

[Report 1930] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1930

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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 1930.

GLOSSOP PRINTERS LIMITED.
TELEPHONE 67.



Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
GLOSSOP,
APRIL, 1931.

*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.*

PREFACE.

I submit herewith my Eleventh Annual Report on the health of the Borough, that for the year 1930.

The report this year, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, is more detailed than usual and gives a summary of progress since the last special report in 1925; Census details however are not available so that a statistical survey for the five years under review cannot be made with any accuracy; this is a pity, but I hope to be in a position to include one in next year's report. From the details given in the body of the report it will be seen that there has been a considerable advance in the efficiency of the health services and the general amenities of our town since 1925; there has been for instance the completion of the pail conversion scheme. Glossop no longer has its night soil brought through the town in tubs or carts but makes full use of its sewers and Sewage Works as it is now a "water carriage" town.

Since 1925 there have been other improvements:—Two public parks have been opened to the public, Manor Park and Bankswold, Hadfield, and tennis courts and bowling greens will shortly be available for public use in both of them; Ultra Violet Ray and Orthopædic Clinics have been established at the Municipal Buildings; Wood's Hospital has been re-organised and

equipped with an up-to-date Operating Theatre and major operations are now carried out there by the specialist surgical staff; Woods' Baths have had a filtration and chlorination plant installed with the result that the water now is always beautifully clear and clean, a fact borne out by chemical and bacteriological analysis; many new sewers have been put down and old ones replaced, and numerous roads have been relaid so that the roads as a whole have greatly improved surfaces.

All these things show that Glossop in some matters has made progress, but there are things in which our town has not progressed.

The old fashioned insanitary and costly methods of dry sweeping and "hand" sweeping the roads still prevail; they should be abolished and modern and economical methods adopted.

The housing conditions under which the majority of the population live are those of a generation and more back; houses built in rows with unpaved and common backyards, no baths, and outside sanitary conveniences used by more than one household are still the rule; about two-fifths of our total houses have only two bedrooms.

We have got to realise that times have changed and that the mass of people now insist in living under decent and healthy conditions; and what does that entail?

Surely a pure water supply, dryness, good ventilation, a bath, a separate indoor W.C., some sort of space about the house private to itself where a child can play or a few flowers or vegetables can be grown, and proper storage of and removal of house refuse. Given these and given a knowledge of the laws of hygiene in our schools, the coming generation should be reared to be healthier and I trust happier. At any rate the person who would still prefer dirt, insanitation and disease I would only let him do so at his own peril, though perhaps the punishment proposed by one of the most eminent of modern sanitarians, the late Professor Wynne, of Sheffield, is rather drastic: speaking in Glossop Town Hall, at the opening of one of our Health Exhibitions, he suggested that such a person should be dealt with by the public hangman.

But to turn to realities, I do really think the time has come when some big step should be taken to lift Glossop out of the slough of despond that it has fallen into in recent years and for the purpose very respectfully suggest the formation of a Development Committee.

Lancashire has already formed one, why should Glossop hang back? One thing is certain sure there can be no standing

still, Glossop must either deteriorate and decay or advance. Industries won't come to a town unless measures are taken to attract them, for there are too many other towns now taking such active measures and a town that does nothing will get nothing. Glossop, in my opinion, should link up with this Lancashire Committee if it can, and if not get going on its own. Our town has many advantages to offer both to industrialists and to ordinary residents. It is on the main Manchester and Sheffield line, near which a big goods sidings is being made; it has an ample water supply; there is gas and electricity (the bulk supply from Stalybridge will soon be available); there is plenty of land; it is also near the coal mines and other industrial centres; to the private citizen it can offer beautiful surroundings, good sanitation, good rail and 'bus communications and reasonably low rates, and as well there are good schools, baths, public parks and other amenities such as a Golf Links. We are too modest, we make too poor a mouth, but it doesn't pay. If we could get, as I feel sure we could, new industries and more residents the rates could be lowered even more, for there would be a bigger back to bear the capital charges that have to be met no matter what happens. If we do nothing, decay, higher rates and poor social services are inevitable: for cheese paring alone can effect but little, indeed it may only be the recognition of defeat.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health has said "Public Health is Purchasable," if so a poor and decadent town can buy but little. I therefore very respectfully put forward the suggestion of a Development Committee as one means of helping on our town and hope that health and prosperity will be in store for her.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. M. MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE GREAT STORM OF JUNE 18th, 1930.

One of the most extraordinary events within the memory of the oldest inhabitants took place on June 18th, this was a terrific thunderstorm accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain which caused floods and serious damage; in an area extending from Glossop to New Mills, including Rowarth and part of Hayfield. The centre of the storm appeared to be on the high ground to the south of Monks Road.

Three persons lost their lives by being drowned, one at New Mills, one at Rowarth, and one at Kinder Lee Mills, Chisworth.

From 11-15 a.m. to 3 p.m. the lightning was incessant and close and during that time 3.6 inches of rain fell.

Traffic was suspended during this time as many of the streets were feet deep with water and serious flooding occurred in some of the Mills, especially in Walton's Bleachworks and Turnlee Mill; the houses just above these mills were flooded and hundreds of tons of coal were swept down the brook course to Dinting. The bridge and main sewer at the Sewage Outfall at Melandra were washed away, and in Turnlee Road and Bridgefield the road was seriously damaged and walls washed down; this road was unpassable for months after as the bridge was damaged; North Road was also badly scoured by the floods and the sewers in Arundel Street smashed.

Houses in Bridgefield and Brookfield were also badly flooded.

It is impossible in the limits of this report to give a description of everything, but I have said sufficient to give an idea of the magnitude of the occurrence.

It cost the County Council and Borough about £15,000 to repair the damage done, and in addition a sum of £264 was given to poorer householders in Glossop to enable them to replace household effects which were lost or damaged beyond repair.

In New Mills and Charlesworth those who suffered were assisted by funds raised by public subscription.

One of the most extraordinary sights seen was the condition of the road from Monks Road to the top of Town Lane, Charlesworth, here the entire roadway was filled with stones and small boulders giving the road the appearance almost of a river of stones; local residents stated that the noise made by them being hurled down was louder even than the thunder. Cataracts of water flowed over the edge of Coombs Rocks into the valley between them and Chisworth, and rushing down by Browns' Bleachworks gutted the cottages there and further down damaged Holchouse Mill.

A.—General Details.

STATISTICS.

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

Population (1930), 19,720 (estimated 1929 figures).

Number of Inhabited houses (Census 1921), 5,267; in 1930 (approx) 5,558.

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

Rateable value, £85,516.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £336.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births: Legitimate ...	114	123	237
Illegitimate ...	5	3	8
Total Live Births			245
Deaths	119	126	245
Death Rate (R.G.)	12.4	Corrected, 11.5	
		(Factor for correction, .946)	

Infantile Mortality Rate, 77.5.

Birth Rate, 12.4.

Maternal Mortality Rate, 4.08.

Stillbirths, 15.

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

From Sepsis	0
,, other causes	1

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:

Legitimate	19
Illegitimate	0
Total	19

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	4
,, Diphtheria	1
,, Scarlet Fever	0
,, Enteric	0
,, Smallpox	0
,, Influenza	2
,, Encephalitis Lethargica	1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AND DEATH RATES.

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	6	0.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	0.5
Other Tuberculosis	2	0.1
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)	39	1.9
Cancer	36	1.8
Nephritis	12	0.6
Arterio-Sclerosis	15	0.76
Heart, Blood Vessels and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	65	3.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

Diphtheria	27
Scarlet Fever	15
Enteric Fever	2
Puerperal Fever	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0
Erysipelas	6

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industry of Glossop is the manufacture of cotton goods and this includes various branches of the trade such as spinning, weaving, bleaching and printing.

In the Census of 1921, textile workers formed among males 279 out of every 1,000 workers and 693 females out of every 1,000 occupied women; about 27% of the textile workers were spinners; Glossop therefore is a spinning area.

Paper Making is another local industry and 51 out of 1,000 occupied males followed this trade in 1921 and 35 out of every 1,000 occupied females.

Very few women in the 1921 Census were employed in personal service, the amount being 11 out of every 1,000 occupied women.

It is a pity the writing of this detailed report could not have been postponed until after the Census so that the figures for social conditions could be given up-to-date; when available the 1931 Census details will be given,

TABLE X.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1930.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. 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	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0		
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5		
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1		
London ...	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.5	0.0		
Glossop ...	12.4	0.76	†12.4	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.1	0.5	16.3	77.5	95.2	3.2	0.0	1.6		

† Corrected 11.5.

Statistics for 1930 and Previous Years.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Enteric and Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate, excluding Phthisis.	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
1942—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	12.4	12.4	0.3	0.20	0.50	1.4	77.5

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1930 was 245 and the death rate per thousand 12.5; the chief causes of death are those tabled below:—

Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels ...	65	...	3.2
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis) ...	39	...	1.9
Cancer ...	36	...	1.8
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	12	...	0.6
Zymotic Diseases ...	6	...	0.3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1930.
(CIVILIANS ONLY).

