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**Glossop Urban Sanitary
Authority.**



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(E. H. MARCUS MULLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.)

WITH THAT OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1923.



GLOSSOP PRINTERS LIMITED,
GLOSSOP AND HADFIELD.



MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

G L O S S O P.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
GLOSSOP,
APRIL, 1924.

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

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Fourth Annual Report on the health of the Borough.

This year's Report is an ordinary one in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Regulations; next year a more detailed Report is to be given.

There have been no outstanding features during the year, it has been a year, however, of steady progress;—more conversions to w.c.'s are being carried out, the Milk Supply is improving, both as regards cleanliness and quality,—the lead solubility of the Swineshaw Water Supply is being dealt with; new premises,—the new Municipal Buildings, have been built, and are now occupied, which will give the Officials better facilities for working; for instance, the Health Department, School Medical Department and Child Welfare Department now occupy one suite of rooms, rooms with adequate space for the work, and rooms adjacent to each other, which will allow better co-ordination to be carried out.

Scavenging is now carried out entirely by the Corporation and payment for it is included in the rates.

The control of the Scavenging Department has been transferred from the Sanitary Inspector to the Borough Surveyor.

The substitution of dust bins for ashpits has continued, and there are now only 220 ashpits; the number of bins is 3,080.

New sewers and new water mains are being laid in various parts of the Borough, grants having been obtained from the Government for this purpose in order to give work to the unemployed.

The year, therefore, has been one of steady progress. Much remains, however, to be done, the most important things being:—

- (a) More houses (see details under overcrowding in the body of the Report, pages 32—35).
- (b) Greater improvement of existing houses;—work in this direction has been rendered difficult owing to the depressed state of local trade.
- (c) The Public Control of the Hadfield Water Supply.
- (d) Measures to improve the Main Roads of the Borough and mitigate the nuisance created by dust.
- (e) An increased rate of Conversion to the Water Carriage System.
- (f) More Ante-Natal work.

These are the salient points; the need of more houses has been revealed by the Census, which showed that in 1921 145 houses were overcrowded, and that overcrowding had increased since 1911.

In an investigation *re* overcrowding, carried out by the Health Department in 1924 (March and April), 133 houses were found to be overcrowded.

There are, of course, other reasons (mentioned in the Report) why more houses should be built.

The need for an improved condition of the main roads is obvious to anyone who has been in the Borough.

The great increase in recent years in motor traffic has created a situation which must be dealt with.



Glossop is on the Manchester—Sheffield main road, and it is also on the direct route between populous centres and the Peak District (of which it forms a part). There is therefore a great motor traffic with its accompanying evil,—clouds of dust.

Dust taken from the roads consists of hard gritty material, with a large amount of silica and matter of animal and vegetable origin, such as animal excrement and particles of paper; disease germs such as those of tuberculosis and pneumonia have been found in it.

The application of silica in large amounts to the body tissues has been found to facilitate the entrance of disease germs, and there can be no question of the deleterious effects of the clouds of dust raised from our roads by motor traffic and by the wind. Civilisation has its drawbacks, and this dust nuisance is one of them. Pollution of the air is one of the factors responsible for our high respiratory death rate, and this pollution by dust from the roads which contains germs and other matter is particularly liable to cause respiratory diseases. Other matters bearing on the respiratory death rate are the smoke nuisance and the picture house habit, and measures should also be taken to prevent the former and lessen the danger from the latter.

Another matter in which it is hoped further progress will be made is Ante-Natal work; a scheme has just been approved by the Ministry (see Report, page 16).

Among my remarks here I desire to refer to the long and faithful service rendered to the Borough by Mr. Samuel Dane, who retired to consulting duties in November, 1923, from the position of Senior Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Dane has been sanitary inspector since 1878, and acted for a period of 45 years.

He has seen many changes in the general public health since he took up his duties; then, I believe, there was no system of scavenging, w.c.'s and even pails were a rarity, infectious diseases had not to be notified, and if they were there was no hospital accommodation for them. Taking up duties shortly after the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875 he has in his long life witnessed a revolution in sanitation; I trust he will be enabled during retirement from active duties to place on record some of his reminiscences. With his retiring colleagues, Mr. Haynes (Borough Surveyor) and Mr. John Garner (Water Inspector), he was recently presented by his brother officials with an easy chair.

He has earned his rest, and I trust he will have good health to enjoy it.

He has been succeeded by his son, Mr. H. Dane, who for many years has been Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Mayor, and the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committees for courtesy shown to me during the year, and I also thank Mr. S. and Mr. H. Dane, Sanitary Inspectors, for support in carrying out my duties, and likewise the Members of the Nursing and Clerical Staff. To my brother officials I am grateful for many acts of kindness and help.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

A.—General Details.

STATISTICS.

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

Population (1923), 20,640.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921), 5,267.

Number of families or separate occupiers at Census 1921,
5,297.

Rateable value, £90,614.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £348.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births: Legitimate	176	147	323
Illegitimate	6	3	9
			—332
Birth Rate (R.G.)	16.09		
Deaths	119	154	273
Death Rate (R.G.)	13.22		

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

From Sepsis	1
„ other causes	0

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

Legitimate	77.7
Illegitimate	None died.
Total	75.3

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2
„ Diphtheria	4
„ 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 ...	6 ...	0.29
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13 ...	0.62
Other Tuberculosis	1 ...	0.04
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)	57 ...	2.75
Cancer	33 ...	1.3
Nephritis	15 ...	0.72
Arterio-Sclerosis	11 ...	0.53
Heart, Blood Vessels and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	71 ...	3.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Name.	No. Notified.	Attack Rate per Thousand of Population.	Death Rate per Thousand of Population.
Diphtheria	27 ...	1.3 ...	0.19
Scarlet Fever	28 ...	1.3 ...	0.0
Enteric	2 ...	0.09 ...	0.0
Erysipelas	4 ...	0.19 ...	0.0
Puerperal Fever	1 ...	0.04 ...	0.04

Vaccination per cent. of Births in Glossop Union, 27.3.

