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Contributors

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GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY
AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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

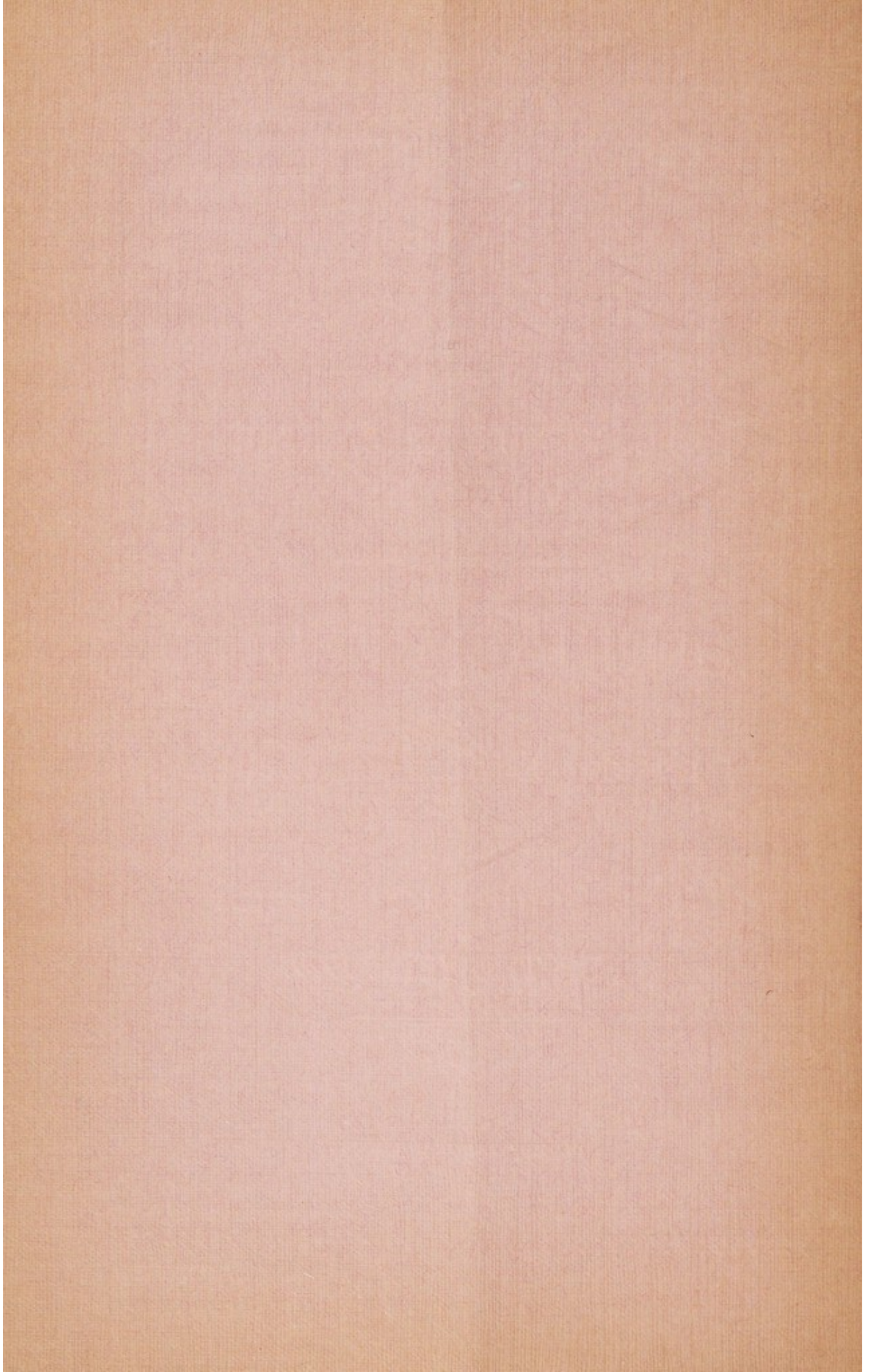
AND OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1929.



GLOSSOP PRINTERS LIMITED.
TELEPHONE 67.



HEALTH AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor R. Sellers.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor T. Farnsworth.

Members :

The Mayor (Councillor A. Mellor), Alderman J. Platt,
Alderman G. Wharmby, Alderman Wm. Jackson,
Alderman J. D. Doyle, J.P.)

Councillors :

J. H. Cuthbert	R. A. Beckmann	F. Boardman
G. Platt	T. Farnsworth	J. Hague

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : The Mayor (Councillor A. Mellor).

Vice-Chairman : Councillor R. J. Boak.

Members :

Alderman S. Bamforth, Alderman G. Wharmby,
Alderman J. D. Doyle, J.P.

Councillors :

J. H. Cuthbert	T. H. Robinson	R. Sellers
A. Leech	T. Farnsworth	J. Hague

and the following co-opted members :—

Mrs. Hinchliffe, J.P.	Mrs. Leatherbarrow	Mrs. Palfreyman
Mrs. Byrom	Mrs. McMinn	Mrs. Wilde

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

† *Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital, Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centre, Police Surgeon :*

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 Acts and Dairies and Cowsheds Orders :

Harry Dane, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Mrs. Wooliscroft (fully trained), C.M.B. certificate; Miss B. Coventry (general training), C.M.B. certificate, and Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitor.

Gamesley Isolation Hospital :

Master and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hornby.

Clerks, Miss Moore, Miss Anderton. Dental Clerk, Miss E. Pearson.

† The M.O.H. is also M.O.H. of Glossop Dale Rural District and an Assistant S.M.O. Derbyshire C.C.

Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,

GLOSSOP,

MAY, 1930.

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

A.—General Details.

STATISTICS.

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

Population (1929), 19,720.

Number of Inhabited houses (Census 1921), 5,267; in 1929
(approx) 5,462.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921), 5,297.
Rateable value, £113,118.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £450.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.		F.	Total.
Live Birth: Legitimate ...	123	...	100	223
Illegitimate ...	1	...	4	5
Deaths	131	...	157	288
Death Rate (R.G.)	14.6		Corrected, 13.8	
			(Factor for correction, .946)	

Infantile Mortality Rate, 70.1.

Birth Rate, 11.6.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:	
From Sepsis	0
„ other causes	3
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	
Legitimate	16
Illegitimate	1
	—
Total	17
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	0
„ Diphtheria	0
„ Scarlet Fever	0
„ Enteric	0
„ Smallpox	0
„ Influenza	21
„ Encephalitis Lethargica	1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AND DEATH RATES.

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	0	0.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	0.70
Other Tuberculosis	2	0.01
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)	71	3.6
Cancer	29	1.4
Nephritis	10	0.50
Arterio-Sclerosis	13	0.65
Heart, Blood Vessels and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	76	3.8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

Diphtheria	4
Scarlet Fever	31
Enteric Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Erysipelas	4
Zymotic Diarrhœa	0

TABLE X.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1929.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. 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.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ..	16.3	0.68	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.74	0.55	8.1	7.4	91.5	6.1	1.3	0.9	0.9
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.6	0.69	13.7	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.19	0.09	0.76	0.50	10.9	7.9	91.8	5.8	1.9	0.5	0.5
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	16.0	0.71	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.71	0.45	5.9	6.9	92.6	5.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
London	15.7	0.53	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.69	0.56	10.7	7.0	89.5	6.8	3.7	0.0	0.0
Glossop	11.6	0.76	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.65	0.0	7.0	93.4	4.1	0	2.42	2.42

† Corrected 13.8.