	M.		F.
All Causes ...	125	...	128
Enteric Fever ...	—	...	—
Small-pox ...	—	...	—
Measles ...	1	...	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	...	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	...	—
Diphtheria ...	—	...	1
Influenza ...	1	...	1
Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	...	1
Meningococcal meningitis ...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	8	...	2
Other tuberculous diseases ...	1	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	13	...	23
Rheumatic fever ...	—	...	—
Diabetes ...	1	...	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	10	...	7
Heart diseases ...	19	...	24
Arterio-sclerosis ...	4	...	11
Bronchitis ...	5	...	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	11	...	8
Other respiratory diseases ...	1	...	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	4	...	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	3	...	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis ...	1	...	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	—	...	—
Acute and chronic nephritis ...	6	...	6
Puerperal sepsis ...	—	...	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ...	—	...	1
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ...	7	...	1
Suicide ...	3	...	—
Other deaths from violence ...	1	...	6
Other defined diseases ...	24	...	27
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	...	2
Special Causes (included above)			
Poliomyelitis ...	—	...	—
Polioccephalitis ...	—	...	—

	M.	F.
Deaths of Infants under one year,		
Total	15	4
Illegitimate	—	—
Live Births:—		
Total	119	126
Legitimate	114	123
Illegitimate	5	3
Stillbirths:—		
Total	11	4
Legitimate	11	4
Illegitimate	—	—

Population (Mid 1929) 19,720.

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

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
1930	39

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	2.89
" 1930	1.9	—

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	0.79	0.55	.70
1930	0.73	—	0.5

Death Rates, Other Forms Tuberculosis.

	England and Wales.	Glossop.
1930	0.159	0.10

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	3.6
1930	3.2	

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	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	...	1
Pneumonia(all forms) 1 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	5
Diarrhœa
Enteritis	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Icterus Neonatorum
Influenza
Intestinal Obstruction
Pyloric Stenosis	1	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	6	2	1	0	9	2	2	3	3	19

EXCESSIVE MORTALITY.

(a) In Infants under 4 weeks:—

The most noticeable point in the statistics is the large number of deaths of infants inside the first 4 weeks of life. Nine out of a total of 19 for the entire 12 months.

Out of an infantile mortality rate of 77.5 in Glossop in 1930, 36.7 of it was due to children under 4 weeks; in England and Wales for 1929 out of an infant mortality rate of 64.6, 33.6 was due to children under 4 weeks.

Of the 9 deaths in Glossop last year under 4 weeks 8 of them occurred under 2 weeks.

The Borough is the Authority primarily concerned with the prevention of Infantile Mortality as it is the Authority for Maternity and Child Welfare including Ante Natal Care, but Glossop is not the Authority for supervision of the midwives and any steps taken by the Borough to lessen the mortality of infants particularly those infants who died inside the first 14 days of life (which comprised 8 out of 19 for the whole 12 months) must be incomplete and ineffective until the Borough or their Officers has some control of the midwives for it is on them that the main share of initiating or carrying through all Ante Natal Care must fall.

There ought to be some way out of this difficulty so that as set out in the 1929 Act, the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority or their Medical Officer should be able to carry out efficient Ante Natal Care.

(b) Excessive Infant Mortality in Hadfield Ward:—

In the Hadfield Ward the Infantile Mortality Rate was 134 per thousand as compared with 56 per thousand for the rest of the Borough.

The causes of death of infants in Hadfield Ward were:—
 (1) Prematurity and Aspiration Pneumonia, age 1 day; (2) Infantile Convulsions and Infantile Enteritis age 6 days; (3) Convulsions, Enteritis Jaundice 3 months; (4) Prematurity 2 hours; (5) Broncho-Pneumonia and Gastro Enteritis age 8 months; (6) Tubercular Meningitis 11 months; (7) Epileptoform Convulsions 2 weeks (8) Inanition and Idiopathic Debility 3 days; (9) Premature 1 day.

Hadfield Water Supply contains Lead in proportions injurious to Health and the amount found where No. 7 and 8 (deaths) were concerned was .42 grains per gallon (by the Public Analyst) and in case No. 2 the amount was .18 grains

per gallon (by the Public Analyst). Lead has been found by me in practically all the samples examined from the Hadfield Area. The Waterworks Committee have decided to instal a filtration and dosing plant to improve the supply.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) Medical Officers :

Medical Officer of Health...	E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.
School Medical Officer...	E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Supt. Child Welfare Centres ...	E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Supt. Isolation Hospital ...	E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.
Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon ...	Marcus Mamourian, F.R.C.S.
School Oculist ...	Dr. Peter Malloch.
Orthopædic Clinic ...	Dr. H. Poston.
School Dentist ...	Muriel Robertson, L.D.S.
Dental Anæsthetists ...	Dr. Ernest Talbot. Dr. Struthers.
M.O. to Ultra Violet Ray Clinic ...	E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.
Public Vaccinator ...	Dr. W. Gray Hughes.
District Medical Officers ...	Dr. J. Hadfield. Dr. W. Bollans.
(Poor Law Acts)	
Tuberculosis Officer ...	Dr. P. Heffernan.

(b) Other Officers :

Public Analyst ...	John White, F.I.C.
Veterinary Surgeon ...	Dr. Ellis.
Sanitary Inspector ...	Harry Dane, Cert. R.S.I.
Inspector under Food Drugs Acts ...	Harry Dane, Cert. R.S.I.
Vaccination Officer ...	Levi James.
Health Visitors and School Nurses (combined duties) ...	Miss B. Coventry, C.M.B., Cert. R San. Inst. for Health Visitors (general training). Mrs. M. Woolliscroft, C.M.B. (fully trained).

(2) NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General:—The Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home provides 2 Queen's Nurses who give domiciliary attention to the sick poor. The Home and with it the work of the Queen's Nurses is controlled by a Committee of the Borough Council and the M.O.H. acts as Medical Superintendent.

(b) The Nurses attend cases of Measles, Whooping Cough and Epidemic Diarrhœa when requested by the Health Committee during times of prevalence of these diseases.

(3) MIDWIVES.

There are seven, six of whom have the C.M.B. Certificate. The midwives are remunerated for carrying out Ante Natal Care as follows:—Cards and leaflets are supplied to each midwife and for explaining the Ante Natal Care information in the leaflet and filling in certain details of other Ante Natal Care carried out by her a fee of 3/- is paid.

(4) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Wood's Hospital which is managed by the Corporation receives insured persons as well as other persons; no special arrangements so far have been made for paying for this or for the attention given to insured persons by the Queen's District Nurses (also controlled by the Corporation).

(5) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological Specimens are sent to the County Laboratory at Derby and also to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester University. Samples of Food, Milk and Water for chemical examination are sent to Mr. White, the Public Analyst, County Offices, Derby.. Samples of Water and Milk are also examined by the M.O.H. and Sanitary Inspector.

I hereby give details of analysis and examinations carried out in 1930:—

Official Samples.	
Milk	7
Informal Samples.	
Butter	1
Tea	9
Drugs and Medicines	5
Apples	5
Dried Milks	6
Potted Meats	5
Sweets	21
Jams	6
Sausages	5

8 samples of Water sent for Analysis.

(6) LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

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

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act adopted 28th September, 1892.

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

Public Health Act, 1925.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, 1930.

The following are particulars of specimens examined in the County Laboratory and Manchester University:—

				1930.	
				Glossop Borough.	
				Pos.	Neg.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	6
Diphtheria	...	...	...	33	594
Phthisis	...	...	...	5	17
Milk for T.B. (Inoc.), Ord.	...	...	...	3	28
"	"	T.O.	...	1	9
"	(Mic.),	Ord.	...	—	—
"	"	T.O.	...	1	4
Milk for Bacterial Count.	...	...	...	52	—
"	B. Coli	...	...	11	41
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	—
				110	699
	Total...	...	...

(7) HOSPITALS.

(a) Local Hospitals :

	Purpose.	Beds		Management.	Consulting Staff.	Nurses.
		M.	F.			
Wood's	General Medical and Surgical, mainly the latter	12	12	Borough Council and Medical Advisory Board	3 Consulting Surgeons	Matron, 4 Sisters, 2 Probationers
Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home	Maternity and Convalescent Women	—	6 and 2 isolation beds	Borough Council with Medical Advisory Board	1 Consulting Surgeon	Matron, Sister, Staff Nurse, and Probationer
County Infirmary (Former Poor Law)	General Medical and Surgical, Chronic Sick and Maternity	31	31	County Council	Nil	—
Gamesley Isolation Hospital	Infectious Diseases	10	10	Health Committee	M.O.H.	Matron, 2 Nurses

HOSPITALS AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE.

Manchester Royal Infirmary, Ashton Infirmary, Salford Royal Infirmary, St. Mary's (Maternity and Gynæcological), Manchester, The Children's Hospital, Manchester, Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, Manchester Ear Hospital, etc., etc. For Tuberculosis, Chesterfield Sanatorium and Bretby Hall (Surgical Tuberculosis in Children). The outside Voluntary Hospitals are supported by public subscription. The Wood's Hospital and Partington Maternity Home are supported by endowments and voluntary subscriptions; in the case of the latter subsidy from the County Council or elsewhere may be necessary, this Hospital is the only local Hospital equipped for carrying out Major Surgical Operations.

(b) HOSPITALS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SERVICE RENDERED.

General Medical	Wood's, 4 beds, County Infirmary, 62 beds, and Manchester Royal and Ashton Infirmary, &c.
General Surgical	Wood's, 20 beds; Manchester Royal Infirmary, etc.
Children's	Wood's, 2 beds, Manchester Children's Hospital.
Maternity	Partington Home, 6 beds, County Infirmary, 2 beds, St. Mary's, Manchester, &c.
Venereal	Manchester Hospitals.
Tuberculosis	Chesterfield (County) Sanatorium, Bretby Hall (County) for surgical cases in children.
Chronic Sick	County Infirmary (some of the 62 beds).
Mental	Mickleover County Mental Hospital.
Mental Deficiency	Poor Law cases at the County Institution, Glossop.
Orthopædic	Wood's Hospital (beds included in Surgical beds), Ancoats, Manchester.
Ear, Nose and Throat	Wood's Hospital for Tonsil and Adenoid Operations. Several Manchester Hospitals.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	Two beds for isolation purposes at the Partington Home, and Ashton Infirmary.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Manchester Royal Eye Hospital if required.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

For Operative Surgery:—

Wood's Hospital has an Operating Theatre fully equipped with Steam Steriliser, Operating Table and Instruments. The Matron and Nursing Staff have had special training in Theatre Work and there is a Consulting Surgical Staff. The Manchester Hospitals are also available.