Stillbirths formed 4.8 per cent. of all births; in 1923 there were 17.

The Nephritis death rate is high; the average for the previous eleven years is 0.697; in 1921 it was 0.47; in 1922, 0.909; and in 1923, 0.72.

The Arterio-Sclerosis rate was 0.81 in 1921, 0.95 in 1922, and 0.53 in 1923.

The Respiratory death rate was 3.1 in 1921, 2.4 in 1922, and 2.75 in 1923.

The Cancer rate was 1.5 in 1921, 1.3 in 1922, and 1.3 in 1923.

TABLE I.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. 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.	Causes of Death Certi- fied by Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Cause of Death		
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	6.9	92.0	6.9	1.1		
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	7.2	92.2	7.2	0.6		
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	6.9	92.6	6.1	1.3		
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	6.0	90.8	9.1	0.1		
Glossop	16.09	13.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19	0.14	0.43	6.0	75.3	95.4	3.2	1.4		

Statistics for 1923 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	...	0.27	1.78	2.80	66.6
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.13	16.94	...	0.21	0.97	3.0	94.9
1919—Glossop	15.37	13.92	...	0.10	0.78	2.44	93.4
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.38	12.66	...	0.15	0.68	2.47	97.5
1920—Glossop	20.01	13.24	...	0.14	0.81	2.25	64.75
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	26.60	11.96	...	0.15	0.62	2.37	84.0
1921—Glossop	17.8	13.7	...	0.14	0.76	3.1	77.7
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	24.41	11.26	...	0.32	0.66	2.11	77.53
1922—Glossop	15.6	12.9	...	0.14	0.47	2.4	58.2
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	21.78	11.05	...	0.13	0.64	1.77	76.2
1923.—Glossop	16.09	13.22	...	0.29	0.62	2.13	75.3
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire	20.8	10.8	...	0.45	0.58	1.67	76.4

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1923 was 273 and the death rate per thousand 13.2; the chief causes of death are those tabled below:—

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	71	... 3.4
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis) .	57	... 2.75
Cancer	33	... 1.3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	15	... .72
Zymotic Diseases	6	... .29

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1923.

(CIVILIANS ONLY)

Cause of Death.	M.	F.
All Causes	119	154
Enteric Fever	—	—
Small-pox	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	3	1
Influenza	2	1
Encephalitis lethargica	2	—
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..	5	8
Other Tuberculous diseases	—	1
Cancer, malignant disease	8	25
Rheumatic fever	—	—
Diabetes	1	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	9	9
Heart disease	18	24
Arterio-sclerosis	6	5
Bronchitis	13	13
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	9
Other respiratory diseases	2	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	—
Diarrhœa, &c., (under 2 years).....	1	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	2	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	5	10
Puerperal sepsis	—	1
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	—	—
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	5	5
Suicide	2	—
Other death from violence	5	2
Other defined diseases	21	35
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	3

Special Causes (included above)—	M.	F.
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year:		
Total	16	9
illegitimate	—	—
Total Births	182	150
Legitimate	176	147
Illegitimate	6	3
Population, 20,640.		

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

The number of death from these diseases during the past 12 years are as follows:—

1912	77
1913	87
1914	63
1915	76
1916	68
1917	77
1918	84
1919	65
1920	64
1921	65
1922	52
1923	57

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, for 1922 2400 per million, and for 1923 2750. The death rate from Respiratory Diseases is, therefore, high in Glossop.

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

In last year's Report I referred to this matter; I must again repeat my remarks. With regard to 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 Glossop Health Exhibition.

One matter, however, as regards the smoke nuisance ought to be tolerated no longer; I refer to the practise of firing chimneys. The 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 increases 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; other workers have shown how such dust contains dangerous disease germs — e.g., those of tuberculous, pneumonia, etc.

Surely some method of dust prevention could be adopted and the pernicious practise of "dry sweeping" abolished, so that danger to health from this source could be minimised.

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

The other causes of a large number of deaths are Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels, Nephritis and Cancer.

It is hoped that the steps taken to prevent the lead soluble action of the water supply will help to lower the death rate from the first two.

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
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis... ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Debility and Marasmus ...	4	...	...	1	5	2	2	1	...	8
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Totals ...	8	3	0	3	14	4	3	2	1	25

			M.	F.	Total
Nett Live Births in the year 1923 ...	{	Legitimate	176	147	323
...		Illegitimate	6	3	9

Total Live Births ... 332

			M.	F.	Total
Nett Deaths in the year 1923 ...	{	Legitimate Infants	16	9	25
...		Illegitimate Infants	0	0	0

Total Deaths under 1 year ... 25

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 — Wednesday (morning and afternoon)

The Eye Clinic has now started, and is held at the Surgery of Dr. P. E. Malloch 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	332
Stillborn	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Died within three days	8
First visits to notified cases (including stillbirths and balance from 1922)	359
Attended by Medical Practitioners	44
Attended by Midwives	268
Partington Home	47
Mothers died at Childbirth	1
Breast-fed at birth	327
Bottle-fed at birth	9
Bottle and breast-fed	2
Spoon-fed	4
Re-visits	1825
Total visits	2184

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop (Central).	Hadfield.
New members	124	48
Total attendance of infants	1703	583
Total weighing of infants	1694	580
Average attendance	35	23
New babies seen by Doctor	129	32
New defects found	185	50
Total examinations by Doctor	304	97
Referred for treatment to own doctor	40	8
Referred for treatment to dispensary	4	3
Number of attendances under 1 year	1091	311
Number of attendances over 1 year	612	272
Total attendances	1703	583
Grand Total for Both Centres		2286

PARTINGTON MATERNITY AND CONVALESCENT
HOME, GLOSSOP.