Statistics for 1929 and Previous Years.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Enteric and Diarrheal Diseases.	Plithisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.
1918—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.02	16.69	0.70	0.27	1.78	2.80	66.6
1919—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.13	16.94	0.89	0.21	0.97	3.0	94.9
1920—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.37	13.92	0.14	0.10	0.78	2.44	93.4
1921—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.38	12.66	0.42	0.15	0.68	2.47	97.5
1922—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.01	13.24	0.28	0.14	0.81	2.25	64.75
1923—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	26.60	11.96	0.79	0.15	0.62	2.37	84.0
1924—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.8	13.7	0.33	0.14	0.76	3.1	77.7
1925—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	24.41	11.26	0.55	0.32	0.66	2.11	77.53
1926—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.6	12.9	0.38	0.14	0.47	2.4	58.2
1927—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	21.78	11.05	0.40	0.13	0.64	1.77	76.2
1928—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.09	13.22	0.29	0.09	0.62	2.13	75.3
1929—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.8	10.8	0.45	0.14	0.58	1.67	76.4
1930—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.9	15.2	0.58	0.19	0.48	3.3	81.9
1931—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	19.9	11.23	0.34	0.13	0.62	2.0	74.2
1932—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.13	13.3	0.39	0.05	0.89	2.28	45.7
1933—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.0	11.6	0.46	0.11	0.68	2.02	75.9
1934—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.3	14.2	0.36	0.10	0.71	2.51	69.2
1935—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	18.3	10.6	0.38	0.09	0.58	1.54	72.6
1936—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.3	13.07	0.36	0.05	0.25	1.6	61.3
1937—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.47	11.36	0.27	0.09	0.54	1.82	69.8
1938—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.13	13.08	0.1	0.05	0.2	1.22	77.5
1939—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.14	10.58	0.37	0.10	0.55	1.24	64.2
1940—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	70.1
1941—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.5	11.5	0.31	0.08	0.55	1.82	67.0

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1929 was 288 and the death rate per thousand 14.6; the chief causes of death are those tabled below:—

Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels ...	76	...	3.8
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)	71	...	3.6
Cancer	29	...	1.4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	...	0.50
Zymotic Diseases	0	...	0.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1929.
(CIVILIANS ONLY).

	M.	F.
All Causes	131	157
Enteric Fever	—	—
Small-pox	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	10	11
Encephalitis lethargica	1	—
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	7
Other tuberculous diseases	0	2
Cancer, malignant disease	14	15
Rheumatic fever	—	—
Diabetes	1	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	6	9
Heart disease	26	22
Arterio-sclerosis	5	8
Bronchitis	9	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	14	9
Other respiratory diseases	2	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	1	—
Diarrhoea, &c (under 2 years) ...	—	—
Appendicitis and typhlitis	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	3	7
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and perturbation ...	—	3
Congenital debility and malforma- tion, premature birth	5	5
Suicide	3	3
Other deaths from violence	4	3
Other defined diseases	17	26
Causes, ill-defined or unknown ...	2	1

Special Causes (included above)	M.	F.
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year,		
Total	9	7
Illegitimate	0	1
Total Births	124	104
Legitimate	123	100
Illegitimate	1	4

Population, 19,720.

The chief causes of death are still Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels, Respiratory Diseases and Cancer.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The table below gives the number of deaths (including Phthisis) from Respiratory Diseases since 1912:—

1912	77
1913	87
1914	63
1915	76
1916	68
1917	77
1918	84
1919	65
1920	64
1921	65
1922	52
1923	57
1924	68
1925	63
1926	63
1927	37
1928	28
1929	71

The death rate from Respiratory Diseases in Glossop, as compared with the rate in England and Wales, will be seen by the following comparison:—

All Respiratory Diseases, Death Rates (Bronchitis and
- Pneumonia, etc., Phthisis).

	Glossop per thousand.	England and Wales per thousand.
Ten years ending 1921	3.59	2.50
Year ending 1922	2.40	3.03
,, 1923	2.75	2.55
,, 1924	3.3	2.9
,, 1925	3.17	2.8
,, 1926	3.2	2.5
,, 1927	1.90	2.7
,, 1928	1.42	2.25
,, 1929	3.6	—

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There was a considerable drop in the number of deaths from diseases of the Lungs during the previous two years, but the severe influenza outbreak early in 1929 has increased the rate again. The death rate from respiratory diseases (including Phthisis) for the five years ending 1926 was 2.9, in 1926 it was 1.9, in 1927 1.9, in 1928 1.42, and in 1929 3.6

Bronchitis and Pneumonia are the greatest killers; last year there were 32 deaths from Bronchitis, 23 from Pneumonia, and 21 from Influenza.

Many diseases, such as Pneumonia and Influenza, are caused by droplet infection and the remedy is better ventilation of all places where the public foregather as well as more discretion by members of the public of keeping away from such places when ill.

What steps are there that a Health Authority would take? At present I think our powers are insufficient and what I believe we need is this:—

All places where the public gather together, including places of public meeting, concerts, dances, picture houses, churches, schools, public vehicles, etc., should be adequately ventilated (when the public are there), and if they are not they should be considered as a nuisance in the statutory sense and there should be a heavy penalty for causing such a nuisance. For the purpose of enforcing the law Medical Officers of Health and their assistants should have power of entry and it should be the obligatory of the Sanitary Authority to have the necessary inspections carried out and to report yearly on what nuisances were found and the steps taken in dealing with them.

Influenza even if it costs money should be notifiable and the Health Authorities Officers should have power to deal with persons who wantonly expose themselves when in an infectious state.

Action on these lines I feel sure would help to mitigate respiratory and other diseases due to * "droplet" infection.

* Droplet infection is infection caused by the fine spray thrown into the air when one coughs, sneezes or even talks loudly.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Now coming to Tuberculosis; Tuberculosis of the lungs, as will be seen from the figures given below, has been one of the most formidable diseases in our town.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis itself in Glossop, as compared with England, will be seen by the following figures:—

Death Rates, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, per thousand.

	England and Wales.	Derbyshire.	Glossop.
1891-1900	1.37	1.07	2.01
1901-1910	1.15	.79	1.29
1911-1920	1.15	.69	.95
1921-1925 ... ..	.85	.58	.65
		Urban districts.	
1922 ... ..	.88	.64	.45
1923 ... ..	.83	.58	.62
1924 ... ..	.84	.62	.48
1925 ... ..	.83	.68	.89
1926 ... ..	.77	.58	.71
1927 ... ..	.79	.54	.25
1928 ... ..	.75	.55	.2
1929	—	—	.70

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS
(Including Cerebral Hæmorrhage).

The death rate in Glossop from the above diseases, as compared with that in England and Wales, is given below:—

	Glossop.	England and Wales.
1920		1.9
1921	2.4	2.4
1922	3.7	2.6
1923	3.4	2.6
1924	4.25	2.7
1925	4.3	2.8
1926	2.8	2.8
1927	3.7	3.13
1928	4.2	3.2
1929	3.8	

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
Diphtheria & Croup
Erysipelas
Phthisis
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	1	2	4
Diarrhœa
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Icterus Neonatorum
Influenza	1	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1	...	...	1
Pyloric Stenosis	1	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	8	0	0	0	8	3	1	1	4	17

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

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

Live births	254
Stillborn	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
Total Deaths under 1 year	17
First visits paid to notified cases (including Stillbirths) ...	224
Partington Maternity Home (including a few cases from outside)	58
Mothers died at Childbirth	3
Revisits	4,051
Visits under one year	1,523
„ over one year	2,752
Ante Natal Visits 124.	