X Ray:—A portable X Ray Apparatus is being installed by voluntary subscription in the Hospital.

Pathological Work:—Pathological Work is carried out by arrangement at the Ashton Infirmary in respect to cases at Wood's Hospital. The Manchester Hospitals are well equipped for Pathological Work and are also available.

Massage:—There is an Orthopædic Clinic at the Municipal Buildings and a fully trained Orthopædic Nurse attends; The District Queen's Nurses also can carry out massage where required.

Dental and Orthopædic Work:—The Manchester Hospitals are available; they are supported by voluntary contribution.

Co-operation with the Local Authority.

The Glossop Corporation controls the Wood's Hospital, Partington Maternity Home and Gamesley Isolation Hospital, while the County Infirmary is under the control of the County Council.

It is desirable that there should be close co-operation between Wood's Hospital and the Maternity Hospital owned by the Borough Council of Glossop and the County Infirmary controlled by the County Council; Wood's Hospital is the only Institution in the area of the Glossop and District Guardians Committee (comprising New Mills, Glossop Dale R.D., Hayfield R.D. and Glossop Brough) which is equipped for operative surgery.

It is possible that if a subsidy to Wood's Hospital were given by the County Council, cases sent by the County Council could be dealt with and representation of the County Council on the Glossop Hospitals Committee might be arranged for.

(9) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

No applications have been made for Registration during the year; the only places where Maternity cases are treated are the Partington Maternity Home and the County Infirmary.

(10) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Cases are investigated by the M.O.H. and details sent to the Ministry of Health. There was 1 death in 1930.

(11) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Unmarried mothers can be admitted into the Partington Home in the case of their first baby; there is also provision for them at the County Infirmary and Poor Law Institution; this latter Institution also makes provision for illegitimate and homeless children.

There are voluntary Institutions elsewhere to which voluntary contributions are made which are available.

(12) INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Glossop Poor Law Institution takes certain mentally defective persons but there is no Special School for children; mentally defective children have to be sent outside the area.

(13) AMBULANCE FACILITIES:—

(a) For Infectious Cases.

Infectious cases are removed in the horse drawn Infectious Diseases Ambulance to the Gamesley Isolation Hospital; when cases are removed to the High Peak Hospital the Motor Ambulance of that Institution is used.

(b) There are now two Motor Ambulances. One provided by the late Isaac Jackson has been in use for many years, it is under the control of the Chief Constable; the second has just recently been bought by the Watch Committee and is also under the control of the Chief Constable.

(14) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Situation.	Provided by
Out Patients Departments	At Wood's Hospital for general surgical and Gynæcological cases	Private Benefactors, under control of Borough Council.
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	Glossop Central Welfare Centre at the Municipal Buildings; Hadfield Welfare Centre at Free Library	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Ante Natal Clinic	Ante Natal cases are seen at Wood's Hospital by the attending Obstetric and Gynæcological Surgeon	Wood's Hospital as above
School Clinic	Municipal Buildings	Glossop Education Authority

Orthopædic Clinic	Situation Municipal Buildings	Provided by Glossop Mater- nity & Child Welfare Committee
No. of children under school age treated, 31. Adults, 8.		
Ultra Violet Rays	Municipal Buildings	Glossop Mater- nity & Child Welfare Committee
Dental Clinic	Municipal Buildings	Glossop Education Committee
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Surrey Street	Derbyshire County Council
Venereal Diseases	Nil	Manchester Hospitals available.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return Relating to Maternity Hospitals and Homes Maintained or Subsidised by the Council During the Year 1930:—

1. Name and Address of Institution: Partington Convalescent and Maternity Home.
2. Number of Beds in the Institution: 9.
3. Number of Cases Admitted during the Year: 53 (one case sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester).
4. Average Duration of Stay: 14 days.
5. Number of Cases Delivered by—
 - (a) Midwives, 21.
 - (b) Doctors, 31.
6. Number of Cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife, 14.
7. Number of Cases Notified as—
 - (a) Puerperal Fever, 0.
 - (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 0.
8. Number of Cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, 0.
9. Number of Infants not entirely Breastfed while in the Institution, 7.
10. (a) Number of Cases Notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 0.
(b) Result of Treatment in each Case.
11. (a) Number of Maternal Deaths, 0.
(b) Cause of Death in each Case.

12. (a) Number of Fœtal Deaths:—

(i) Stillborn, 3.

(ii) Within 10 days of Birth, 0.

(b) Cause of Death in each Case, and Results of Post-Mortem Examination (if obtainable).

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR WOOD'S HOSPITAL.

Sirs,—

As Registrar of Wood's Hospital, I hereby have the pleasure to submit my first annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1930.

The Hospital was reopened on June 4th, 1930, after complete reorganisation, and the installation of an up-to-date Operating Theatre. The Nursing Staff was completely changed and Miss Ashdown was appointed as Matron. Sisters were appointed under her with special training in Surgical Work. The result of these changes has been that the Consulting Surgeons, Mr. M. Mamourian, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Mr. J. W. A. Hunter, M.B., and Mr. H. Poston, M.B., have been able to undertake Major Surgical and Gynæcological Operations. A very large and varied number of these operations have been successfully carried out during the year, and details of these are as follows:—

IN PATIENTS.

June 4th, 1930, to December 31st, 1930	...	...	201
Total No. of Surgical and Gynæcological Operations	...	...	184
Total No. of Medical and Accident Cases	...	...	34
Total No. of Deaths	...	...	10
Death rate after Surgical Operations	...	...	2.7%
1 Carcinoma within 24 hours after admission.			
1 Perforated Gastric Ulcer within 24 hours after admission.			
1 Septicæmia.			
1 Gastric Ulcer Perforation.			
1 Hernia.			
Total Death Rate	...	...	5%

OUT PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.—SURGEONS:

Mr. Mamourian	...	...	...	90
Mr. Hunter	...	...	...	28

Detailed List of Operations.

Abdominal.			Rectum and Anus.	
Appendicectomy	...	22	Haemorrhoid S. and	
Hernia ... ..	...	17	Fistulæ	3
Cholecystectomy	...	3	Rectal Abscess Incision.	1
Gastro-enterostomy	...	2	Rectocele	1
Gastro-Praxy ... ..	...	1	Bones and Joints.	
Colostomy ... ..	...	2	Bone Operations ...	3
Caecostomy ... ..	...	1	Tumours and Cysts.	
Laparotomy ... ..	...	1	Removal Breasts ...	3
Enterostomy ... ..	...	1	Removal Tumours and	
Secondary Suture			Cysts	7
Abdomen...	1		Minor Unclassified.	
Genito Urinary.			Incision Sinus of Leg ...	2
Hydrocile ... ..	...	2	Incision Tongue ...	1
Prostatectomy ... ..	...	1	Cauterisation Naevus ...	1
Varicoel ... ..	...	2	Examination under	
Circumcision ... ..	...	1	Anaesthesia	1
Orchidectomy ... ..	...	1	Gynæcological.	
Nephro-Lithotomy ...	...	1	Colporophy	8
Nephtectomy ... ..	...	1	Hysterectomy	3
Cystostomy ... ..	...	1	Dilation and Curettage..	5
Cystoscopy ... ..	...	1	Suspension round leg' ...	1
Ear, Nose and Throat.			Ventral Fixation ...	1
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	69		Oophorectomy	1
Nasal Resection ... ..	...	1	Cauterisation Urethral	
Removal Polypi ... ..	...	1	Caruncle	1
Head, Neck and Thorax.			Orthopædic Operations..	4
Empyema ... ..	...	2		
Thyrodectomy ... ..	...	2		

It is hoped within a short time to add an *X Ray Department and a Pathological Department to the equipment of the Hospital, thereby giving the people of Glossop a Hospital par excellence equipped in every way to deal with any Surgical or Gynæcological Operation.

The Hospital depends largely on voluntary efforts and public subscriptions in carrying out of its good work. It must be understood that the expenses entailed in running a fully equipped Hospital like ours are very heavy and that they will increase more and more as time goes on.

So far every appeal for money has met with a generous response, so if the good work of the Hospital is to go on and the Glossop people are to continue to have the opportunity of having serious operations performed here near their own homes continued financial support is urgently necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD J. ALLAN,

Registrar.

* A Portable X Ray Outfit is now installed at the Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Details of Clinics and Nurses' Work.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year:—

1. Population of the area served by the Council: 19,720.
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907:
 - (a) Live births, 242; (b) Still births, 14; (c) Total, 256;
 - (d) By midwives, 249; (e) By doctors and parents, 7.
3. Health Visiting.
 - (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:
 - (a) by the Council, 2.
 - (b) by Voluntary Associations, 0.
 - (ii) If any of the Health Visitors are engaged on other work during part of their time, state the equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting,—
 - (a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council: Half time, other half as School Nurses.
 - (b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations, 0.
 - (iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:
 - (a) To expectant mothers: First visits, 126.
Total visits, 160.
 - (b) To children under 1 year of age: First visits, 234.
Total visits, 1769.
 - (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years: Total visits, 4038.
4. Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, 2.
 - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 0.
 - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year:
 - (i) By children under 1 year of age, 2818.
 - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 2500.

