	—	1
Nuisances not specified above 12	...	—	10
	1824	340	1924

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies (48), Cowsheds (87), and Milkshops (4)	57 in Boro'	255	35	29
Bakehouses ...	62	103	2	2
Slaughterhouses ...	27	394	2	2
Offensive Trades ...	13	70	<div> Chief Constable is Inspector </div>	
Common Lodging-houses	3	3		
	162	825	39	33

Infected rooms disinfected: Number, 143; Method, S.O. 2 and Formaldehyde Spray.

Samples submitted for examination: Water, 163; Milk, 17 to Analyst, 74 tested by Gerber tester.

Sewage Effluents, 1; Prosecutions, particulars of, Nil.

Food seizures, nil; all surrendered voluntarily: Two calves, one cow carcase and organs, one pig's head, 3 pigs' plucks (all for tuberculosis), 1 tin rabbit, 1 tub apples, 2 cases oranges, 84lbs. cod fish, 10½lbs. Danish ham, 170lbs. beef, 1 box kippers (all for decomposition), 1 bovine liver (Hydatid Cysts).

161 water samples tested for presence of lead and for lead solubility by the M.O.H.

2 water samples examined by Public Analyst.

### THE MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922.

Regarding the above Act the following steps have been taken:—

1.—All the farms in the Borough have been inspected to ascertain the conditions under which the milk is being produced and to advise any alterations of premises which may be necessary.

2.—A special <sup>\*</sup> card has been sent to all the milk producers and milksellers with rules for the production of clean milk.

3.—It has been arranged to have a bacteria count carried out of samples taken so that there can be a scientific estimation of their cleanliness.

4.—The Secretary of the Local Farmers' Association has been consulted and the co-operation of the farmer invited in efforts to improve the milk supply.

I should like, however, to emphasise the value of pasteurisation. It ought not to be difficult for the local producers to combine and install an up-to-date plant for pasteurising the bulk of the supply of the Borough and at the same time simplifying the methods of distribution. If this were done I feel sure that both the public and farmer would benefit.

I put forward the suggestion therefore for consideration, and shall be pleased to give any information I possess to those desirous of taking the matter up.

### **B—Conditions Prejudicial to the Health of the Borough.**

#### (1) Housing Conditions:—

Glossop, in common with other towns in England, is affected by the housing shortage; there are about 50 cases of overcrowding in the Borough. So far the building of 48 houses under the housing scheme has not materially improved matters; the rents are too high for those who most need additional room.

\* See pages 29 and 30.



There is great need therefore for more houses with three bedrooms and good living-room accommodation at moderate rental, and to meet this need I suggest houses should be built of the type indicated.

Speaking generally, the conditions mentioned in last year's report, page 15, still prevail, though an effort has been made during the year to improve matters.

There were converted into w.c.'s during the year 46 pails and 5 privies, total 51; in addition, 22 w.c.'s and 4 w.w.c.'s were provided for houses with insufficient accommodation.

The following figures will now show the state of matters at the end of 1922.

Privy middens, 30, of which 14 are at farms.

Pails, 2,648.

Water-closets, 895.

Waste water closets, 494.

No. of houses using pails, 3,801.

No. of houses using W.C.'s, 967.

No. of houses using privies, 58.

No. of houses using W.W.C.'s, 590.

During the year 702 defective houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 42 under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, and 103 under the Public Health Acts.

Much more remains to be done; the most serious matter, however, is one that it is almost impossible to rectify, that is the immense number of houses with only 2 bedrooms (3308 out of about 5394 inhabited houses).

The birth rate in Glossop is exceedingly low, and last year was only 15.6; housing conditions may be one of the factors accounting for this.

The sum of £250 has again been earmarked for conversions to the water carriage system in 1923-24; it is too little.

I again must state that the problem should be boldly tackled, along with that for providing any additional water necessary for the purpose.

## (2) Lead Soluble Water Supply:

Steps are now being taken to prevent solubility.

(a) Water in the Swineshaw supply has been treated with Hydrated Lime, but an apparatus has been installed for treating the water with Silicate of Soda, which method is being given a month's trial before being adopted permanently.

(b) The Hadfield water supply, which is owned by Lord Howard of Glossop, is being treated with Hydrated Lime; but it has not been done very regularly. Up-to-date filter beds should be installed for this supply.

(3) Refuse Disposal:

The method of tipping is detrimental to health.