(1)	Total number of cases admitted	*57
(2)	Average duration of stay	days 16
(3)	Number of cases delivered by—	
	(a) Midwives	43
	(b) Doctors.....	14
(4)	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife	15
	(a) Ante-natal	0
	(b) During labour..... 3 Prolonged labours ...	0
	(c) After labour 9	6 Rupture of perinæum 1 Inflamed breasts 2 Rise of temperature
	(d) For infants 3	2 Malformations 1 Debility
(5)	Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis.....	0
(6)	Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100°...	2
(7)	Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	0
(8)	Number of cases of "Inflammation of eyes"	2
(9)	Number of infants not entirely breast fed.....	5
	Reasons : 1 Condition of mother's breasts ; 2 Debility on part of mother.	
(10)	Number of maternal deaths	0
(11)	Number of fœtal deaths	5
	3 Stillborn ; 2 died third day (Internal hæmorrhage and convulsions).	

During the year attendance at the Welfare Centres was interfered with by the inclemency of the weather.

* Includes a few cases from outside the Borough.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

A scheme has been drawn up and submitted to the Ministry for the carrying out of Ante-Natal work by Midwives; 45% of the deaths of children under 1 year occurred inside the first fortnight after birth. The scheme has now been approved of by the Ministry of Health.

SCHEME FOR ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT AND CARE DURING THE PUERPERIUM.

Owing to the fact that a very large percentage of the deaths of children under one year old occur before the 14th day, while the infants are still under the care of the Midwife or Doctor, it has been found necessary if infantile mortality is to be properly controlled that some form of co-operation is essential between the Midwives on the one hand and the Health Authority on the other.

Below I give a table which gives the percentage of the total deaths under one year which occur within side the first 14 days of birth.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR WHICH OCCURRED UNDER 14 DAYS AFTER BIRTH.

1910	27.2	1915	19.7
1911	15.1	1920	37.5
1912	20.4	1921	34.4
1913	27.4	1922	36.8
1914 ..	22.2	1923	45.8

It will be noticed that in the years* prior to the establishment of Child Welfare visiting and the Welfare Centres in our Borough that the percentage of deaths of infants inside the first 14 days varied from about 15% to 27%. After the establishment of Welfare visiting and the Welfare Centres the percentage varied from about 34% up to almost 46%, this latter percentage being for last year 1923. This means that while we are reducing the mortality of the children whom we have under our supervision the mortality of those who cannot have such supervision is not being reduced anything like the same amount. What we have to do, therefore, is to take steps to have preventive measures applied not only after the first 14 days of life but before; to do this we must enter into some working arrangements with the Midwives and Doctors, and the scheme which I submit is an endeavour to enter into such an arrangement with Midwives.

* 1910—1915.

SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANTE-NATAL CARE AND DURING THE FIRST 14 DAYS OF BIRTH.

It is recommended that a fee of 3s. will be given to each Midwife who carries out Ante-Natal work and advice during the puerperium in a manner satisfactory to the Medical Officer of Health; details of what is done to be filled in an special form or card which is to be sent immediately by the Midwife to the M.O.H. on ceasing to attend after confinement.

This card or form would show what care the Midwife had taken as regards the general health of the expectant mother, treatment obtained from any defects or diseases she might have, examination of the urine and the breasts, etc., and measures taken to enable the mother to breast-feed her child. Leaflets will be given to the Midwife regarding the general care of the mother and also regarding breast-feeding, and it will be her duty to advise the mother on the general lines detailed in these leaflets both before and after the birth. A scheme similar to this is at present carried out very successfully by the Bedfordshire County Council.

In the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for 1921 it is said that Ante-Natal supervision should be regarded as part of the ordinary duty of the Midwife to a far greater extent than is at present the case, and the Local Authority should be required to give due attention to this side of the work.

It is in view of the facts given above, and of this recommendation of the Ministry that the above mentioned scheme has been put forward.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, dated 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.

Condensed Milk	8
Sweets	8
Milk	1
Sponge Cake	8
	<hr/>
	25

Informal Samples.

Sponge Cake	6
Marmalade	1
Margarine	9
Milk	6
Cream	2
	<hr/>
	24

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., and milk by the Sanitary Inspector.

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

Glossop Borough.

	Positive.	Negative.
Enteric Fever	1	5
Diphtheria	16	338
Phthisis	1	25
Miscellaneous	57	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	75	417

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, Meat Inspector, and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, and the Dairies and Cowsheds Orders, and Lighting Inspector:—Harry Dane, Cert. R. San. I., and Cert. Meat and Foods.

Health Visitors:— Miss Griffiths, fully trained (general, maternity and fever), C.M.B. certificate, and Cert. R. San. Inst.; Miss B. Coventry (general training), C.M.B. certificate, and Cert. R. Inst. for Health Visitor.

Clerks: Miss Moore and Miss Anderton.

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 1923.