Total visits 4,399

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Central.	Hadfield.
New Members	120	65
Total attendance of Infants	3,503	1175
Average attendance	71	47
New Babies seen by Doctor	108	61
Total examinations by Doctor	555	226
No. of attendances under one year... ..	1,872	615
No. of attendances over one year	1,631	560
(Ante Natal Attendances ... 13)		

Specimens of Urine Examined 168

Grand total Attendances for both Centres ... 4,678

TABLE SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS
UNDER 1 YEAR FOR THE 10 YEARS ENDING 1929.

Influenza	3
Whooping Cough	8
Meningitis	—
Convulsions	18
Bronchitis	11
Pneumonia	29
Diarrhœa	2
Enteritis	14
Gastritis	5
Congenital Malformations	15
Premature Birth	29
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	28
Syphilis	7
Atelectasis	3

Diphtheria	1
Measles	3
Tuberculosis other than Lungs	4
Injury at Birth	7
Overlaying	1
Epilepsy	1
Umbilical Hemorrhage	1
Other Diseases	14

Total Number of Deaths	204
No. of Births for the 9 years	3073
Infantile Mortality Rate for the 9 years	66.3

PARTINGTON MATERNITY AND CONVALESCENT HOME.
YEARLY REPORT.

Number of Cases Admitted	58
Average duration of stay	14 days
Number of Cases Delivered by—	
Midwives	16
Doctors	42
Sent to Hospital 2, after 14 days. Puerperous.	
Number of Cases of which Medical Aid was sought by	
Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance	14
Delayed Labour, 3; Torn Perinaeum, 2;	
Abnormal Presentation, 1; Vaginal Discharge, 1;	
Pyrexia, 2; Tender Vein in Leg, 1;	
Sore Nipple. Septic spots on Baby, 1.	
Infants: Slight Discharge of Eye, 1,	
Malena Stools, 1; Micturition, 1.	
Number of Cases notified Puerperal Sepsis	0
Number of Cases, Temperature 100 ⁴ for 24 hours	2
Number of Cases, Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
Number of Cases, Inflammation of Eye (slight)	1
Number of Cases, Infants not entirely breast fed	12
(while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breast fed—Condition of Mother 7, Losing Weight 5)	
Maternal Deaths	0
Total Deaths: Stillborn 2. Deaths of Babies within 10 days, 2; Twins Premature.	
2 Queen's Nurses.	
Number of visits paid by Nurses during 1929	6309
Number of different Patients visited	152

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Our Infantile Mortality rate was 70.1 last year which is a little higher than usual though by no means a bad rate.

GLOSSOP'S BIRTH RATE.

Glossop's birth rate has for a long number of years been steadily dropping; for the ten years ending 1900 the rate was 27.03 per thousand, for the ten years ending 1910,—22.04, for the ten years ending 1920,—17.03, for the five years ending 1925,—15.8, and for 1929,—11.6.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Partington Convalescent and Nursing Home (Voluntary Institution) provide 2 Queen's Nurses who give domiciliary attention to the sick poor. The number of visits paid during 1929 was 6,309, and the number of different patients attended was 152.

The Nurses attend cases of Measles and Epidemic Diarrhœa under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough.

MIDWIVES: There are 7 practising in the Borough, five have the C.M.B. Certificate.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Nil.—There ought to be some arrangements made.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a County Council Dispensary in Surrey Street. Sessions every Wednesday morning and evening.

Dr. Heffernan, Tuberculosis Officer, Derbyshire C.C., is the Consultant.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP SCHOOL CLINICS.

Tonsils and Adenoids:—Wood's Hospital. Surgeon, Dr. Mary Gallagher

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic:—Municipal Buildings.

Minor Ailments:—School Clinic, Municipal Buildings.

Teeth:—Dental Clinic at the School Clinic, Municipal Buildings. Surgeon, Miss Robertson.

An arrangement has been entered into with Hyde for a whole time dentist.

Eye Clinic:—High Street West. Surgeon, Dr. Peter Malloch.
Orthopædic Clinic, Municipal Buildings, Dr. Poston.

From the details which I give it will be seen that Glossop is well supplied with Clinics. To summarise we have the following Clinics -- Minor Ailments, Dental, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ultra Violet Ray and Orthopædic; these belong to the Corporation and are under the control of the M.O.H. who is S.M.O. : all are available for children of school age and for infants and young children under school age. In addition there is the Tuberculosis Dispensary belonging to the Derbyshire C.C.

HOSPITALS.

There is first of all *Wood's Hospital with accommodation for at least 8 males and 8 females. The Hospital admits general medical and surgical cases and has now an up-to-date Operating Theatre. The Hospital is being completely re-organised.

The †Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home has accommodation for 6 cases and an Isolation Block has now been built.

The Union Infirmary has accommodation for 31 males and 31 female cases.

The latter Hospital admits cases from Glossop-Dale Rural District as well as the Borough.

The Infectious Hospital at Gamesley has accommodation for about 20 cases, there are five wards; there is a staff of a Matron and 2 Nurses.

I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of all that there should be a discussion regarding the co-operation of these Hospitals so that they could be used to the best advantage and that overlapping should be avoided. This is an important matter in view of the new Local Government Act which gives the County Council control of Poor Law Hospitals.

The Manchester Hospitals of course are largely used, in fact mainly for serious cases. These Hospitals are: The Manchester Royal Infirmary, Salford Royal, St. Mary's Maternity and Gynæcological, the Children's Hospital, Royal Eye, Ear Hospital, etc., etc. Ashton Infirmary also is available.

AMBULANCE.

There is an Ambulance—the "Isaac Jackson" Ambulance—at the Police Station, which has been provided by the generosity of the late Mr. Isaac Jackson.

RESULTS OF ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

I give herewith details of cases treated at the above Clinic, details of other cases (school children) have been given in the School Medical Report.

*† The M.O.H. now acts as Medical Superintendent and there is a Medical Advisory Board.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC. Detail of Cases 1929.