### **C—Noteworthy Occurrences Affecting the Public Health.**

(1) The completion of the first portion of the Housing Scheme—48 houses.

(2) It became obligatory on April 1st, 1922, for scavenging to be carried out by the Scavenging Department of the Corporation; the decision has now been taken to include the charges for the same in the rates (April, 1923).

(3) The substitution in a large scale of Dustbins for ashpits.

(4) The initiation of a subsidy scheme for the conversion of pails and privies to W.C.'s.

(5) The inclusion of Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years) and Chickenpox among the notifiable diseases.

(6) The Health and Child Welfare Exhibition at the Town Hall in October.

(7) Steps taken to deal with the lead soluble water supply.

### **D—Public Health Propaganda.**

(1) Publication in the Press of Precautions to be taken to prevent the onset of Cancer and of the necessity for early treatment where suspected.

(2) Warning Notices in the Press issued regarding Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever.

(3) Circular letter regarding Breast Feeding drawn up and issued to mothers after the receipt of the notification of a birth.

(4) The issue of a leaflet of Health Hints for school children and a card of advice for delicate children; the necessity for vitamins in the diet is emphasised in these circulars and a list of vitamin containing foods given.

(5) The issue of circulars regarding the storage and removal of manure.

(6) A large card<sup>\*</sup> containing Rules for the Production of Clean Milk issued to Milk Producers and Milksellers.

<sup>\*</sup> See pages 29 and 30.



(7) A HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION  
IN OCTOBER.

This included:—(1) The Derbyshire County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibits. (By kind permission of Dr. Barwise).

(2) Exhibits of the modern uses of Gas and Electricity in the home (a model Gas and Electric house was rigged up).

(3) The issue of 1,000 Anti-Tubercular Pictorial Leaflets.

(4) Lectures by (a) Dr. Shiela Ross on "The Value of Child Welfare Work to the Community"; (b) Professor Wynne, Medical Officer of Health for Sheffield, on "Public Health and the Individual."

(5) Lectures by Miss Hughes, the County Council Exhibition Organiser, each afternoon and evening, and morning talks to school children (all the girls over 11 years attended).

(6) Healthograms shown by the Picture Houses and published in the Press, among these were the following:—

†**Healthograms.**

PUBLIC HEALTH IS PURCHASABLE.—Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

A LITTLE OFF THE SANITARY RATE MAY MEAN A LOT ON TO THE MORTALITY RATE

On the average at least a life a week too much is lost in Glossop; will you help to right this?

The divine right of the baby is an untainted and sound parentage.—(Dr. Kaye).

Persons with grave mental defect, social disease, or suffering from advanced Tuberculosis should not marry.

Chronic Alcoholism in the parents taints the health of the child that is to be.

RAISED DUST IS DANGEROUS.

Don't TURN OUT a room WITHOUT FIRST TURNING OUT the baby or the dust may be the knock-out for it.

It pays you to overhaul that engine; it will pay you more still to have that more wonderful engine, your body, overhauled. Get your Doctor to do it at least once a year. PAY HIS FEE CHEERFULLY—IT IS WORTH WHILE.

† A word invented by Dr. Kaye, County M.O., West Riding of Yorkshire.

If you have a cold or the 'Flu stay in your room, nobody will thank you for either.

TO PREVENT INFECTION—When you cough or when you sneeze cover nose and mouth—please.

OPEN THAT WINDOW. COVER THAT FOOD. KILL THAT FLY. BOIL THAT MILK.

WHITE BREAD. TINNED FOODS. POLISHED RICE ARE devitalised foods. Eat Wholemeal Bread, fresh food and meat, and unpolished rice, and especially butter, animal fat (except lard), green vegetables, eggs and milk (boiled).

If you want to live old, DON'T BE A SCOLD.

Joy and Temperance and repose,  
Bangs the door on the Doctor's nose. (Longfellow).

Mother's breast—Nature's best—for baby.

The dirty unpaved yard is often the child's graveyard.

Damp houses and damp clothes,  
Bring Doctor, wherever he goes.

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The Exhibition was a huge success and there was an attendance of about 1600 at the various lectures.

Dr. Ross and Professor Wynne had the Town Hall packed to overflowing.

#### RULES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK.

For the production of Clean Milk the following Rules should be observed:—

(1) Dung should be removed and the shippon cleaned out, SWILLING DOWN the floor AFTERWARDS, IMMEDIATELY before milking, so making it damp. This will prevent the dust rising and getting into the milk.