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

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with	
		Inches.	Date.	·01 ins. or more.	·04 ins. or more
January	4.90	0.69	19	25	20
February	7.24	0.92	27	25	22
March	2.02	0.35	31	15	12
April	3.25	1.25	12	16	11
May	4.16	0.79	22	19	17
June	1.40	0.40	12	15	9
July	4.46	0.73	27	19	15
August	4.68	0.62	27	22	19
September	4.64	0.79	25	23	18
October	4.03	0.53	8	26	24
November... ..	6.29	1.28	9	18	16
December	4.39	0.58	25	23	17
	51.46			246	200

Housing and General Sanitary Work.

The area of the district is 3052 acres, and there are ⁵⁸⁹⁸₂ inhabited houses.

There were 4 new houses built during the year.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made *re* housing conditions during the year was 241, 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	4
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	0

1. *Unfit dwelling houses.*

†Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2892

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 150

(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 150

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 777

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 23

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

†Does not mean in every case a complete inspection, but an inspection regarding some specific defect after complaint or reference by Health Visitors, etc., or otherwise.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) by owners	23
(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

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which legal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	50
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) by owners	20
(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 ...	28	...	28
Drains Obstructed	20	...	20
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	311	...	270
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	6	...	6
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s... ..	60	...	60
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	...	—
Defective Water Closets ...	11	...	11
Provision of Additional Water Closets	0	64	20
Provision of Portable Ash- bins	216	...	216
Dirty Closets	12	...	12
<i>Other Defects—</i>			
Paving of Courts and Yards...	—		
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts	4		
Sinks			
Insufficient Ventilation	Notices mostly served under H. and T. P. Acts	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts {	23 ... 40
Windows			
Dampness			
Water in Cellars			
Water Supply	—	...	—
Overcrowding	2	...	—
Foul Condition of Houses ...	4	...	4
Offensive Accumulations ...	118	...	118

	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.
Animals Improperly Kept . .	6	—	5
Pigsties	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	8	—	7
Urinals	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above	31	—	29
	<hr/> 859	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 846

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies (53), Cowsheds (87), and Milkshops (10)	70	342	3	3
Milksellers in Boro'				
Bakehouses	69	154	7	7
Slaughterhouses	27	339	—	—
Offensive Trades	13	60	...	...
Common Lodging-houses	2	8	...	...
	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 903	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 10

Infected rooms disinfected: Number, 189; Method, S.O.₂ and Formaldehyde Spray.

Samples submitted for examination: Water, 59; Milk, 7 to Analyst, 65 tested by Gerber tester.

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

THE MILK SUPPLY.

(a) Cleanliness.

In last year's Report a copy of a card was inserted giving Rules for the Production of Clean Milk which had been given to all the Milk Producers supplying the Borough; these Rules are again inserted and also results obtained as regards cleanliness judged by bacteriological examination.

Details of the results are outlined in the table now given below:—

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

No	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	1/10 c.c.	B. Coli present in 1/100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	Examination for Bacillus Microscopic.	Bacillus Tuberculosis. Animal Tested.	Milk sour on arrival at Derby
1	July 17, 1923	500,000		Present in all.		Not Tested.	Not Tested.	—
2	"	—		—		—	—	—
3	20	310,000	Positive.	Nil.	Nil.	None Found.	Not Tested.	Not Tested.
4	"	770,000	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	"	40,500	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	25	441,500		Not Tested.			Negative.	
7	"	99,000		"			"	"
8	"	33,000		"			"	"
9	"	100,000		"			"	"
10	31	12,000	None.	None.	None.		"	"
11	"	57,000	Present.	Present.	"		"	"
12	"	8,000	"	"	Present.		"	"
13	"	10,000	"	"	None.		"	"
14	Sept. 11	6,000	None present in any.				Night & Mornings mixed milk showed Tubercle Bacilli	
15	"	5,000	"	"			Negative.	
16	Oct. 1	206,000	Present.	Absent.	Absent.		"	"
17	"	201,500	Absent.	"	"		"	"
18	15	26,000	Present.	"	"		"	"

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES (Continued).

No.	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c. c.	1/10 c.c.	B. Coil present in 1/100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	Examination for Bacillus Microscopic.	Tuberculosis. Animal Tested.
19	Oct. 15	25,000	Present.	Absent.	Absent.		Negative.
20	"	20,000	Present.	"	"		"
21	"	800,000	Present.	Present.	Present.		"
22	22	7,000	None present in any.				Present.
23	"	4,000	"	"	"		"
24	29	6,000	Present.	Absent.	Absent.		Negative.
25	"	8,000	"	"	"		"
26	"	7,000	"	Present.	Present.		"
27	"	None.	None.	None.	None.		"
28	Nov. 6	5,000	Present.	None.	None.		"
29	"	6,000	"	"	"		"
30	"	6,000	"	Present.	"		Present.
31	"	5,000	None.	None.	"		"
32	19	125,000	"	"	"		Negative.
33	"	23,000	"	"	"		"
34	"	416,000	"	"	"		"
35	"	25,000	Present.	"	"		"

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES (Continued).