Age. Sex.	Disease.	No. of Exposures.	Length of Treatment, in minutes.	Maximum Exposure	Weight Gained.	Result.
1 $\frac{2}{3}$ M.	Enlarged Glands	17	2 months.	15	20 lbs.—24 lbs. 4 ozs.	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.	Malnutrition. Bed Wetting	24	6 months with intervals between.	14	27 lbs.—28 lbs.	Bed wetting better. Nutrition improved.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ F.	Rheumatism. Acidosis. Enlarged Glands.	16	7 weeks.	15	38 lbs. 4 ozs.— 39 lbs. 8 ozs.	Cured.
2 M.	Malnutrition.	16	2 months.	15	30 lbs. 4 ozs.—31 lbs.	Improved.
3 $\frac{4}{12}$ F.	Rickets and Knock Knee	18	9 weeks.	15	32 lbs. 4 ozs —33 lbs.	Cured.
2 M.	Enlarged Glands.	21	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months, irregular.	15		Cured.
4 $\frac{1}{12}$ F.	Enlarged Glands.	17	2 months.	15	2 st. 9 lbs., unchanged.	Glands cured.
2 M.	Knock Knee.	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.	15	26 lbs. 6 ozs.— 26 lbs. 8 ozs.	Greatly improved.
1 $\frac{2}{12}$ F.	Rickets and Bending of Tibia.	24	3 months, irregular.	15	24 lbs. 4 ozs.— 25 lbs. 1 oz.	Legs improved.
3 $\frac{4}{12}$ F.	Rickets and Knock Knee.	24	4 months, 2 series of treatment.	9	25 lbs. 10 ozs.— 29 lbs. 3 ozs.	Improved.
2 M.	Malnutrition.	16	13 weeks, irregular.	15	23 lbs.—24 lbs. 10 ozs.	Improved.
2 M.	Rickets and Bending of Tibia.	23	6 months, irregular.	12	28 lbs.—31 lbs. 9 ozs.	Improved, bending less.
3 M.	Rickets.	18	2 months.	15	35 lbs.—37 lbs. 12 ozs.	Improved.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC—Continued.

Age. Sex.	Disease.	No. of Exposures.	Length of Treatment. in minutes.	Maximum Exposure	Weight Gained.	Result.
3 F.	Malnutrition and Enlarged Glands.	24	9 months, irregular.	14	19 lbs. 1 oz. 20 lbs. 14 ozs.	Greatly improved.
2 $\frac{5}{12}$ F.	Glands, Rickets and Bending of Tibia.	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months, irregular.	15	21 lbs.—22 lbs. 8 ozs.	Cured.
57 M.	Nervous Debility.	18	2 months.	16	8 st. 3lbs.— 8 st. 4 lbs. 8 ozs.	Feels stronger and has feeling of well being.
51 M.	Chronic Suppurative Adenitis.	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months, interrupted, local as well as general radiation.	11		Discharge ceased.
33 F.	Rheumatism (4 years standing), chiefly in hands and feet	18	2 months, followed by 16 exposures to Murray Levick Lamp.	15		Much improved.
F.	Neuraesthesia	16	7 weeks.	11		Improved.
F.	Rheumatism	15	10 weeks.	11		Much improved.
F.	Rheumatism	18	2 months, each exposure followed by Murray Levick Lamp locally.	15		Improved.
29 F.	Nervous Debility	32	6 months, treatment interrupted.	12		No depression after treatment and can work better.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

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

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

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

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

Public Health Act, 1925.

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological specimens are sent to the County Council Laboratory at Derby, and also to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester, and also to Messrs. Thresh and Beale, of London.

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.	
Sweets	6
Milk	9
	—
	15
Informal Samples.	
Colouring Matter	1
Sweets	8
Sausages	5
Sugar Bleach	1
Fancy Bread	3
Dried Fruit	5
Raw Cream	1
Custard Powder	1
Sauces	7
Brawn and Cooked Meats	5
Cheshire Cheese	4
	—
	41

4 samples of Water sent for Analysis.

Samples of water were also analysed for lead by the M.O.H., and samples of Milk by the Sanitary Inspector for Milk fats.

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

Glossop Borough.	Positive.	Negative.
Enteric Fever	4	4
Diphtheria	1	90
Phthisis	5	30
Miscellaneous	6	5
Milk for T.B. (inoc.) ordinary ...	3	36
Do. Tuberculosis Order	2	7
Do. (microscopic)	0	5
Do. (microscopic) Tub. Order	2	6
for Bacterial Count... ..	32	0
for B. Coli	9	23
	—	—
	64	206

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1929.

	AGE.											Total Notified.	Sent to Hospital		
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years			Over 65 years	
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	4	4
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	1	0	2	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	31	25	25
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
Pneumonia (not specified) ...	3	1	8	5	2	4	0	0	11	9	11	5	64	19	19
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	3	3	13	2	2
Pneumonia with Meningitis ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox ...	5	3	2	2	6	27	2	2	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Notified	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
" " Died ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	8	3	10
Other Tuberculosis—Notified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
" " Died ...	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	9	5	0
Measles (under 5 years) ...	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	2	5	6	5	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

I append table giving details of notifications of and removal to hospital of cases of Infectious Disease.

As a matter of routine, cases of Infectious Disease are generally visited by the Sanitary Inspector who reports to the M.O.H. to see if removal to Hospital is desirable.

In the case of Measles under 5 and Poliomyelitis, visits are paid by the Queen's Nurses; in the case of Diarrhœa under 2 years, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Pneumonia of children, visits are paid by the Health Visitors.

Measles cases can be admitted to our Hospital as well as Scarlet Fever and Enteric.

Diphtheria cases since September, 1926, are now removed to our own Isolation Hospital.

In addition to the usual diseases Chickenpox, Diarrhœa under 2 years, and Measles under 5 years, are notifiable.

Diphtheria serum: — This is given free on request to all doctors on giving the name and address of the person for whom it is requested; it can be obtained at any Police Station, at the Health Department and at the houses of the M.O.H. and Sanitary Inspector.

Diphtheria Immunisation: — Since September, 1926, 303 persons, mainly children, have been immunised by the M.O.H. with or without previous Schick testing; the Hospital staff are also tested and immunised if requested.

In addition about 50 persons have been immunised by private doctors.

During 1928 54 children were immunised by the M.O.H.

The material used is Burroughs Wellcome Toxoid Antitoxin.

So far, beyond a very occasional redness or swelling of the arm no untoward symptoms have been noticed. One thing I have noticed is this, where a large number of children have been immunised in an area rapidly if Diphtheria has been prevalent in that area the prevalence has ceased.

This is in keeping with the findings of Topley and others, and I think it marks an advance in dealing with Diphtheria outbreaks.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Borough possesses an Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gamesley just outside the Borough. This Hospital has 2 blocks of 2 wards each, and an isolation ward; it has accommodation for about 20 patients.

The staff consists of a Medical Superintendent who is the M.O.H., a Master and Matron and 2 permanent Nurses and 2 Maids and a part time Laundress.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS)

REGULATIONS, 1925 AND 1924.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action has been necessary so far under the above Regulations or Act. All persons who died had been notified.

SCHOOL NOTIFICATIONS.

The Head Teachers notify cases of suspected or definite Infectious Disease and these notifications are particularly useful in the cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and also in severe outbreaks of any disease.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

RAINFALL.

				Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours.			
1929.							
Inches.				Inches.			
January	...	...	2.35	January 9th	...	...	.55
February	...	...	.94	February 8th	...	...	.50
March	...	...	1.09	March 21st	...	...	.44
April	...	...	1.52	April 4th	...	...	.39
May	...	...	2.94	May 26th	...	...	.78
June	...	...	1.35	June 12th	...	...	.28
July	...	...	3.01	July 5th	...	...	.87
August	...	...	4.62	August 3rd	...	...	.69
September	...	...	1.78	September 30th	...	...	.61
October	...	...	5.56	October 5th	...	...	.77
November	...	...	8.94	November 11th	...	...	1.76
December	...	...	7.79	December 24th	...	...	.96
Year's Total... 41.89							

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor, Mr. G. H. Faulds, for these details.

HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The area of the district is 3052 acres, and there are 5465 inhabited houses.