(2) All Milking Cows should be groomed with a WET brush and curry combed, and the clipper used for the hairs of the udder and tail.

Dry grooming must not be done, as it contaminates the Milk.



Udders should be washed and wiped with a soft cloth wrung out in clean cool water. Milking stools should be scalded each day and kept clean.

(3) † Covered Milking Pails must be used, and Milkers must not wet their hands by spitting on them. Immediately after milking the milk should be thoroughly cooled. Milkers should wear overalls during milking, and should also thoroughly wash their hands immediately before commencing to milk.

(4) Where possible, milking in separate sheds should be done, but the difficulty of this is understood on small farms; also it would be better before milking to turn the Cows out daily throughout the year to water, the bedding being removed and clean bedding not put down until after the milking. The Cows, therefore, would not lie down and get soiled until milking is over.

(5) Scrupulous cleanliness must be observed in every place Milk is stored, in every utensil, cart, or float used, and in every stage during the production and distribution of Milk from Farm to Consumer; the Health Authority will then do all they can to see that consumers keep it clean when delivered clean. It is recommended that Dipper Cans and Dippers be abolished and that Churn Cans with taps be substituted therefor.

(6) No person with sores on the body or suffering from any infectious disease must be engaged in the production or the distribution of Milk.

(7) For the cleaning of churn, cans and other utensils, steam is desirable, and the following means can be utilised for raising such:—

For use at Large Farms small Vertical Multitubular Boilers, three or four feet high and 18 inches in diameter, are now made. Less fuel is required for generating the steam for complete Sterilisation of Milk Vessels than is required to provide sufficient boiling water for the same purpose. For smaller Farms the ordinary copper boiler should have a lid closely fitted on to the boiler with a pipe leading through the lid, over which the Milk Churns and Milk Cans to be Sterilised can be placed. To completely sterilise by scalding is almost impracticable.

When the Covered Pail is used and the above precautions are carried out no Strainer should be used.

To summarise: The three most important matters are—  
 CLEAN AND STERILISED PAILS AND VESSELS;  
 CLEAN COWS, PARTICULARLY UDDERS AND  
 TEATS;  
 THE USE OF THE SMALL TOP PAIL.

† Covered Pails can be obtained through the Dairy Supply Co., Museum Street, London, W.C.1, as well as elsewhere.

## E—Special Reports.

(1) On Lead soluble Water Supply:—This report is being issued separately to the annual report.

### SMALLPOX — WARNING NOTICE.

In the Glossop Union, which comprises the Borough of Glossop and Glossop-dale Rural District, during 1922 there were 392 births registered and 69 successful vaccinations and 310 exemptions; that is a percentage of 17.6, of the children born during the year, vaccinated, the percentage last year was 15.2 and in 1920, 13.5.

Smallpox has been prevalent for some time past in Derbyshire and also in neighbouring districts; the large numbers of unvaccinated persons in the Borough and Rural District is therefore a serious menace to the public health.

### A COINCIDENCE IN BIRTHS.

The number of boys and girls born during the year was the same, namely, 163; I understand that in the neighbouring Borough of Stalybridge there was also an equal number of each born.



# The Forty-fourth ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Senior Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1922.

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

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I again place before you an Annual Report of the work done by the Department, with a few comments thereon that may be useful.

The Department has still great difficulty in getting structural work done to repair dwelling-houses and their sanitary conveniences. Many owners are working-men and find their present means are not sufficient to deal with the whole of the repairs at present. In other matters progress is being made. The conversion of pail closets into w.c.'s is rather slow yet, for want of means.

### 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 113 inspections of Cowsheds, 82 of Dairies, and 60 of Milkshops were made, 35 Notices were served, and 29 defects were made good. Very few structural defects were remedied.

### THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 17 samples of Milk have been obtained and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis. They were all certified to be genuine. The average of the Milk fats was 3.74, the best sample gave 4.53, the worst gave 3.01. The purveyors of milk are kept under regular observation, samples of Milk being informally taken and tested by the "Gerber" tester to ascertain the proportions of Milk fat and solids therein; 74 samples have been so tested this year.

I am not yet satisfied that the Milk supply is as clean and pure as it might be, if greater care, and proper precautions, were taken in its preparation and distribution. However, you have purchased apparatus for its examination as to insoluble matters therein; and any future failure will be notified when found out. I acknowledge that the purveyors generally, are trying to improve its cleanliness, and many have done so, but not all.