No.	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	1/10 c.c.	B. Coli present in 1-100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	Examination for Bacillus Microscopic.	Tuberculosis. Animal Tested.
36	Nov. 26	53,000	None.	None.	None.	Negative.	
37	"	41,333	"	"	"	"	
38	"	38,333	"	"	"	"	
39	"	495,000	"	"	"	"	
40	Dec. 3	6 000	"	"	"		Negative.
41	"	6,000	Present.	"	"		"
42	"	9,000	None.	"	"		"
43	"	24,000	"	"	"		"
44	12	118,333	"	"	"	Negative.	
45	"	12,600	"	"	"	"	
46	"	27,000	"	"	"	"	
47	"	36,500	"	"	"	"	
48	17	6,000	"	"	"	"	"
49	"	12,000	"	"	"	"	"
50	"	30,000	"	"	"	"	"
51	"	55,000	"	"	"	"	"

Note improvement in the later samples examined.

A few brief notes are necessary regarding the above table.

- (1) The "shippons" in which the cows were milked were, with a few exceptions, of an old-fashioned type, and many were in need of structural improvement.
- (2) The names of farmers whose samples gave good results were published in the local Press in order to encourage them.
- (3) Farmers whose samples gave a bad result were written to or interviewed regarding improved measures to be taken.
- (4) There was no "middleman" in practically all the cases; the milk was produced and retailed by the farmer.

I do not desire to unduly stress the above figures as they are too few (though similar results have been obtained in the Glossop-dale Rural District, where similar measures were taken), but I believe they do indicate that it is possible to produce clean milk on an ordinary farm without undue cost to the consumer, provided a few reasonable precautions are taken; a matter of vital importance to the health of the community.

(b) THE QUALITY OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

During 1923, 65 samples of milk were examined by the Sanitary Inspector, who used the Gerber apparatus; the percentage of milk fats (*vide* Sanitary Inspector's Report) was found to vary from 5.6 to 2, the average being 3.47.

Seven samples were also sent to the Public Analyst, and all were certified as genuine.

The method of keeping a constant watch on the quality of the supply by frequent tests, carried out locally at a cheap rate, has helped to materially improve the quality of the milk retailed, and I congratulate the Sanitary Inspector on the results obtained.

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 churns, 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—

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

CLEAN AND STERILISED PAILS AND VESSELS;
 CLEAN COWS, PARTICULARLY UDDERS AND
 TEATS;
 THE USE OF THE SMALL TOP PAIL.

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 133 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.

The large number of pail closets in the Borough is another matter which affects housing conditions adversely.

PAIL CLOSETS.

There were converted into w.c.'s during the year 60 pails and 6 privies, total 66; in addition, 17 w.c.'s and 3 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 1923:—

Privy middens, 24, of which 12 are at farms.
 Pails, 2,307.
 Water-closets, 978.
 Waste water closets, 497.
 No. of houses using pails, 3,711.
 No. of houses using W.C.'s, 1,088.
 No. of houses using privies, 46.
 No. of houses using W.W.C.'s, 596.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

During the year 777 defective houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 23 under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, and 20 under the Public Health Acts.

*Much 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 5,194 inhabited houses).

2

This, to some extent, is responsible for overcrowding.

*The following number of legal notices have not yet been complied with:—Under Housing and Town Planning Acts,—36; under Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 36,—83.

OVERCROWDING.

In the Census (1921) statistics, appended to the Report, details concerning overcrowding, as well as other matters, are given; according to the Census 145 houses were overcrowded, and 30 families were living in houses with 3 or more persons per room.

I give herewith table showing details:—

CENSUS RETURNS (EXTRACTS FROM COUNTY
VOLUME). BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP, 1921
(19TH—20TH JUNE).

Area in Acres (Land and Water).	Population.	Population Corrected Owing to Holiday Season.
3,052	20,531	20,870

EXTRACTS FROM TABLE 3 FOR GLOSSOP—PAGE 4.

Glossop M.B. and C.P.	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Total Population.				Persons per Acre.
		1911. Persons.	1921. Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Glossop M.B. & C.P.	3,052...	21,688...	20,531...	9,378...	11,153...	6.7
All Saints	925...	6,531...	6,184...	2,874...	3,310...	6.7
Hadfield	1,042...	6,731...	6,239...	2,836...	3,403...	6.0
St. James	1,085...	8,426...	8,108...	3,668...	4,440...	7.5

PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

Private Families.	Population in Private Families.	Structurally Separate Dwellings		Rooms Occupied.	Rooms per Person.
		Occupied.	Rooms Occupied.		
Glossop M.B. & C.P.	5,297 ...	20,325 ...	5,267 ...	22,575 ...	1.11
All Saints	1,560 ...	6,085 ...	1,560 ...	6,090 ...	1.00
Hadfield	1,646 ...	6,217 ...	1,635 ...	7,091 ...	1.14
St. James	2,091 ...	8,023 ...	2,072 ...	9,394 ...	1.17

NOTE:—In the above Table average number of persons per acre in Glossop is 6.7, as compared with 1.1 for the County, 24.6 County Borough of Derby, 12.8 for Ilkeston, 9.3 for Long Eaton.

DECREASE IN POPULATION.

There is a decrease of 818 in the population, as compared with 1911 (after correction).

PREPONDERANCE OF FEMALES.

There are 1775 more females than males.

PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

No. of Private Families	5,297
Separate Dwellings	5,267
Rooms per person	1.11

NOTE.—In All Saints' Ward, least number of rooms per person.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER TOWNS IN DERBYSHIRE.

Town.	Rooms per person.
Glossop	1.11
Derby Borough	1.22
Alfreton	1.05
Buxton	1.26
Chesterfield	1.06
Heanor	1.04
Ilkeston	1.04
Long Eaton	1.20
New Mills	1.03
Average for Urban Districts in County ..	1.12
England and Wales	1.05

TABLE IX.

HOUSING OF PRIVATE FAMILIES, 1921.