- (d) Average attendance of children per session at all Centres during the year, 72.
- (e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year:
- (i) Children under 1 year of age, 175.
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 26.
- (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (e) (i), 72.3.
5. Ante-natal clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises):
- †(a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council, 1.
- (b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Association, 6.
- (c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year, 11.
- (d) Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all Clinics during the year, .25.
- (e) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year, 11.
- (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (e), 4.3.
6. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate Maternity Institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations.
Number of Institutions ...	—	—	1
Number of maternity beds ...	—	—	9
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	—	—	53

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions, 0.

† The Council have under contemplation new arrangements by means of which a Specialist Obstetric Surgeon will hold an Ante Clinic at one of the Hospitals.

7. Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Govern- ment Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations.
Number of Institutions ...	—	—	1
Number of beds provided for such children ...	—	—	2
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year... ...	—	—	18

II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other institutions, 0.

8. Convalescent Homes.

(a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age:

(i) provided by the Council, 0.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 1.

(b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions:

(i) provided by the Council, 0.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 4.

(c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year, 1.

(d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions, 0

9. Homes for Mothers and Babies.

(a) Number of such homes:

(i) provided by the Council, 0.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 0.

(b) Number of beds in homes:

(i) provided by the Council, 0.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 0.

- (c) Total number of cases admitted to these homes during the year:
- (i) expectant mothers, 0.
 - (ii) mothers and babies, 0.
 - (iii) babies, 0.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies, 0.
10. Day Nurseries.
- (a) Number of day nurseries: (i) provided by the Council, 0.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 0.
- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries:
- (i) provided by the Council, 0.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 0.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year:
- (i) whole day, 0
 - (ii) half-day, 0.

11. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	59	59	—	—
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	2	2	—	—
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	—	—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	—	—	—	—

12. Home Nursing.

- (a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever:

- (i) by the Council, 0.
- (ii) by Voluntary Associations, 2—(but under Council Control).
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, 18 (part time duty as Queen's Nurses).
13. Midwives.
- (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 7.
- (b) Number (i) employed by the Council, 0.
(ii) subsidised by the Council, 0.
(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations, 0.
- (c) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year:
(i) as midwives *.
(ii) as maternity nurses *.
- (d) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife, 0, but County Council who supervise no doubt did.
14. Maternal Deaths.
- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year:
(i) from sepsis, 0.
(ii) from other causes, 1.
- (b) Number of these cases which died:
(i) at home, 1.
(ii) in institutions.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL
REPORT, 1930.

No. of attendances made by nursing mothers	...	...	88
No. of attendances made by children under 5 years	...	...	21
No. of individual patients treated (23 mothers and 11 children)	...	...	34
Temporary Extractions	...	...	9
Permanent Extractions	...	...	111
Temporary Fillings	...	...	12
Dressings	...	...	52
Scalings	...	...	3
Local Anæsthetics	...	...	44

4 Full upper and lower Dentures fitted.

*Supervision is under County Council, accurate figures not known.

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	242
Stillborn	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
Total Deaths under 1 year	19
First visits paid to notified cases (including Stillbirths) ...	234
Partington Maternity Home (including a few cases from outside)	52
Mothers died at Childbirth	1
Visits under one year	1,769
„ over one year	4,038
Ante Natal Visits, 160.	
Total visits	5,967

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Central.	Hadfield.
New Members	148	53
Total attendance of Infants	3,906	1,412
Average attendance	79	56
New Babies seen by Doctor	147	47
Total examinations by Doctor ...	830	217
No. of attendances under one year	2,148	670
No. of attendances over one year	1,758	742
(Ante Natal Attendances... 13)		

Grand total Attendances for both Centres ... 5,318.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS
UNDER 1 YEAR FOR THE 11 YEARS ENDING 1930.

Influenza	3
Whooping Cough	8
Meningitis	—
Convulsions	18
Bronchitis	12
Pneumonia	34
Diarrhœa	2
Enteritis	17
Gastritis	5
Congenital Malformations	16
Premature Birth	32
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	32
Syphilis	7
Atelectasis	3
Diphtheria	1
Measles	3
Tuberculosis other than Lungs	5

Injury at Birth	7
Overlaying	1
Epilepsy	1
Umbilical Hemorrhage	1
Other Diseases	15
	<hr/>
Total Number of Deaths	223
No. of Births for the 10 years	3318
Infantile Mortality Rate for the 10 years ending 1930	67.2

Sanitary Circumstances of Glossop.

WATER.

(a) Quality.

I append reports on the Analysis of both the Swineshaw supply which serves the main part of the Borough and of the Hadfield supply:—

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

(Hadfield Supply).

Sample of water labelled: Tap Water, Castle Schools, Hadfield.
Received from: Inspector H. Dane, Glossop.
Date of receipt: 10th April, 1931.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Total Solid Matter	9.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.009
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	0.0
Chlorine	1.0
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.214
(Temporary)	0.26
Hardness (Permanent)	2.99
(Total)	3.25
Appearance in 2ft. tube	Turbid and brownish.
Metals	Lead present.
Suspended Matter ... ..	...

The physical appearance of the sample was not good, the water being turbid and brownish in colour.

The analytical results show the water to contain a considerable proportion of organic matter, but this appears to be of vegetable origin, and may be derived from peaty material.

As a result of chemical analysis, and having regard to its appearance and the extent of the organic matter, I am of opinion that this water is of somewhat undesirable quality for use for the purpose of a Public Supply, in its present condition.

The sample contained approximately the one-twenty-fourth of a grain of Lead per gallon.

Signed, JOHN WHITE,
County Analyst.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT ON WATER SAMPLE.

Hadfield Supply.

Number of Sample 1. Age of Sample in hours, ?
Date of Sample taken April 9th, 1931. Received 11-30 a.m.,
10th April, 1931.

Source of Sample, Tap Water, Castle Schools, Hadfield.

Authority: Glossop Borough.

Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after incubation at 37° Centigrade	24 hours.
... ..	3
Number of bacteria per c.c. in Gelatine after incubation at 20° Centigrade	72 hours.
... ..	576
Bacillus Coli was not present in	150 c.c.

C. F. PECKHAM,

Asst. County Bacteriologist.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

(Swineshaw Supply).

Sample of water labelled: Tap Water, West End School, Glossop.

Received from: Inspector H. Dane, Glossop.

Date of receipt: 10th April, 1931.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Total Solid Matter	9.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.002
Nitrogen as Nitrates & Nitrites	0.0
Chlorine	1.1
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.019
(Temporary	0.39
Hardness (Permanent	3.25
(Total	3.64
Appearance in 2ft. tube	Fairly clear—Yellowish green
Suspended Matter	None.
Metals	None.

In appearance the sample was fairly clear and slightly yellowish-green in colour.

The analytical results show the water to contain only traces of organic matter, and there is no indication of the occurrence of pollution.

As a result of chemical analysis, I am of opinion that this water is of satisfactory quality for use for drinking purposes. The hardness is low.

The sample was free from Lead.

Signed, JOHN WHITE,
County Analyst.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT ON WATER SAMPLE.

Swineshaw Supply.

Number of Sample, 2. Age of Sample in hours,

Date Sample taken: April 9th, 1931, received 11-30 a.m. 10-4-31.

Source of Sample: Tap Water, West End Schools.

Authority: Glossop Corporation.

Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after incubation at 37° Centigrade	24 hours.
	6
Number of bacteria per c.c. in Gelatine after incubation at 20° Centigrade	72 hours.
	46
Bacillus Coli was not present in	150 c.c.

C. F. PECKHAM,
Asst. County Bacteriologist.

Hadfield supply is very lead soluble and samples taken on February 28th, 1931, were found by the Public Analyst to have lead present as follows:--

- (1) 0.39
- (2) 0.18
- (3) 0.47
- (4) 0.42

Sample.

- (1) The water was examined as a girl at this house had fits followed by paralysis of an arm.
 - (2) A baby at the house where this was taken died of convulsions during the year.
 - (3) The mother of two babies (twins) who died shortly after birth lived at the house where this sample was taken from prior to her confinement.
 - (4) Children at the house where this sample was taken from have had frequent illnesses.
- The Waterworks Committee were informed of these results.

The lead solubility of the Hadfield Supply has been pointed out by me as long ago as 1920, but I understand now that the Committee have decided to install a filtration and drainage plant to purify the water from peat and other impurities and correct its lead soluble properties.

Five samples from the Glossop Main Supply were examined by me for lead on 13th March, 1931, and none of them were found to contain any; this water is treated with Silicate of Soda to prevent solubility; it is not however as lead soluble a supply as that at Hadfield.

(b) Quantity.

The supply of water for both the main part of Glossop (St. James' and All Saints' Wards) and Hadfield is ample.

Rivers and Streams.

There has been the following improvement during the year:—The Gamesley sewage, which ran into the brook at the foot of Gamesley Brow, is now run by means of the new Gamesley Sewer into the Glossop Borough Main Sewer.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Closet Accommodation. The number of pails in the Borough is approximately 55 and there are 6 privies, these are all in places where there is difficulty of access, the remainder of the houses are served by W.C.'s except 479 which are served by Waste Water Closets. In 1920 there were 2513 pails, the Town has therefore been converted to the Water Carriage System since the last Census. Scavenging. Controlled tipping on the Bradford Model has been inaugurated this year.

Sanitary Inspections. I herewith give details of these.

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS, including
Nuisances re Houses.