No general bacteriological test has been made for Tuberculosis of the Milk or of the Cows in the Borough.

### SCAVENGING.

No change in the method for removing excreta has yet taken place.

A very appreciable improvement has been made in the removal of house refuse during the year.

Ashbins have been rapidly adopted by the owners of property in lieu of ashpits, which will be non-existent in the Borough in the near future.

There are now 2986 Ashbins in use in the Borough, being 1122 more than last year.

### 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:

Two Calves, One Cow's carcase and organs, One Pig's Head, Three Pigs plucks.

For Decomposition and other conditions:

One tin of Rabbit, 84lbs. Cod-fish, 10½lbs. Danish Ham, 170lbs. Beef, 1 box Kippers, 1 tub Apples, 2 cases of Oranges, all for decomposition; and One Bovine Liver for Hydatid Cysts. All were surrendered voluntarily.

### OTHER FOODS.

To places where such foods as Sausages, Blood Puddings, Brawn, Faggots, or "Yorkshire Ducks," and Ice Cream were being prepared, 319 visits were made during the year. They were found to be kept in good order.



## BAKEHOUSES.

There are 62 of these on the Register. During the year 103 visits were made, two Notices were served and complied with. They 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 70 visits were made; orders for limewashing were given and complied with. They were found to be kept in good condition.

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

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

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories on the Register is 62 and of Workshops 74. They include one Factory Laundry and one Hand Laundry. The visits to Factories are 179 and of Workshops are 257 during the year. Several notices have been served and complied with.

## FOOD AND DRUGS.

The total number of samples sent for analysis were as follows:—Milk 17, Butter 4, Margarine 3, Cheese 1, Jam 6, Sweets 9, Bread 6, total 46.

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

Several of the purveyors of food have been cautioned for not labelling properly imported produce under the Sale of Food Order and the Local Authorities (Food) Order 1921, but did so label them after the warnings. Six samples of Jam were obtained and sent for analysis as 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, of which 2 are licensed and 25 are registered. 394 visits were made to them during the year. They were found with a few exceptions to be kept clean and in good order. All the defects found 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 during the year were .....	14025
Statutory Notices Served .....	340
Informal Notices Served .....	1824

(The details of these Inspections will be found in the Report of the M.O.H.).

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

By the courtesy of Mr. Haynes, your Surveyor, I have been supplied by him with the following information of work done by his Department.

NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED:—13 houses, 10 in Sheffield Road and 3 in Simmondley Lane. 3 Bungalows, 2 in Dinting New Road and 1 in Sheffield Road. 1 Sunday School in Fitzalan Street. 1 Church, Albert Street, Hadfield (wood and iron structure). 2 Motor Garages, 1 in Turnlee Road and 1 in Castle Street Hadfield. 3 Portable Motor Sheds, 1 in Hadfield Road, 1 in Dinting Road, and 1 in Gladstone Street. 1 Stable in Woolley Bridge Road, Hadfield.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS:—A Kitchen to a Lodging-house. Class Rooms and w.c.'s to Wesleyan Sunday Schools, High Street West. A Working-Men's Club at Brookfield.

DRAINAGE:—Six old houses in Sheffield Road have been connected with the main sewer. Defective sewers have been re-laid and connected with the main sewer from James's property, Kershaw Street; Hurst's property, Charlestown; Hadfield's property, Dinting Lane; and from Ardern's property, Pikes Lane.

CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS TO FRESH WATER CLOSETS:—At Hadfield Co-operative Branch Stores at Stanyforth Street, Hadfield; J. James's property, Back Kershaw Street; Byrom's property, High Street East; Fitzalan Street Church; and cesspits to w.c.'s at Ardern's property in Pikes Lane. Additional water closets have been put in at the Victoria Saw Mills, and Wesleyan School Yard, High Street West, etc. (22 w.c.'s and 4 w.w.c.'s).

The number of conversions of Privy Closets and Pail Closets to Water Closets in 1922 was 51; the total of new and converted w.c.'s, 77.



DISINFECTION OF HOUSES:—The infected rooms disinfected numbered 143. These were disinfected by the orders of the M.O.H. The method used was 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 have been destroyed by burning after death from Cancer, or from Tuberculosis, at the request, and by consent of the owners, with or without compensation.

I am,

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**SAMUEL DANE,**

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

**MARCH 21st, 1922.**