Percentage of Structurally Separate Dwellings Returned as:—

Private Houses.	Attached to Shops, Offices, Warehouses, etc.
Glossop M.B. 93	..... 7

It will be seen from the above Table 93% of all separate Dwellings were Private Houses, 7% were attached to Shops, etc.

AVERAGE ROOMS IN DWELLING HOUSES.

The average number of Rooms in a dwelling house was 4.29, as compared with 6.16 at Buxton, 5.36 Derby County Borough, 4.95 Chesterfield, etc.

Town.	Average rooms in Dwelling House.
Glossop	4.29
Chesterfield	4.95
Buxton	6.16
Heanor	4.97
Ilkeston	5.0
Long Eaton	5.38
Matlock	5.37
New Mills	4.21
Swadlincote	4.95

The above Table shows that Glossop compares very unfavourably with other towns in Derbyshire as regards accommodation in private dwellings, and this may be a factor in causing the exceedingly low birth rate as well as overcrowding.

SIZE OF FAMILIES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH DWELLING.

	Average size of Family.	Av. No. of Families in each Dwelling.
Glossop	3.84	1.01
Derby C.B.	4.14	1.06
Alfreton	4.47	1.03
Buxton	4.06	1.20
Chesterfield	4.57	1.06
Ilkeston	4.54	1.06
Long Eaton	4.17	1.07
Matlock	4.0	1.01
New Mills	4.03	1.01
Swadlincote	4.83	1.02
Heanor	4.63	1.01

We see from the above that Glossop has a less number of persons per family than any other Urban District in the County of a similar size; on the other hand more families are crowded into separate dwellings in all the other areas except Matlock, New Mills and Heanor.

OVERCROWDING.

As seen by Table IX, there is a deficiency in Glossop of 1324 rooms, and 6% of the private family occupation are living in overcrowded conditions; in 1911 the percentage was 5.5%; overcrowding is therefore increasing.

The number of persons overcrowded is 1226, and the number of families overcrowded is 145; this further information is obtained from Table 11 of the Census Report for Derbyshire.

DETAILS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS IN EACH HOUSE OF THE 145 OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.
No. overcrowded	10	90	35	10

The overcrowding therefore is mainly in the 3 and 4 roomed houses.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS IN OVERCROWDED FAMILIES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ROOMS PER HOUSE.

No. of persons in in Family.	No. of Families in:—			
	2 roomed.	3 roomed.	4 roomed and 5 roomed houses.	
5 persons ...	*6	—	—	—
6 „ ...	2	—	—	—
7 „ ...	2	41	—	—
8 „ ...	—	28	—	—
9 „ ...	—	13	17	—
10 „ ...	—	7	11	—
11 „ ...	—	1	2	7
12 „ ...	—	—	3	2
13 „ ...	—	—	2	1

It will be seen from the above Table that 30 families are living in houses with 3 or more persons per room.

*:—This reads for example—6 families of 5 persons per family are living in 2 roomed houses.

Two families of seven persons occupied a 2 roomed house; one family of eleven and seven of ten persons occupied three roomed houses; three families of twelve persons and two of thirteen persons occupied 4 roomed houses.

In counting rooms, the kitchen and living rooms are counted as rooms, but the scullery is excluded. It will be seen, therefore, that sleeping conditions are worse than these figures show; for instance, ten persons in a 3 roomed house would have 2 bedrooms as a rule.

*Including Living room as per Registrar General's Standard.

According to the Census figures there was a deficiency of 1324 rooms; 1226 persons were living in overcrowded conditions; and 6% of the family population in 1921 were found to be living in overcrowded conditions, as compared with 5.5% in 1911.

It appears that this overcrowding is to a certain extent accounted for by the fact that there are more separate families, although the population is slightly less.

In order to get information up-to-date a house to house inquiry was made in March and April, 1924.

The Tables below will give the results of the investigation:

OVERCROWDED HOUSES.—MARCH—APRIL, 1924.

(According to *room).

		Total No. of persons.		No. of persons per room.	
No. of Tenements with 2* rooms	7	...	42	...	3
No. of Tenements with 3* rooms	111	...	928	...	2.7
No. of Tenements with 4* rooms	15	...	145	...	2.6
Total Tenements Overcrowded.		Total Persons Overcrowded.			
133		.....		1115	

It must be remembered that it is possible information has been withheld, and it is therefore possible overcrowding is greater than is shown by the figures.

In deciding how many houses should be built for present needs it must be remembered that beyond building for the needs of 133 overcrowded families, in addition allowance must be made for young married persons desiring houses of their own, and also for other families living at present in tenements jointly with others. Allowance must also be made for certain houses which are in a bad state of repair and may have to be closed. Another point to be noted is that in order to deal adequately with overcrowding a number of houses will have to be built to be let at a rental which may entail a monetary loss to the community at large.

This loss will have to be counted as an investment in Public Health which, after all, is the *real* wealth.

In order to find out how many families living in overcrowded premises desired houses, and what rent they could pay inclusive of rates, forms were left at each house to be filled in and called for; the following table gives an analysis of the result:

*Registrar General's standard.

*Willing to pay rental of:—

4/- to 5/-	5/1 to 6/-	6/1 to 7/-	7/1 to 8/-	8/1 to 9/-	per wk.
4	12	17	29	6	
9/1 to 10/-	10/1 to 11/-	11/1 to 12/-	13/-		
13	3	1	1		

16 would not reply or destroyed forms.

86 requiring houses.