There were 72 new houses built during the year.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made re housing conditions during the year was 370, 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.

I submit herewith details of overcrowding in the Borough. These details were submitted to the Health Committee and an inspection was made by a Sub-Committee, appointed by the Health Committee, to consider what action should be taken regarding overcrowding. This Sub-Committee reported that there was need for houses for the particular class of people who are now occupying such property, that a number of houses should be erected by the Corporation. At a subsequent meeting of the Sub-Committee on February 17th, 1930, a resolution was passed suggesting that the Committee proceed with the erection of 12 houses under the Housing Act, 1924, as a first instalment and that the Borough Surveyor be instructed to submit site plans and specifications with a view to obtaining tenders therefor.

This was brought before the Health Committee on the 19th February, 1930, and it was decided to call a special meeting of the Council at which the Surveyor was to submit plans.

A special meeting of the Borough Council was held on April 9th, and a resolution was passed that no houses be erected until the financial position of the town was improved. At this meeting of the Council a report was submitted by the Surveyor showing seven types of houses at rentals varying from 5/3 to 7/3 per week exclusive of rates. The annual loss to the Council on these houses was estimated from £2 0s. 1d. to £3 0s. 5d. (after taking into account repayments on loans for 40 years, chief rents, and 25% off for repairs, collection of rents and arrears).

This loss did not take into account any rates paid on the property to be erected, such rates would be estimated at about £5 per year, so that instead of being a dead loss to the Corporation if rates were taken into account it would be a small net gain of £1 10s. 0d. on a house of the 3 bedroom type, with bath room and W.C. and a total floor area of 815 superficial feet.

In view of the fact that houses are badly required as per the details given and also the financial loss to the Council if rates are reckoned as nil, I am still of the opinion that the Corporation should erect houses and that the matter should be reconsidered at as early a date as possible. I do not think that

any Health Authority should allow children to live under the conditions as disclosed in the report which I submit. For instance, we have a father, mother and 3 children living in 1 bedroom; in other instances we have father, mother and 7 children living in a house with 2 bedrooms; father, mother and 12 children living in a house with 3 bedrooms, and a father, mother and 10 children living in a house with 2 bedrooms. These people were prepared to pay rents of 9/-, 10/-, 12/- and 10/- respectively. These cases were seen by the Sub-Committee. Altogether there were 26 families willing to pay from 9/- to 12/- per week rent. Besides cases of overcrowding there is a demand for houses for young married people living in lodgings. I therefore desire to submit that the building of 12 houses in the first instance should be proceeded with as it can be proceeded with without serious financial loss to the Corporation:

Under section 60 of the Housing Act, 1925, it is the duty of the Local Authority, in our case the Town Council, to consider the needs of their area as regards the provision of housing accommodation and to make the provision found necessary; and when they fail in their duty, on the representation of a Justice of the Peace or of 4 or more Local Government Electors under Section 73, the Minister of Health may, after local inquiry order the Council to remedy any default inside a specified time; or under Section 74 he may transfer to the County Council the obligation to prepare and carry out a scheme to provide necessary housing accommodation.

I mention this obligation on the part of the Town Council as the special Sub-Committee appointed by the Health Committee to inquire into the matter after inspection found that houses were required.

APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSES

FROM PERSONS AT PRESENT LIVING UNDER OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS (1929),

Giving rents they were prepared to pay, inclusive of rates.

No. of Applications.	Suggested Rents.
9	5/- to 6/- per week
11	6/- to 7/- ..
20	7/- to 8/- ..
7	8/- to 9/- ..
20	9/- to 10/- ..
3	10/- to 11/- ..
3	11/- to 12/- ..

PARTICULARS RESPECTING CERTAIN OVERCROWDED
HOUSES, NOVEMBER, 1929.

Index No.	No. of Bedrooms.	Living Rooms.	No. of Children under 10 yrs.		No. of Persons over 10 yrs.		Total No. of Persons
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	1	1	1	2	4	8
2	2	1	2	2	5	2	11
3	2	1	2	2	3	3	10
4	2	1	—	—	3	4	7
5	2	1	—	4	4	2	10
6	2	1	—	1	6	2	9
7	2	1	1	2	3	5	11
8	2	1	—	—	3	4	7
9	1	1	1	—	1	4	6 single house
10	2	1	—	2	5	2	9
11	2	1	2	—	3	2	7 single house
12	2	1	2	1	3	3	9
13	2	1	2	1	3	3	9
14	2	1	—	2	2	4	8
15	2	1	—	—	5	3	8
16	2	1	—	1	2	5	8
17	2	1	1	3	1	2	7
18	2	1	—	1	5	1	7
19	2	1	—	1	4	2	7
20	2	1	1	—	4	2	7
21	2	1	1	—	5	3	9
22	3	1	1	2	5	2	10
23	2	1	—	2	2	3	7 single house
24	2	1	—	3	2	1	6 single house
25	2	1	1	1	1	5	8
26	2	1	1	1	2	4	8 single house
27	2	1	2	3	2	2	9
28	1	1	3	1	1	1	6 single house
29	2	1	2	2	3	4	11
	and attic						
30	2	1	2	1	2	2	7
31	2	1	1	1	4	1	7
32	2	1	1	—	3	4	8
33	2	1	1	1	3	6	11 single house
34	2	1	2	2	2	3	9 single house
35	3	1	—	—	5	5	10
36	2	1	—	5	1	2	8 single house
37	2	1	1	2	3	3	9 single house
38	1	1	—	1	3	1	5 one room only
39	2	1	3	—	3	2	8 single house
40	2	1	1	3	2	2	8 single house
41	2	1	1	3	3	2	9 single house

Index No.	No. of Bedrooms.	Living Rooms.	No. of Children under 10 yrs.		No. of Persons over 10 yrs.		Total No. of Persons.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.		
42	1	1	1	—	3	2	6	single house
43	2	1	1	—	3	3	7	
44	2	1	2	1	2	2	7	
45	2	1	1	2	1	3	7	
46	2	1	—	—	3	4	7	
47	3	1	3	4	5	2	14	
48	2	1	2	—	4	3	9	
49	2	1	—	—	4	4	8	
50	2	1	4	—	2	5	11	
51	2	1	3	—	2	2	7	
52	2	1	—	—	3	4	7	
53	3	1	1	—	4	4	9	
54	2	1	2	1	3	2	8	
55	2	1	1	4	2	5	12	
	and attic							
56	2	1	—	1	5	3	9	
57	2	1	1	—	4	3	8	
58	2	1	—	1	4	4	9	
59	3	1	3	2	1	1	7	cannot use 1 bedroom
60	2	1	2	—	1	5	8	
61	2	1	3	2	5	2	12	
62	2	1	—	1	3	4	8	
63	2	1	1	—	4	2	7	
64	2	1	4	1	1	1	7	single house
65	2	1	3	3	3	1	10	single house
66	2	1	1	—	4	4	9	
67	2	1	2	4	2	4	12	single house
68	2	1	—	1	5	2	8	
69	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	two rooms only
70	2	1	3	3	2	2	10	
71	2	1	—	—	5	2	7	single house
72	2	1	1	3	2	2	8	single house
73	2	1	1	2	2	2	7	single house
74	2	1	1	—	5	1	7	
75	2	1	—	—	5	4	9	
76	2	1	—	—	4	3	7	

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	72
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	0

1. *Unfit dwelling houses.*

†Inspector—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,813
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	173
(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	173

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	554
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, Town Planning, &c., 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	27
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:--	
(a) by owners	27
(a) 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—Proceeding under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which legal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
---	----

†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.