Sanitary Inspections...	...	...	...	13,600
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	54
Informal Notices Served	...	...	...	527

	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	43	—	42
Drains Obstructed	38	—	38
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	87	—	85
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	—	—	—

	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.		
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s...	—	—	—		
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets ...	—	—	—		
Defective Water Closets ...	37	—	37		
Provision of Additional Water Closets ...	2	9	5		
Provision of Portable Ash- bins ...	177	—	177		
Dirty Closets ...	9	—	9		
<i>Other Defects—</i>					
Paving of Courts and Yards...	—	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts	45 ... } 88		
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts ...	—				
Sinks ...	—				
Insufficient Ventilation ...	72				
Windows ...	—				
Dampness ...	—				
Water in Cellars ...	3			—	2
Water Supply ...	5			—	5
Overcrowding ...	—			—	—
Foul Condition of Houses ...	15			—	15
Offensive Accumulations ...	19	—	19		
Animals Improperly Kept ...	—	—	—		
Pigsties ...	—	—	—		
Smoke Nuisances ...	2	—	2		
Urinals ...	4	—	4		
Nuisances not specified above	14	—	12		
	<u>527</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>540</u>		

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies (47), Cowsheds (86), Milk- sellers (90) & Milkshops (43) in Boro'	561	...	18	17
Bakehouses ...	72	157	8	8
Slaughterhouses in actual use ...	20	973	20	20
Offensive Trades ...	5	128	4	4
Common Lodging-houses	2	3	Chief Constable is Inspector	4
	<u>189</u>	<u>1822</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>

Infected rooms disinfected: Number, 296; Method, S.O.², Formaldehyde Spray, and Formaldehyde Gas.

Samples submitted for examination: Water, 8; Milk 7 to Analyst, 134 tested on Gerber tester by the Sanitary Inspector.

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 3 public Parks and 2 open spaces belonging to the Council.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of Pails in the Borough is approx. 55; W.C's, 3,544; W.W.C's, 479, and Privies 5, including factories and workshops Ash Bins, 3,478; Ashpits, 70 (most covered).

Glossop is now a water carriage town. In the year 1920 there were 2,513 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. Controlled Tipping.

COVERING OF REFUSE TIPS.

The instructions and precautions issued by the Ministry of Health in respect to Refuse Tips should be strictly adhered to; directions have now been given to do this.

BURNING OF REFUSE.

There is no Destructor in the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH DATA FOR 5 YEARS ENDING
DECEMBER, 1930.

(From Surveyor's Department).

BUILDINGS.

No. of Dwelling Houses built.

1926	...	...	...	...	17
1927	...	...	...	...	10
1928	...	...	...	...	20
1929	...	...	...	...	72
1930	...	...	...	...	38

Other Permanent Buildings (including alterations and additions).

1926	...	...	...	...	27
1927	...	...	...	...	15
1928	...	...	...	...	14
1929	...	...	...	...	16
1930	...	...	...	...	21

Conversions to W.C's.

1926	...	...	...	...	467
1927	...	...	...	...	540
1928	...	...	...	...	263
1929	...	...	...	...	15
1930	...	...	...	...	—

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

	Old stone sewers replaced by pipes.	New Sewers.
1926	448 yards.	710 yards.
1927	555 "	— "
1928	221 "	640 "
1929	311 "	370 "
1930	760 "	— "

In addition many smaller sewers, chiefly 6in. diameter have been renewed and re-laid where necessary.

An effort is being made to eliminate, as much as possible, the excessive amount of infiltration water, and repairs and alterations are being proceeded with to that end.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

No additions have been made during the years 1926-30 with the exception of the installation of a Lea Recorder to measure the amount of sewage treated at the works. The latest sample of effluent taken by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Rivers Board is classified "Good."

The Corporation have entered into an agreement with the Glossop Dale R.D.C. to treat the sewage from Gamesley but as yet the Gamesley sewer, though constructed, has not been connected to the Glossop system.

WATERWORKS.

On June 20th, 1929, the Corporation took over the supply and distribution system to the Hadfield Ward from a Private Company, so that they now control the whole of the Borough's water supply.

Several main extensions and renewals have been carried out during the 5 years 1926—30 and a further scheme is in course of preparation for the relaying of approximately 4,500 yards of main on the Hadfield system.

Treatment by sodium silicate is used to counteract excessive softness in the Glossop water and a scheme is being prepared for the filtration of the water for the Hadfield Supply.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Pail closets and privy middens have been practically eliminated (see table of conversions to water-carriage) and the remaining ashpits are slowly giving way to dustbins.

Controlled tipping, whereby all refuse is covered with earth daily, has lately been resorted to on all tips.

HIGHWAYS.

The years 1926—30 have shown a vast improvement in the matter of dust and mud elimination on the highways. Several streets have been reconstructed and most of the water-bound roads in the Borough are now tarmacadam. Many of those not yet done will be so treated during the coming summer.

Impervious surfaces have been provided for many foot-paths.

PUBLIC BATHS.

In April, 1928, a filtration plant was completed for the Woods' Public Baths. This plant now ensures that the whole of the water in the plunge bath is completely filtered and sterilized every four hours. Capacity of bath 72,000 gallons.

Five public slipper baths are being installed for the Hadfield Ward and should be completed shortly.

PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

Manor Park, acquired by the Corporation on the 29th April, 1927, has been further developed by the construction of 4 hard tennis courts, 2 bowling greens, 2 putting greens and a children's playground.

Bankswood, acquired at the same time, is now being equipped with putting green, 2 hard tennis courts and paddling pool.

Permanent public conveniences of modern design have been provided for Howard Park and a similar installation is being built at Bankswood.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

A Men's public convenience, of modern type, has recently been completed off the Public Market Arcade.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall for the year ending December, 1930, was 55.34 inches. October was the wettest month with 7.12 inches, but June had a total of 7.09 inches which included the storm of the 18th when 4.10 inches fell, 3.6 inches of which occurred in 4½ hours. The driest month was February with 0.99 inches.

I am indebted to Mr. George Faulds, the Borough Surveyor, for the above details.

GLOSSOP CORPORATION.

RAINFALL, 1930.

		Inches.			Inches.
January	...	6.08	July	...	6.92
February	...	0.99	August	...	5.25
March	...	3.39	September	...	3.89
April	...	3.37	October	...	7.12
May	...	2.04	November	...	5.41
June	...	7.09	December	...	3.79
			Year's Total	...	55.34

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Baths.—The number of houses in the Borough is approximately 5,558, and in January, 1930, there were the following number of them with Baths, in each Ward:—

St. James'	...	...	353
All Saints'	...	...	143
Hadfield	...	...	161
			657

There are Public Slipper Baths at Woods' Baths, but the Baths are rather far away from the main part of the Borough. At Hadfield 5 Slipper Baths are being installed in a cottage bought for the purpose. They will be under the care of the Caretaker of the Hadfield Free Library who lives there.

The large Public Baths at Woods' Baths is one of the finest public baths in the County; the water is continuously filtered and chlorinated by a plant supplied by Messrs. Royle, of Manchester; the capacity is 72,000 gallons.

SCHOOLS.

Action taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease in the Schools:—

The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion, 1927, is acted on; generally speaking the usual follows:—

Cases.—Children suffering from notified disease are excluded from school (and the usual notifications sent) until re-admitted by the M.O.H. At the termination of the disease if nursed at home, a form is signed by the private doctor stating that the house is ready for disinfection; after disinfection the child is called up for examination by the S.M.O. to see if he or she is fit to be re-admitted to school; a private doctor's certificate however is accepted by the M.O.H. except in case of Diphtheria where swabbing is carried out by the M.O.H., who re-admits when there are three negatives; both nose and throat swabs are taken.

Contacts.—These are excluded on the lines of the Memorandum. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria contacts are called up by the M.O.H. for examination and in the case of Diphtheria, swabbing before re-admission.

General.—Where a number of cases of infectious disease occur in a school a visit is made by the M.O.H. to ascertain the cause of the outbreak and take necessary measures, disinfection of the rooms, desks, books, pens, pencils, etc., is carried out and suspected infectious cases excluded. The swabbing of entire classes is done where necessary in case of Diphtheria outbreaks.

Glossop Method of Dealing with Diphtheria Outbreaks (in Schools).—Schick Testing and Immunisation are carried out, the general routine being after excluding contacts and suspected cases and carriers, to offer immunisation to all the other children, Schick Testing those over 10 years of age prior to giving the injection.

It has been found (three outbreaks have been dealt with in this way) that this method cuts short an outbreak; for it is possible that by raising the "herd" immunity that the virulence of the Diphtheria organism is diminished and as well each child who has been immunised has a higher resistance.

I venture therefore to put it forward as a solution of the question of how best to deal with a Diphtheria Outbreak among school children. The percentage of immune children found to produce this herd immunity was estimated as follows:—In the last outbreak among 895 school children in the schools affected 195 had either been previously immunised or immunised during the outbreak (the number immunised during the outbreak being 81 of these); *i.e.*, about 21% of the total had been actively immunised. But in addition to these there were others who had acquired immunity; the number of these can be estimated:—

† About half the children were over 10 years and half under 10 and for children under 10 years approximately 20% have an acquired or natural immunity; of children over 10 about 35% have such an immunity. *i.e.*, approximately 27.5% of the total children were already immune. These figures are based on the findings of Kinlock, Smith and Taylor, *Journal of Hygiene*, August, 1927. To find the total number of immune children in the 851 children in the area we have to take the number actually immunised and add to this the number who have acquired immunity; these figures from the data given above are 195 + 180 or 375. 375 children then out of the 851 have approximately immunity of one sort or another, *e.g.*, about 44%.

What we may call the Herd Immunity Percentage was found therefore to be approximately 44 in this outbreak. It would be interesting if other areas larger if possible would carry out similar procedure and see if this method of controlling Diphtheria in schools is effective and if so to see if the Herd Immunity Percentage is anywhere near the figure found in this area of 44.