31 Returns "not requiring."

It will be seen that 86 families state in writing that they want houses, and the numbers able to pay rent at a certain figure, inclusive of rates, is given.

OVERCROWDING. MARCH—APRIL, 1924.

(According to Bedroom space).

No. of Tenements with 1 Bedroom.	Total No. of persons occupying.	Av. No. of Persons per Bedroom.
7	42	6

No. of Tenements with 2 Bedrooms.	Total No. of persons occupying	Av. No. of Persons per Bedroom.
111	928	4.18

No. of Tenements with 3 Bedrooms	Total No. of persons occupying.	Av. No. of Persons per Bedroom.
15	145	3.22

(2) LEAD SOLUBLE WATER SUPPLY:

Steps are now being taken to prevent solubility.

(a) Water in the Swineshaw supply is being treated with Silicate of Soda.

(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.

*Owing to bad trade and unemployment some families would only guarantee a small rent, and some for this reason did not reply.

C—Noteworthy Occurrences Affecting the Public Health.

CONVERSION TO WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

In 1923 there were 66 conversions.

A scheme has been in operation during 1922-23 by means of which owners could obtain a grant from the Corporation for conversions to an amount of money equal to the cost of the labour employed; during this period 76 conversions have been carried out by this means at a cost to the ratepayers of just over £300.

The amount to be spent during 1923 was limited to £250.

A new scheme is now being put into operation in order to give work to the unemployed, and a grant has been sanctioned by the Unemployment Grants' Committee equal to 60% of the cost of the labour.

The number of conversions sanctioned under this scheme is 500, and as I write (April, 1924) 386 have been arranged.

The materials under this scheme will be bought in bulk by the Corporation for the owners, and the work will be carried out under the general supervision of the Surveyor.

The Corporation have engaged a Plumber, who will act under the Surveyor's direction.

There will be no charge to the owners for the labour.

D—Public Health Propaganda.

(1) Notices in Press regarding:—

- (a) Dangers of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Infection.
- (b) Precautions to prevent Cancer.

(2) Conference with School Teachers *re* Teaching of Hygiene.

SMALLPOX — WARNING NOTICE.

In the Glossop Union, which comprises the Borough of Glossop and Glossop-dale Rural District, during 1923 there were 377 births registered and 104 successful vaccinations; that is a percentage of 27.3 of the children born during the year, vaccinated; the percentage last year was 17.6; in 1921, 15.2; and in 1920, 13.5.

It is pleasing to notice there is a tendency toward more vaccinations.

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.

E—Special Reports.

The Special Report on Lead Solubility will be included in the detailed Annual Report of 1924.

THE FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
 FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1923.

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

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report of the work done by this section of the Public Health Department.

Owing to the serious depression in the local cotton industry many owners who would under ordinary trade conditions have made improvements to the dwelling houses owned by them have had to leave much of this class of work until cotton prospects are brighter.

Progress in the conversion of pail and privy conveniences and in the abolition of ashpits and the substituting therefor of ashbins has been slow, owing to the fact already mentioned.

During 1924 a big effort is to be made to convert at least five hundred pail closets to the fresh water system. I wish this scheme every success as I want at an early date to be able to state that we have a complete water carriage conservancy system in the Borough of Glossop.

SCAVENGING.

Public scavenging has now been instituted throughout all the Borough. The removal of pail contents and the emptying of ashpits and dustbins is now charged in the Sanitary Rate. The control of this has now been transferred to the Surveyor's Department, and Mr. W. A. Mitchell is responsible for the work being done.

There are now in the Borough approx. 2,307 pails, 220 ashpits and 3080 ashbins, and only 24 privies, so there is certainly a marked improvement in this direction.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made during the year...	11,372
Statutory Notices served	87
Informal ,, ,,	885

(Details of these inspections will be found in the Report of the M.O.H.).

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS.

Milksellers on the Register who reside within the Borough now number 70. On 31st December, 1923, there were 10 Milkshops (six selling Sterilized Bottled Milk only); 1 Sterilized Milk Bottling Factory, 53 Dairies and 87 Cowsheds in the Borough. During the year 158 inspections of Cowsheds, 115 of Dairies, and 69 of Milkshops were made. 3 Informal Notices were served and complied with by the occupiers. Several owners of Farms have promised structural alterations and also improvement in the water supply during the forthcoming year.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 7 samples of Milk have been purchased from the vendors and forwarded to the Public Analyst for analysis, these were all certified to be genuine. The average Milk-fat on these samples was 3.6%. The best sample was 4.23% and the poorest 3.02%. Samples are being constantly purchased and tested by the Inspector on the "Gerber" Tester. During the period under review 65 samples have been dealt with by this method. The worst sample gave 2% of Milk-fat (this being Milk from one cow only); the best sample contained 5.6% Milk-fats. The average fats on all the 65 samples was 3.47% (a fairly good average).

I am glad to be able to report that the majority of the Milk Producers in the Borough have made an appreciable movement in the cleanliness of cowsheds, animals and the Milking utensils. There is one little matter I should like them to attend to more regularly and that is the re-limewashing of the walls at the top and bottom end of each cowshed. These walls and stalls become more soiled with manure dropping, etc., than any other portion of the cowshed.

It is an easy matter to cleanse and limewash these small portions during the time the cows are being "watered" in the yard. Some of the "turn-outs" belonging to the Farmers are really excellent examples of personal pride and cleanliness, and show what a high standard *can* be attained.