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

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(a) by owners	14
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

C.—Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(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

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of inspections made during the year ...	11,917
Statutory Notices served	41
Informal Notices served	499

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories 62 (Including Factory Laundries)	290	4	Nil.
Workshops 63 (Including Workshop Laundries)	278	11	Nil.
Workplaces ... Bakeries 73 (Other than Outworkers' premises)	89	0	Nil.
Total ... 198	657	15	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*	0	0	—	Nil.
Want of Cleanliness	15	15	—	Nil.
Total	15	15	—	Nil.

* Included in those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

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 ...	30	—	30
Drains Obstructed	30	—	30
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	50	—	44
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	—	—	45 under Conversion Scheme
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s... ..	—	—	
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	
Defective Water Closets ...	40	—	39
Provision of Additional Water Closets	2	13	12
Provision of Portable Ashbins	208	1	207
Dirty Closets	7	—	7

	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...	—	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts	26 ... } 63		
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts ...	38				
Sinks ...	—				
Insufficient Ventilation ...	15				
Windows ...	—				
Dampness ...	—				
Water in Cellars ...	5			1	5
Water Supply ...	10			—	10
Overcrowding ...	—			—	—
Foul Condition of Houses ...	5			—	5
Offensive Accumulations ...	25	—	24		
Animals Improperly Kept ...	1	—	1		
Pigsties ...	1	—	1		
Smoke Nuisances ...	8	—	8		
Urinals ...	3	—	3		
Nuisances not specified above	21	—	19		
	499	41	554		

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies (45), Cowsheds (85), and Milkshops (41)	86	532	22	21
Milksellers in Boro'				
Bakehouses ...	73	89	6	6
Slaughterhouses in actual use ...	20	840	21	20
Offensive Trades ...	7	83	5	5
Common Lodging-houses	2	1	Chief Constable is Inspector	
	188	1545	54	52

Infected rooms disinfected: Number, 304; Method, S.O.2, Formaldehyde Spray, and Formaldehyde Gas.

Samples submitted for examination: Water, 4; Milk, 9 to Analyst, 113 tested on Gerber tester by the Sanitary Inspector.

COVERING OF REFUSE TIPS.

The instructions and precautions issued by the Ministry of Health in respect to Refuse Tips should be strictly adhered to.

BURNING OF REFUSE.

There is no Destructor in the Borough.

MANURE HEAPS—METHOD OF DEALING WITH.

Every Spring notices regarding prevention of the breeding of flies are sent to all owners of manure pits and midden steads. Action is taken to see that ashpits are emptied regularly.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

There are five playgrounds in the Borough; it would be a good plan to offer prizes for the best kept backyards and so provide additional playing space near houses.

OPEN SPACES.

There are in addition to the playing fields 2 public Parks and 2 open spaces belonging to the Council.

CLOSED ACCOMMODATION.

The number of Pails in the Borough is approx. 55; W.C's, 3,497; W.W.C's, 479, and Privies 6, including factories and workshops.

Glossop is now a water carriage town. In the year 1920 there were 2513 Pail Closets; in 1922 a start was made by giving a subsidy to owners of conveniences and in 1924 conversion was started on a large scale, the work being done by the Council's men and the owners being charged for materials.

So far as I am aware there are no cases in which a convenience serves for more than 2 houses. In 1920 there were a number of such but they were dealt with.

The Borough Council so far have allowed two houses to use one sanitary convenience, and a large bulk of the houses in the Borough use a W.C. in common with another house.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse is removed by the Corporation and is paid for at present through the rates, there is no destructor and the refuse is tipped.

MILK SUPPLY.

In the 1923 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. This has been amended and distributed again in 1927.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION (MILK).

Details of the result for 1929 are in the Table given below:—

Table Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples.

No.	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli present in			Animal Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.
			1/10	1/100	1/1000	
	1929.					
1.	Mar. 13,	5,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
2.	"	None	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
3.	"	None	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
4.	"	57,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
5.	Apr. 3,	9,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
6.	"	127,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
7.	"	14,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	} T.B. Bacilli present } 2 cows destroyed
8.	"	5,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	
9.	Apr. 10,	7,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
10.	"	9,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
11.	"	26,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
12.	"	8,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
13.	April 30,	Tested for T.B. only				Negative
14.	"	Tested for T.B. only				Negative
15.	"	Tested for T.B. only				Negative
16.	"	Tested for T.B. only				Negative
17.	"	Tested for T.B. only				Negative
18.	"	Tested for T.B. only				Negative
31.	Aug. 13,	10,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
32.	"	11,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
33.	"	8,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
34.	"	1,600,000 app.	Present			Negative
35.	Sept. 11.	51,000	Present			T.B. Bacilli present
36.	"	248,000	Present			T.B. Bacilli present
37.	"	3,216,000	Present			Negative
38.	"	21,000	Present			Negative
39.	Nov. 5,	30,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
40.	"	22,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
41.	"	32,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
42.	"	19,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
43.	Nov. 19,	11,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
44.	"	176,000	Present			Negative
45.	"	2,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
46.	"	9,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
47.	Dec. 5,	127,000	Present			Negative
48.	"	176,000	Present			T.B. Bacilli present animal not found
49.	"	167,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
50.	"	736,000	Present			Negative

No.	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli present in			Animal Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.
			1/10	1/100	1/1000	
51.	Dec. 30,	203,000	Present			Negative
52.	"	28,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	T.B. Bacilli present animal not found
53.	"	15,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	T.B. Bacilli present animal not found
54	"	50,000	Present			Negative

**Table Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination
of Ice Cream.**

No.	Date. 1929	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli. present in		
			1/10	1/100	1/1,000
19.	June 26,	Uncountable	...	...	Present
20.	"	Uncountable	...	...	Present
21.	"	Uncountable	...	...	Present
22.	"	10,000	...	...	Nil
23.	July 8,	98,000	...	...	Nil
24.	"	18,000	...	...	Nil
25.	"	3,000	...	...	Nil
26.	"	37,000	...	...	Nil
27.	July 24,	240,000	...	...	Present
28.	"	16,000	...	...	Nil
29.	"	Millions, uncountable	...	...	Present
30.	"	Millions, uncountable	...	...	Present

ICE CREAM.

An inspection was made in July of various premises in which Ice Cream was prepared in the Borough. Samples were also taken of Ice Cream and the details of the bacteriological analysis are given above.

Some of the samples were very dirty and I give herewith some of the conditions found which accounted for the production of dirty Ice Cream.

1. Preparing Ice Cream in the living room.
2. Leaving the Ice Cream in large open pans to cool.
3. Dirty receptacles and uncleanly methods of preparation.

In one instance I found Ice Cream was being prepared in the kitchen of a house in which there were a number of children playing about and the cream when boiled up was covered with a dirty apron. In another instance I found Ice Cream being prepared in an ordinary shed which was not in a very clean condition and was adjacent to an open privy midden.

Some of the samples were very clean. In one of these cases the milk was put in a freezing machine immediately after the mixture was boiled and the freezing completed in 20 minutes after which it was transferred at once to the container. In this instance the count was 3,000 and no coli was present in 1/100 c.cs. In another instance the Ice Cream was boiled in the container then covered and put in the freezing mixture at once.