In this last outbreak, which occurred in the latter part of 1930 and early 1931, there were 24 cases and one death in children attending these schools, the first case occurred in August and the last on the 11th January, 1931, 8 cases occurred in the 3rd week of December, immunisation was begun in October last and completed in February when 81 new immunisations were completed.

No. of Children Immunised in 1930	...	149
„ „ Schick Tested	... ..	14

In respect to the outbreak steps were taken to limit the outbreak to one area by having all the Sunday Schools closed, 'Xmas Parties postponed and children under school age excluded from the picture houses.

I give a table showing the deaths from Diphtheria in Glossop for 1901 to 1930 (inclusive):—

DIPHTHERIA DEATHS, 1901—1930.

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1901	3	1917	3
1902	17	1918	6
1903	6	1919	1
1904	2	1920	3
1905	0	1921	1
1906	4	1922	2
1907	0	1923	4

† 426 under and 425 over ten years of age.

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1908	3	1924	0
1909	1	1925	3
1910	2	1926	3
1911	2	Immunisation started in	
1912	1	autumn 1926	
1913	4	1927	0
1914	3	1928	1
1915	3	1929	0
1916	2	1930	1

The policy of immunisation was started in 1926, and it is to be noted since then the death rate has been lower.

School Premises.—The general sanitation of the schools as a whole is good; each has W.C's installed and the town supply is laid on.

There are several points I desire to direct attention to.

- (1) That great care should be taken when screens are used between classes to see that the screening has not prevented adequate through ventilation. In some schools this has occurred.
- (2) In some classes I have found the desks placed so closely together that the same effect is produced as if the classes were overcrowded.
- (3) A few school playgrounds have still unpaved or rubble surfaces.
- (4) The washing and drinking arrangements as a whole could be materially improved.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	35
(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)	3,230
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	220
(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	220
2. <i>Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.</i>	
*Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	540
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers.</i>	
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	45
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) by owners	45
(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—Proceeding under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which legal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) by owners	9
(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

† 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.

- (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

b. HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- (1) General Observations:—

The general types of houses at present in the Borough for the working classes are:—

Back to Back (approx.)	...	...	300
Houses with 1 bedroom	...	...	10
2 bedrooms	...	...	3308
3 bedrooms	...	...	2240

Generally speaking each working man's cottage has a living room and scullery downstairs and outside W.C., but there is no bath and the backyard is a common unpaved one. The houses are built in rows and the majority have been built for 50 years or more.

There are approximately 500 houses of a poor standard capable of improvement. The main defects of houses are:—general dilapidation, insufficient ventilation, absence of handrails, dampness, unpaved back yards and absence of a bath. Rents of these vary from 4/6 to 8/- including rates, but there is a tendency for prices to go above this as there is great competition to obtain houses owing to house shortage. There are 48 Council Houses let at 11/6 inclusive of rates and also subsidy houses which in most instances are being bought by the tenants through a Building Society.

- (2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.
- (a) Extent of shortage.—A census regarding this matter is to be taken locally, the present figures available show:—60 applications on the waiting list for Council Houses and 68 on the M.O.H's overcrowded list who desire houses.
- (b) Change of Population.
No important change has taken place in the population of the Borough recently.
- (c) Sites for New Houses.—There are sites available for building new houses in convenient situations.
- (3) Overcrowding.
- (a) There are approximately 80—100 overcrowded houses, but a census is to be taken almost at once to obtain accurate figures. The figures given above are based on investigation by the M.O.H. and his Staff; a house to house investigation was made in 1924 when approximately

136 overcrowded houses were found, 80 overcrowded houses are actually known, but as there *has been no entire house to house* investigation since 1924 it is possible that there are more houses overcrowded.

(b) Causes of Overcrowding:—

The main cause is a shortage of houses and also of what houses there are, a shortage of those with three or more bedrooms.

(c) Any Special Action to deal with overcrowding:—

So far no special action has been taken.

(4) Fitness of Houses.

(a) The main difficulty in having houses repaired is that some owners of property have not much capital and that time has to be given in such cases (in a reasonable way) to carry out all the repairs. In such cases the most urgent matters needing attention are dealt with first.

(b) Back to Back Houses:—

It is suggested that a programme of the gradual conversion of suitable back to back houses to "through" houses should be carried out and that this programme should work hand in hand with the provision of new houses for displaced persons. There are about 300 such houses.

Individual unfit houses:—

There are approximately 44 houses which should be dealt with under the 1930 Act.

(c) Practically all the houses in the Borough except a few isolated farms are supplied with an indoor supply obtained from the Glossop Waterworks (Swineshaw or Hadfield Ward Supply).

(d) I know of no houses without sanitary accommodation (either in common or private). It may be stated on the other hand that in nearly all the cottage property that there is common accommodation, that is two houses to one W.C.

All the conveniences are W.C's or W.W.C's and no W.C. or W.W.C. is allowed to serve more than two houses.

(5) Unhealthy Area.

There is only one area in the Borough, Back Mill Street, and Waterside in Hadfield, that needs to be cleared as an unhealthy area, but the houses there, about 80, are not now occupied.

There are (as mentioned above) about 44 individual houses that need dealing with under the 1930 Act and also one area 28—34, Victoria Street, which should be cleared as an improvement scheme.

- (6) Byelaws relating to houses let in lodgings and tents, vans, sheds, etc.:—

There are no Byelaws for the above, but there ought undoubtedly to be some for dealing specially with tents, vans and sheds.

- (7) General Observations:—

The Council decided that it is necessary to build 50 houses in the next five years, but in order to find out if more than this is required it has been decided to make a house to house inquiry. There is without question a need for houses for persons living in overcrowded conditions and for young married couples at a rent within their means, and I cannot see that this need can be supplied otherwise than by the Council building more houses.

Subsidy houses have been built but the rental required or the instalments to be paid for purchase of these houses are beyond the means of most of the above persons requiring houses.

MILK.

I give herewith details of the bacteriological examination of milk samples in 1930 and below this an analysis of the results for the past 8 years.

Table Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples, 1930.

No.	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B Coli present in			Animal Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.
			1/10	1/100	1/1000	
1.	Jan. 13,	8,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
2.	"	12,000	"	"	"	"
3.	"	3,000	"	"	"	"
4.	"	1,000	"	"	"	"
5.	Jan. 21,	7,000	"	"	"	"
6.	"	23,000		Positive		
7.	"	35,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	"
8.	"	120,000		Positive		
9.	Mar. 11,	4,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	"
10.	"	6,000	"	"	"	"
11.	"	58,000	"	"	"	"
12.	"	134,000	"	"	"	"
13.	Apr. 8,	39,650	"	"	"	"
14.	"	2,400	"	"	"	"
15.	"	2,150	"	"	"	"
16.	"	7,900	"	"	"	"

No.	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B Coli present in			Animal Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.
			1/10	1/100	1/1000	
17.	Apr. 29,	146,000	Positive			Guinea pig died
18.	"	6,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negative
19.	"	1,000	"	"	"	"
20.	"	20,000	"	"	"	"
25.	June 18,	12,000	"	"	"	"
26.	"	13,000	"	"	"	"
27.	"	4,000	"	"	"	"
28.	"	25,000	"	"	"	"
37.	July 28,	550,000	"	"	"	"
38.	"	36,000	"	"	"	"
39.	July 29,	32,000	"	"	"	"
40.	"	56,000	"	"	"	"
43.	Oct. 9,	10,000	"	"	"	Present
44.	"	7,000	"	"	"	Present
45.	Nov. 5,	23,000	"	"	"	Negative
46.	"	4,000	"	"	"	"
47.	"	12,000	Positive			
48.	"	28,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	"

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.
1923—1930.

Year.	No. of Samples.	T.B. Positive.	Up to Grade A Standard.	Percentage Tubercular.	Percentage of Grade A Quality.
1923	51	5	21	9.8	41
1924	42	6	20	14.3	47
1925	36	1	22	3.0	61
1926	48	5	32	10.4	66
1927	52	14	29	28.0	56
1928	52	7	37	14.0	71
1929	48		23		47
	54	7		12.9	
	(for T.B.)				
1930	34	2	27	6.0	79.4

TESTING FOR MILK FAT.

134 Samples were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Tester Apparatus and 7 by the Public Analyst, Mr. J. White, during 1930 for the percentage of Milk Fat; the average for all samples was 3.58%.

I give below table showing percentage of fat obtained in all samples tested from 1923 inclusive:—

Milk Samples Fat Percentage, 1923--1930.

1930	...	...	...	...	3.58
1929	...	...	...	...	3.6
1928	...	..	...	...	3.76
1927	...	...	...	...	3.62
1926	...	...	...	...	3.47
1925	..	...	...	...	3.78
1924	...	...	...	...	3.7
1923	...	...	...	...	3.6

The above figures give an average of 3.63% milk fats for the 8 years ending 1930, so that 3.6 can be looked upon as the normal amount of milk fat to expect in any local sample.

Park and Kenwood give the average percentage of fat on cows milk as 3.76, Cantley and Patterson in Diseases of Children (Garrod Batten, Thursfield and Patterson) give it as 3.5 to 4. Glossop milk therefore approaches the average in this respect, but it cannot be called rich in fats.

From these data we can have a good idea of the cleanliness presence of tubercle bacilli and fat percentage of our milk supply.

Our percentage of milk fat works out at 3.6; as to cleanliness 58 per cent is of Grade A Standard and as to tuberculosis, 12.7 per cent of samples were tubercular.

These results for "raw" are good as compared with other districts, but it cannot be assumed from this that our supply is "safe" and that children can drink raw milk in Glossop with safety.