Fifty-one samples of Milk have been bacteriologically tested during the year and the results are excellent (see Report of the M.O.H.). I cannot refrain from pointing out that although all the samples so tested were samples of ordinary Milk as sold to the public, yet in the majority of cases the quality was far above that required for "Grade A" or "Certified Milk," a state of affairs for which the farmers deserve great credit.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The total number of samples sent to the Public Analyst at Derby were:—Milk 7, Cream 2, Condensed Milk 8, Sweets 8, Sponge Cake 14, Margarine 9, Marmalade 1.

All were reported by the Public Analyst to be Pure and Genuine.

4 samples of drinking water have been analysed by him.

65 samples of Milk have been tested on the "Gerber Butyrometer" by your Inspector; the average Milk-fats for all the samples was 3.47%.

MEAT INSPECTION.

As Meat Inspector I have to report that during the year there has been condemned as unfit for human food the following:

For Tuberculosis: 1 Bovine Carcase, 1 Forequarter, 3 sets Lungs, 1 Pig Carcase and all organs.

For Decomposition or unsoundness: 42lbs. Udders, 2 tins Biscuits, 1-6lb. tin Ox Tongue, 5 baskets Bilberries.

All were surrendered voluntarily.

OTHER FOODS.

Inspections have also been made to various places where other foods, such as Black Puddings, Brawn, Sausages, etc., were being prepared; such inspections total 363. No Notices have been served in respect to these places.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These are scattered about in all parts of the Borough. 25 of them are registered and 2 only licensed. 339 visits of inspection were made to them during the year. A few cases of neglect to re-lime-wash were found. These were immediately remedied when the attention of the occupier was drawn to this breach of the Bye-laws.

Owing to the prevalence of the Foot and Mouth Disease and the closure of live stock markets many of the butchers have had to resort to the sale of "dead meat," that is, meat slaughtered elsewhere, *i.e.*, at the Abbatoirs, etc. It is to be hoped that this dire disease will soon be stamped out, and the cattle markets will then resume normal conditions.

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES

On the Register 69. During the year 154 visits of inspection have been made to these places. 7 Notices for renewal of limewashing were served and complied with. With these exceptions all have been found clean and in satisfactory order.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are now 13 Registered Offensive Trades in the Borough, 5 are not now in use. During the year 60 visits were made to these places. No Notices have been served for nuisances or breaches of the Bye-laws. They are generally found to be in good, clean, sanitary condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of registered Factories in the Borough is 60 and Workshops 70. The visits of inspection to Factories were 165 and to Workshops 266. 7 Notices have been served under the F and W. Acts mostly for renewal of limewashing. One Notice respecting sanitary accommodation at a certain Factory has been held over owing to the bad state of the trade there.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Owing to the serious trade depression several firms which had proposed making alterations to the boilers, economisers and smoke preventing apparatus, etc., have been prevented from carrying out this good work. If the prospects of trade are brighter during the year 1924 no doubt these necessary alterations or additions will be carried out. There are now only about six chimney stacks in the Borough which send out black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance and injurious to health. There is certainly an improvement, but better results must be obtained yet.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

By the kindness of the Borough Surveyor (Mr. W. A. Mitchell) I have been supplied with the following information in respect to work done by his Department: —

NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED.

- 1 Picturedrome, Bank Street and Wesley Street, Hadfield.
- 1 Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Victoria Street (G.P.O.).
- 1 House, High Street East.
- 1 Bungalow, Turnlee Road. 1 Bungalow, Simmondley.
- 1 Blacksmith's Shop, Albert Street.
- 1 Motor Garage, Pikes Lane.
- 1 Motor Garage, George Street.
- 1 Portable Shop, Victoria Street.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

- Public Houses, 5:—Rose and Crown, Grapes Inn, Palatine Hotel, Wheatsheaf Inn, Commercial Inn (Hadfield).
- St Andrew's Church, Hadfield.
- Pikes Lane Co-operative Society.
- 4 Houses:—Dunkerleys, John Street; Rowbottoms, Gladstone Street; Halls, North Road; 15, Hadfield Road.

CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS TO FRESH WATER CLOSETS.

At Waltons property, High Street West, 4 new.

SEWER EXTENSION.

1 extension sewer from Gladstone Street to Bank Street, Glossop.

OLD STONE SEWERS REPLACED BY EARTHENWARE SEWERS AND CONNECTED TO MAIN SEWERS.

Newtons property, Bernard Street; Bridge's property, Wesley Street and Shepley Street; Maloney's property, Bank Street.

CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS OR PRIVIES TO FRESH WATER CLOSETS (from Health Department Records).

The number of conversions of Privy Closets to W.C.'s was 6, Pail Closets discontinued, 60; W.W.C.'s fixed, 3; Fresh W.C.'s fixed, 83 (including additional W.C.'s).

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES: — Rooms disinfected total 189. Spraying with Formaldehyde and fumigating with Sulphur Dioxide (S.O.₂) or Formic Acid Gas have been the methods used. Several infected beds and also some soiled bedding have been destroyed by burning at the request and with the consent of the owners, generally after fatal cases of Tuberculosis. There is no steam disinfecting Apparatus in the Borough.

I cannot conclude this my first Annual Report without expressing my indebtedness and thanks to the Chairman (A. Warrington, Esq.) and the Members of the Health Committee for the ready help and courtesy they have at all times so willingly given. I hope in the future we shall all work together for the public good and the betterment of health conditions in the Borough of Glossop, and so carry on the work which the late Chief Inspector (S. Dane) has so ably dealt with during the last forty-five years.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

HARRY DANE, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector,
Meat and Food Inspector,
Food and Drugs Inspector.

20th March, 1924.