If Ice Cream is made in either of these two ways and ordinary cleanliness observed, clean Ice Cream can be made, and I do not consider that there is any excuse whatever for dirty Ice Cream being sold to the public.

Dirty Ice Cream is a cause of serious disease such as acute Diarrhœa, Paratyphoid Fever or Tonsilitis.

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

(1)—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The most serious matter is one that is almost impossible to rectify, that is the immense number of houses with only 2 bedrooms (3,308 out of about 5,462 inhabited houses).

This, to some extent, is responsible for overcrowding.

There are in round numbers at least 100 houses overcrowded; see preface. I suggest that the Council build 12 houses as a preliminary.

There are approximately 300 back to back houses.

2—HADFIELD WATER SUPPLY.

The Hadfield supply, as mentioned in previous reports, is highly lead soluble and the installation of an efficient plant at the reservoirs for preventing this is urgently required.

It has been proposed to use the water from Ogden Clough only instead of the total water of the Hadfield supply which includes water also from the moors above Tor Side.

The Ogden Clough water has been found to be much freer from organic impurities than the water from Tor Side; it is however highly lead soluble just as the mixed water is and must be treated in a similar way.

The method suggested is, — precipitation by Alumina Ferric followed by treatment by Carbonate of Soda in sufficient quantity to prevent solubility, about several grains to the gallon. This method was found experimentally to be effective by Dr. Thresh.

If both Ogden Clough and Torside water are used a filtration plant will be necessary.

(3) Better surfaces and more cleansing of the roads both by the County Council and Town Council to prevent the dust nuisance caused by greatly increased motor traffic, especially from Glossop Station to top of Victoria Street.

(4) More attention to the ventilation of buildings where public assemblies and entertainments are held.

(5) Improvements at the Isolation Hospital, beginning with the Administrative buildings.

(6) The present method of refuse disposal is insanitary and uneconomic.

C.—Noteworthy Occurrences Affecting the Public Health.

The approximate completion of the Pail Conversion scheme.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN HEALTH.

A very successful Health Exhibition was held in September at the Victoria Hall. It included sections from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Health and Cleanliness Council as well as other local exhibits including that of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Films were shown and there was an approximate attendance of 3,500 including 900 school children. The publication "Better Health" was issued during the Exhibition week and is now issued monthly.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year Ended 31st December, 1929.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, COUNCILLORS AND BURGESSES OF THE
BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting you with my Annual Report respecting the Sanitary Inspector's section of your Public Health Department.

I am glad to report that there are now only approximately 55 Pail Closets left unconverted in the Borough; those at Water-side Mills having now been altered to the Fresh Water System. There is no doubt whatever that the policy of the Council in carrying out this much needed Conversion Scheme for the whole of the Borough has been a very satisfactory one, both for a health standpoint and a monetary one. I hope in the near future that the few remaining Pail Closets (where there is a sufficient sewer, etc.) will be dealt with and converted to the Fresh Water System. There are a few in the outlying areas of the Borough, farms, isolated cottages, etc., which cannot be altered owing to want of proper drainage and water flushing facilities. During the year under review 6 ashpits have been demolished and 11 ashbins provided in lieu thereof. We are slowly abolishing the ashpits and substituting ashbins in their stead.

It will be noticed that the number of inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies, Bakeries, Slaughterhouses, etc., is smaller than those made in 1928. Owing to my operation I was unable to use the Motor Cycle until July so naturally I could not make my usual inspections. I hope now that I am well again to make a larger number of inspections during 1930.

SCAVENGING (HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE AND REFUSE TIPS).

The control and supervision of all Refuse Tips; the collection and disposal of House Refuse, etc., is still dealt with by the Borough Surveyor's Department. During the Autumn of 1929 the Old Quarry off Platt Street was obtained for the purpose of a "Tip," this will be a saving on haulage; for the household refuse in the Padfield area can all be dealt with here for many years.

There are now approximately in the Borough 55 Pail Closets, 74 Ashpits, 3,440 Ashbins and only 6 Privy Middens (these are in localities where we have no sewers). The contents of the pails are removed in a Tumbler Cart and disposed of upon agricultural land. The ashpits are cleared periodically and the ashbins weekly. The question of extension of Simmondley Tip and the provision of other tipping sites is under consideration, suitable tipping sites are now becoming very scarce so the question of other methods of dealing with Refuse will have to be faced.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made	11,917
Statutory Notices served	41
Informal Notices served	499

(See Report of M.O.H. for details).

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of registered Milk Vendors who reside in the Borough is 86. Of this large number 41 are Milkshops and of this number only 1 is registered for the sale of raw milk, all the others retail Bottled Sterilized Milk.

The number of registered Dairies, Farms, Cowsheds, is the same as recorded in my last Report, viz.: 45 Farms, 45 Dairies and 85 Cowsheds. An additional farm and dairy near Sandy Bank, Chunal. will be opened in March, 1930. We still have 46 Milk Vendors registered with this Department whose farms and most of their land are outside the Borough boundary. I am given to understand that many of these milk vendors never have a sample of milk taken for testing for cleanliness or to see whether or not it is free from Tubercle Bacilli until they get into the Borough of Glossop area. In my opinion each District Council ought to be held responsible for the quality of the milk produced therein and take samples regularly.

MILK SUPPLY.

Many samples of Milk (Raw and Sterilized) have been purchased from Farmers and Milkshops. During the year under review 122 samples have been obtained. 113 of these have been tested by your Inspector on the Gerber Tester, the other 9 samples were sent to the Public Analyst at Derby. The average milk fats on all the samples was approximately 3.6%. A very fair average, but slightly below the average obtained for the year 1928. In my opinion these figures prove that the so called "Standard" for Milk Fats is low. The standard of cleanliness of the milk produced in the Borough is (with one or two exceptions) very good. A perusal of the Bacteriologist's Tables (see Report of M.O.H.) will show this. I would welcome the passing of an Act whereby it was made a contravention to sell

milk which contained more than 200,000 Bacteria per c.c. or any B. Coli whatever. Clean milk can be produced by using ordinary care and having clean cowsheds, clean cows and clean cans (three C's). I am of the opinion that no person can satisfactorily combine the trade of a Cowkeeper (*i.e.* Milk producer) with any other business, especially those which take the farmer away from his farm. How can he supervise the production and disposal of his milk? In some cases I am afraid the milk production seems to take second place. In fairness to the Farmers in general, however, I must state that the average quality of milk sold here is equal to "Grade A" standard and I commend them for this. I would again stress the point of removing the milk as early as possible from the Cowsheds and then quickly cooling it. The number of samples of milk sent from here to the Bacteriologist's Laboratory at Derby was 42 and of ice cream 12. Regarding the ice cream, as the M.O.H. will probably deal with this, I refrain from any comments. Unfortunately this year (1929) we have reached the high figure of 16.6% of the milk purchased for Bacteriological testing purposes being affected with Tubercle Bacilli. The cows giving this tubercular milk have been dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. It makes one wonder what other Districts would find if they carried out the sampling as we do here in the Borough. Nothing as the Law stands at present can be done to eliminate the supply of Tubercular Milk only by obtaining samples and having a Bacteriological examination made of the milk and dealing with the animal or animals in the manner set out in the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Before concluding this part of my Report I would like to call attention to a practice which is becoming more prevalent and that is, the early milking on Sunday evenings and the late milking on the morning following. I know cases where all the milking is completed before 4 p.m. Sundays and not finished on Monday morning before 8 a.m. This is detrimental to the health of the animals and also unfair to the milk purchasers and might possibly lead to trouble with the Food and Drugs Inspector; for the Monday morning's milk may be below the so-called "standard" for milk-fats. Equal periods of milking or as near equal as possible are the best and fairest methods.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Acting as Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts I have obtained 169 samples of various Foods, Drugs, etc. This number was made up of the following varieties of samples, *i.e.*, Sweets 14, Sausages 5, Sugar Bleach 1, Fancy Breads 3, Milk 122, Dried Fruits 5, Raw Cream 1, Pickles and Sauces 7, Brawn 4, Colouring Matter 1, Chicken and Ham Roll 1, Cheshire Cheese 4, Custard Powder 1. In respect to the milk samples, 9 of these were forwarded to the Public Analyst and 113 were tested by your Inspector on the Gerber Tester. Regarding the samples of boiled sweets we had a very interesting experience