No milk is really safe even Grade A tuberculin tested or perhaps also certified; milk to be bacteriologically "safe" must either be boiled, sterilised or pasteurised (by the "holder" process), and of these pasteurising is less likely to interfere with the taste, and general health giving properties of the milk. I mention this as it is often stated that pasteurising milk reduces its health giving qualities, but the researches of Corry Mann are conclusive on this point. He compared the heights and weights for a year of 41 boys fed on a basic diet + one pint of fresh cows milk pasteurised and homogenized with the heights and weights of other boys fed on the same basic diet without milk or with other added food, such as butter, casein, margarine, sugar and water-cress, and found that those taking the pasteurised milk gained most in weight and height, namely an average of 6.98lbs. per year weight and 2.63 inches in height.

If we would get "safe" raw milk I have no doubt it would give as good if not better results, but that is just what we can't get, for one out of every 8 or 9 samples of milk in Glossop contains the disease germs of bovine tuberculosis, and

if infants or young children are to drink such milk raw they must undoubtedly run a risk of contracting tuberculosis in bovine form which generally affects the glands, bones and joints or intestines that is tuberculosis of the non-pulmonary type. For the present wise parents will use only either milk that is boiled, pasteurised or sterilised or milk in a dried form if they desire not to run risks.

ICE CREAM.

I give below the results of Ice Cream analysis (as regards presence of bacteria) during the year.

Table Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream.

No.	Date.	...	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B Coli present in		
				1/10	1/100	1/1000.
21.	May 29	...	2,176,000		Present	
22.	"	...	24,000		Present	
23.	"	...	64,000		Nil	
24.	"	...	20,000		Nil	
29.	June 30	...	74,000		Nil	
30.	"	...	120,000		Nil	
31.	"	...	Millions, uncountable		Nil	
32.	"	...	12,000		Nil	
33.	July 13	...	Millions, uncountable		Present	
34.	"	...	1,600,000		Present	
35.	"	...	880,000		Nil	
36.	"	...	109,000		Slight in 48 hours	
41.	Aug. 28	...	2,000		Nil	
42.	"	...	1,000		Nil	

5 samples contained B Coli.

Twelve samples were examined in 1929 and 4 in 1928; in all 30 samples have been analysed in the last three years with the following results:—

11 contained over a million or an uncountable number of Bacteria per cc.; 14 had Bacillus Coli present in 1/100 cc, and 14 were of Grade A Quality.

During the past few years I have visited many of the premises where Ice Cream was made and sold, and I found that a lot of the Ice Cream was produced under the most unsatisfactory conditions:—

In some cases it was made in the same place that the family washing was carried out in, in others in the ordinary living room, one case I found it prepared adjacent to an open privy midden and in yet another in premises used for sausage making. On the other hand there were people who did take care and were able to produce clean Ice Cream, and in 7 instances counts of 20,000 or less bacteria per cc were found and no bacillus

coli. To produce clean Ice Cream therefore is possible, and I am of opinion that all premises where Ice Cream is made or sold should be either licensed or registered and power given to deal promptly with careless and unclean producers. Much clean Ice Cream especially that form containing milk and eggs is a nutritious food if taken in moderation and its cleanly production should be encouraged and the clean producer given some form of protection from the dirty and careless one.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Great improvements have been made during the past five years on two of the mills:—Turnlee Paper Mill and Waltons (now Tootal Broadhursts) Bleachworks. Other firms however have had to postpone improvements owing to trade depression.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories 62 (Including Factory Laundries)	329	2	Nil.
Workshops 64 (Including Workshop Laundries)	368	8	Nil.
Workplaces ... Bakeries 72 (Other than Outworkers' premises)	157	0	Nil.
Total 198	854	10	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	10	10	--	Nil.
Total	10	10	—	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.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

GENERAL.

In the section under Sanitary Circumstances, subsection schools, special details are given regarding the method of dealing with Infectious Diseases in Schools and in particular Diphtheria outbreaks.

The following points are also to be noted:—

Antitoxin is given on application to private doctors free of charge for treating Diphtheria and in cases of Pneumonia Immunogen is supplied; Scarlet Fever Antitoxin is also used for severe cases of Scarlet Fever

As noted in the school section, Toxoid Antitoxin is given to immunise school children against Diphtheria but it is also used for the same purpose for children under school age and for the Infectious Hospital Staff. Schick Testing is carried out where indicated. Number of Immunisations, 1930, 149.

So far immunising against Scarlet Fever has not been adopted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN GLOSSOP.

In addition to the diseases made notifiable by the Ministry the following diseases are notifiable locally:—Measles under five years, Whooping Cough under five years, and Epidemic Diarrhoea under two years and Chickenpox.

Cases of these notifiable diseases can be removed to the Fever Hospital when necessary.

Regarding Scarlet Fever, the policy is not to remove these cases to hospital unless there is some special reason for doing so and also when in hospital to discharge on the 28th day if there is nothing against doing so.

Bacteriological and Pathological Specimens:— These specimens are sent to the Derby County Laboratory.

Influenza.—When this disease is prevalent special precautions are issued to the public and there is undoubtedly a great need for the trained nursing or hospital treatment of this disease.

If some arrangements could be made at the County Infirmary for taking cases of this nature it would be very helpful, the accommodation to include that for both paying and non-paying patients. During an epidemic very often more than one person is ill at a time and proper home nursing is either extremely difficult or impossible.

Disinfestation of Verminous Persons.—There is no Steam Disinfectory in the Borough.

Disinfection.—This is carried out by liquid disinfectants both during the illness and afterwards as advised by the Ministry. Spraying and disinfection by Formalin Vapour is also carried out at the termination of the illness.

Rats.—The Sanitary Inspector acts as the Officer for the destruction of Rats; baits are laid in suitable places, mainly tips or business premises, a preparation of squill is generally used.

Mosquitos so far have not been observed to any great extent, but undoubtedly nuisances from midges could be greatly lessened by treating stagnant water with oil.

Cancer.—There were 36 deaths from Cancer in 1930 giving a death rate of 1.8, as compared with 1.4 for England and Wales; the large number of persons in Glossop past middle life, as per Census 1921, would no doubt account for this. Operations for this disease can now be carried out locally at Wood's Hospital, and the public are from time to time advised regarding Cancer. A special inquiry regarding Cancer was carried out a few years back by the Manchester Committee, and details from Glossop were given to the M.O.H. (Dr. Veitch Clark) relating to the survival of cases after operation, and money is subscribed locally to assist this Committee.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I submit table giving details of New Cases and Mortality. As will be seen the Mortality this year 0.5 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 0.1 for Other Forms is low. The corresponding figures for England and Wales for 1930 being 0.73 and 0.15.

TUBERCULOSIS: New Cases and Mortality, 1930.

Age.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
25	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
35	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
45	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
55	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	1
65 & over	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

No action was necessary in 1930 under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, or section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

There is a Tuberculosis Care Committee in Glossop; this Committee of which the M.O.H. is Secretary and the Tuberculosis Officer and Tuberculosis Nurse are members supplies milk to tubercular persons and assists in other ways such as provision of shelters, additional clothes and the advancing of fares to persons going to the Sanatorium. It may be said that any person in the Borough who is suffering from Tuberculosis and who requires additional nourishment can obtain such through this Committee. The Committee works in close association with the Tuberculosis Dispensary and cases are recommended by them for assistance.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The present accommodation at Gamesley for the isolation of persons suffering from Infectious Disease can hardly be said to be satisfactory; in the first place the Nursing Staff are living under uncomfortable conditions and as well there is not sufficient room space to house the number of nurses necessary to look after the hospital when full. In addition to this another ward is required for patients as one of the present ones is badly arranged and getting rather worse for wear; as it is made of corrugated iron this is hardly to be wondered at.

I do not suggest permanent stone or brick buildings but think buildings of the semi-permanent type would be quite satisfactory and a less expensive undertaking.

As I have drawn the attention of the Health and Isolation Hospital Committee to this matter for over 10 years I trust the improvement suggested will not be much longer delayed.

B.—Noteworthy Conditions Prejudicial to Health

- (1) Housing Conditions (see pages 43—45).
- (2) Water Supply for Hadfield.
- (3) Dry sweeping of Roads by hand.

C.—Health Propaganda.

The Journal "Better Health" is issued monthly and distributed to Mothers, Teachers and members of the Public generally. Precautions relating to Diphtheria and Influenza are also circulated through the local Press.

D.

A Special Report is contained in this issue, pages 39 and 40, giving details of the Control of Diphtheria in Schools.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year Ending 31st December, 1930.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am again privileged to bring before you my Annual Report regarding the Sanitary Inspector's section of your Public Health Department.

The year under review will be long remembered as the year of the Great Flood. Such an enormous amount of rain and flood waters which partly submerged many of the low lying portions of the Borough during the afternoon and evening of June 18th, had never before been witnessed by any living inhabitant. Most of the drains and sewers stood the terrific strain admirably but the bridge at Melandra which supported the main sewer to the Sewage Outfall Works was washed away carrying the Sewer pipes with it. After the Storm gangs of men from the Surveyor's Department were detailed to assist in clearing the houses, backyards, W.C's, etc., from the coatings of mud and debris. Disinfectants were freely used and as a result of such prompt and effective measures no outbreaks of an infectious nature occurred. Later in the year, during November and December, we had a very severe outbreak of Diphtheria, but I do not think this could be attributed to the Flood. At the time of writing (February, 1931) we seem to have completely mastered this outbreak. Immunisation, prompt removal, disinfection of clothing and premises and following up of Contacts has helped to attain the control of this dread disease. During the present year 4 ashpits have been demolished and 8 ashbins substituted in lieu thereof. I hope that the owners of the remaining ashpits will soon adopt the healthier and cleaner Ashbin system. Now we have a Water Carriage System I want us to have a complete Ashbin System also.