with these. Five of the samples from one and the same vendor were found to contain a very large excessive amount of Sulphur Dioxide. The raw materials were dealt with and negative results obtained; further investigations were made and the maker of the sweets casually remarked that they were using a substance known as "Sugar Bleach" to whiten them. A sample of this was obtained and forwarded for analysis. The certificate received from the Analyst revealed the fact that this Sugar Bleach contained nearly 30% of SO_2 . This material was immediately withdrawn from the manufacture of these boiled sweets. Further samples of the sweets were again obtained from the same source and these were certified to be Pure and Genuine. I must record my thanks for the assistance I received from the Food and Drugs Inspector in the Bury area in this interesting case. I am now given to understand that Sugar Bleach is withdrawn from sale. No doubt by the action of your Officials the supply of boiled sweets sold in several of the Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire markets is now purer and more fit for human consumption. Regarding the other various samples, *i.e.*, Sausages, Pickles, Dried Fruits, etc., the Public Analyst certified all these to be Genuine and free from preservatives. The average fats on all the milk samples was approximately 3.6%, a slightly lower figure than the one for 1928, but still a good one. Four samples of drinking water (Hadfield Supply) have been obtained and forwarded to the Analyst and Bacteriologist for examination.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACTS.

The Health Department still continues the good work of waging war on these pests. Simmondley Lane Tip is now receiving a weekly dosage of either Rodine, Ratox or Zelio Poison; by this constant warfare we can somewhat control the rapid natural increase of these rodents. I am glad to know that now (March, 1930) the Council have issued orders that all Trade Refuse, Fish Offal, Greengrocers' Refuse, etc., must be taken to the Sewage Outfall Works and not to the Tips. This method ought to assist us in dealing with the rat menace as in certain instances the rats refuse to touch our poison baits owing to there being so much fish, offal, etc., on the Tips. We have had several serious infestations at some of our Cotton Mills. I am of opinion that the floods of October and November drove the rats from their usual riverside haunts into the buildings which abutted on to the river edge. We have now cleared the pests and have had no complaints for over two months. As in previous years all the Tip Dumps are baited regularly with one or other of the various Rat Poisons. During the year under review dozens of dead rats have been found after "baiting" with the poisons. Our "Rat Week" continues from January 1st to December, 31st.

MEAT AND FOODS INSPECTIONS.

During 1929 the following Meat and other foods have been condemned as being diseased or unsound or unfit for human consumption:---

For Tuberculosis: 4 Bovine Carcasses, 10 Hindquarters, 4 Fore-quarters, 26 Sets Lungs, 6 Livers, 2 Udders, 2 Swine Carcasses, 6 Swine Heads, 17 Swine Plucks.

For Hydatid Cysts, Cirrhosis, Abscesses, &c.: 10 Sets Lungs, 12 Livers, 26 Sheep Livers (Flukes).

For Decomposition: 157 lbs Frozen Meat, 6 lbs Canned Meat, 54lbs Dutch Currants, 6 lbs Foreign Wimberries, 18 lbs Strawberries.

The quality of meat sold in this Borough is good, and I must commend the Butchers for it. During Christmas Week I examined over 200 pig carcasses and in no case had I to condemn any of the carcasses or heads. A record to be proud of, and something which might never happen again.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

We have still the same number of slaughterhouses, viz., 20 on the Register; 17 of these are registered and 3 only are licensed. A few cases of neglect to renew the limewashing have occurred and one case of using the slaughtering-room as a "making up" place was dealt with. I would again draw the attention of the Butchers to the danger of leaving the Bolt Pistols in the damp atmosphere of the Slaughter-Houses. After using I suggest that they be well oiled (with the Gargoyle Oil recommended by the makers) and stored away in a dry place until required again. I have found that in case of failure it was generally due to the dirty rusty condition of the Bolt Pistol. They are a splendid little weapon if well cared for.

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

We have 73 places registered as Bakehouses or Bakeries. There have been 89 inspections made to these. The conditions were generally good. Six instances of neglect to renew the limewashing were found. These defects were remedied on calling the occupiers attention thereto.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 7 registered Offensive Trades in the Borough. These comprise nothing now only Tripe Dressing Establishments and of these one or two are only rarely used. 83 visits of inspection have been made and five neglects to renew the limewashing were found. The condition of them all was satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories registered is 62 and that of Workshops 63. The total number of visits paid to these places was 568. No serious defects were found but one or two instances of renewal of limewashing were noted.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

The poor state of the Cotton industry has forced the Mill owners to again hold up the schemes they had in mind regarding new boilers, auto-stokers, smoke consumers, etc. Under these circumstances I refrain from making any comments concerning this portion of the Department's work.

SEWERS, DRAIN, BUILDINGS, &c.

Through the kindness of G. Faulds, Esq., Borough Surveyor, I give the following interesting data regarding works carried out either directly or under the supervision of the Surveyor's Department:—

NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED:

72 Houses and Bungalows.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS:

10 Garages.

16 Other buildings.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS:

12 Lots of additions or alterations to various properties.

1 Isolation Ward.

1 Operating Theatre.

1 Butchers' Shop.

1 Dairy.

2 Additional W.C's extra to 78 in new property.

15 Pail Conveniences to W.C's.

OLD STONE SEWERS REPLACED BY SANITARY PIPES:

Arundel Street, 221 Lineal Yards.

Edward Street, 90 " "

NEW SEWERS:

Roughfields, 300 Lineal Yards.

Pyegrove, 70 " "

DISINFECTION.

The total number of rooms disinfected during the year 1929 was 304. The methods adopted are Formaldehyde Sprayer, Formic Acid Gas, and for insect infested premises Newton Chambers "Insecticide" spraying fluid. A few beds, mattresses and bedding have been destroyed by burning (after fatal cases of Tuberculosis, Cancer or other malignant disease). We have not a Steam Disinfector.

In conclusion, I must once again thank the Chairman (Councillor R. Sellers) and members of the Health Committee and also my fellow Officials for the kind assistance and willing help so readily given and for their sympathetic messages during my sojourn in the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

I am, your obedient servant,

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

Sanitary Inspector,

Food and Drugs Inspector,

Meat Inspector,

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Inspector.