SCAVENGING (HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE AND REFUSE TIPS).

As mentioned in previous Reports the control and supervision of all Refuse Tips, the collection and disposal of House and Trade Refuse, etc., is dealt with by the Borough Surveyor and his efficient staff. Controlled Tipping has again been inaugurated and new sites secured. If carried out as in the years 1900 to 1913 (Hope Street, Silk Street and Pikes Lane Tips), I am satisfied the result will be a great success. This method entails extra expense as there must be a tip-leveller ready at each tip for every load of refuse brought there.

There are in the Borough approximately 55 Pail Closets (chiefly Whitfield area), 70 Ashpits, 3,478 Ashbins, and only 5 Privy Middens (these are in localities where there are no sewers). The pail contents are removed by a Carting Contractor in a Tumbler Cart and are used for manuring agricultural land. The extension of Simmondley Tip on the Westerly side, the opening of new tipping places at Dinting Lane and Primrose Lane and the adoption of Controlled Tipping are now being dealt with. Owing to the scarceness of suitable sites for "Tip Dumps" we have been forced to adopt this method (Controlled Tipping) of dealing with the household refuse. Either this or the costly provision and upkeep of a Destructor was inevitable.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	13,600
Statutory Notices served	...	...	54
Informal Notices served	...	...	527

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

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of Milk Vendors residing in the Borough is now 90. Of this number 42 are registered as Milkshops for the sale of Bottled Sterilized Milk and 1 as a Milkshop for the sale of Raw Milk. The number of Registered Dairies, Farms and Cowsheds has increased. Those registered now being 47 Farms, 47 Dairies and 86 Cowsheds. We still have a large number of Milk Vendors registered with this Department whose land and farms are generally far away outside our Borough Boundary. Many samples of milk are obtained from these farmers as it is only fair and just that I should exercise keen supervision over a milk supply from farms over which I have no personal control. I am still of the opinion that each District Council ought to supervise and be held responsible for the Quality, Cleanliness and Purity of the milk produced in its own area.

MILK SUPPLY.

As in previous years many samples of Milk (both raw and sterilized) have been purchased from Farmers and Milkshops. During the year under review 141 samples have been obtained. I have tested 134 of these on the Gerber Tester and the other 7 (which were purchased on a Sunday) were sent on to the Public Analyst at Derby. The average milk fats on all the samples was 3.58%. As these contained several samples of milk from one cow whose fat contents never exceeded 2.7% the figures are very good and are much higher than the so called "Standard" adopted by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The standard of cleanliness of the milk retailed in the Borough has (with one or two exceptions) been well maintained; in fact, I am of the opinion that at least (according to the figures of 1930) over 78% of the milk produced on Farms situate within the Borough Boundary

and sold here is equal to a "Grade A" standard milk. As I have stated for many years now "clean milk can be produced by the milkers using ordinary care and insisting upon having clean cowsheds, clean healthy cows and clean cans," such a milk in my opinion would be the "ideal raw milk." Palatial modern buildings are not an absolute necessity in the production of clean milk. Prompt removal of the milk from the Cowsheds to a cooler or refrigerator situate in a dairy is a very effective method of helping with the maintaining of a good clean milk supply. The number of samples of milk sent from here to the Laboratory at Derby for the purpose of bacteriological examination was 34 and of Ice Cream 14. The small number of milk samples obtained was due to the fact that the Sanitary Inspector was engaged dealing with a serious outbreak of Diphtheria during the latter months of the year. I am very glad to find that the percentage of Tubercle Bacilli found in the milks sent to the Bacteriologist was only 6%. This is the lowest figure recorded here for over five years. I do hope that the next year's report will not show any advance. The affected animals have been dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. If all Councils controlled their milk supplies in the manner in which we deal with them here I am confident that a reduction in the number of animals giving T.B. Milk would be attained. It seems that some Authorities do not take even one sample per annum. Referring to the bacteriological sampling of Ice Cream the results obtained were very unsatisfactory, but as the M.O.H. in his report will probably deal with the subject I refrain from making any comments with this exception and that is:—I am of the opinion that all places where Ice Cream is made ought to be controlled by and registered with the Health Department of the Local Authority before they can be used for such a purpose.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

As the Inspector for this Borough I have obtained 204 samples. This number consisted of the following varieties of Food and Drugs, *i.e.*, Butter 1, Tea 9, Milk 141, Drugs and Patent Medicines 5, Raw Apples 5, Dried Milks and Milk Powders 6, Potted Meats and Brawn 5, Sweets 21, Jams 6, Sausages 5. Regarding the Milk Samples, 7 of these were sent on to the County Analyst at Derby. The remaining 134 were tested in our Laboratory on the Gerber Tester. During the "scare" about arsenical products being found in sweets in the Midlands samples were taken here, but I am glad to say no traces of arsenic were found in the 21 samples analysed. I am very pleased to be able to report that Mr. J. White, the Public Analyst, certifies all the various samples of Food and Drugs to be Pure and Genuine and to be free from Preservatives. In one sample of Apples, Arsenious Oxide was found, but the percentage was very small it being only 1/200 part of a grain. I think the Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop are on the whole being supplied with good pure food. Regarding the Milk Samples these

have been obtained from all localities in the Borough and at various times. As stated before the average milk fats on all samples was approximately 3.58%; considering that the milks from about sixty different farms were dealt with in the number of samples mentioned I am of opinion that the average is a good one. Eight samples of drinking water, mostly from Hadfield supply or shallow wells, have been submitted to the Analyst for examination.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACTS.

As Officer under the above Acts, I am glad to say that the Borough as a whole is not seriously troubled with these pests. Simmondley Lane Tip is still somewhat infested. Owing to the Flood of June 18th taking away with it the Bridge at Melandra and making it impossible for vehicles to get to our Sewage Works, offal had to be buried on the Tips, so naturally this encouraged the rat population. Now the Bridge has been reconstructed, and also seeing we have adopted controlled tipping, I am confident that we shall soon regain mastery over the vermin. Poison Baits are put down regularly on all known infested places or premises, *i.e.*, Mills, Slaughter-houses, Tips, Dwelling Houses, etc.

MEAT AND FOODS INSPECTION.

During the year ending December 31st, 1930, the following Meat and other Foods have been condemned as being unsound, diseased or unfit for human consumption:—

For Tuberculosis:	2 Bovine Carcasses, 8 Forequarters, 44 Sets Lungs, 1 Swine Carcase, 12 Swine Heads, 9 Swine Plucks.
For Hydated Cysts. and Parasitic Cysts.:	81 Livers, 14 Lungs.
For Septicemia:	2 Swine Carcasses.
For Inflammation and Bronchitis:	16 Pigs Plucks.
For Decomposition:	12lbs. Filleted Cod, 3 cwts. Imported Pigs Feet.

The quality of meat sold in this Borough still remains of a high class nature. Considering the number of food animals slaughtered yearly the percentage condemned is very low indeed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of registered or Licensed Slaughterhouses still remains at the same figure, *viz.*, 20. Of this number 3 only are licensed and 17 registered. As a general rule all slaughterhouses are kept clean. During the year nine hundred and seventy-three visits have been made. There have been a few cases of neglect respecting re-limewashing. This renewal of

limewashing must now be carried out at least four times per annum, *i.e.*, March, June, September and December. The Offal is removed by the Corporation employees to the Sewage Outfall Works.

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

We have now 72 premises registered as Bakehouses or Bakeries. This is a very large increase over what were registered thirty years ago, there being only 35 then. The Sanitary conditions are generally good. Eight cases of neglect to renew limewashing were dealt with. These defects were immediately remedied upon the occupiers being notified by the Sanitary Inspector.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are now only 5 premises in the Borough which are registered as Offensive Trades. These are all Tripe Dressing Establishments. During the last few years several places have become disused. 128 visits of inspection have been made and four notices for renewing of limewashing have been served on the occupiers. The premises are as a rule kept in a clean condition (considering the nature of the work carried on therein).

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Registered Factories is 62 and that of Workshops 64, and as already mentioned we have also 72 Bakeries either Factories or Workshops as the case may be. The total number of inspections made to all these places throughout the year was 854. No serious defects were found and all were clean with the exception of one or two which required re-limewashing.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Owing to the Cotton Crisis nothing has been done with the schemes which several Mill Owners had on hand as to the provision of Smoke Preventing Apparatus, etc. Perhaps if trade improves they may have some of these important matters dealt with.

SEWERS, DRAINS, BUILDINGS, Etc.

Once again, through the kindness of the Borough Surveyor, I can give the details respecting the works as carried out or supervised by the Surveyor's Department:—
New Buildings Erected.

35 Houses and Bungalows.

1 House converted into 2 cottages.

1 Outbuilding converted into cottage.

Temporary Buildings.

- 12 Garages.
- 27 Other Buildings.

Alterations and Additions.

- 17 Outhouses or alterations to property.
- 2 Garages.
- 1 Piggery.
- 12 Additional W.C's.
- 1 Shop and Bakehouse.

Stone Sewers replaced by Earthenware Pipes.

Bernard Street	...	...	...	212 yards.
Edward Street	...	...	...	67 "
Henry Street	...	...	...	101 "
Howard Street	...	...	...	250 "
Chapel Street	...	...	...	130 "
			Total	...
				760 Yards.

DISINFECTION.

The total number of rooms disinfected was 296. The methods adopted are the same as those used last year, viz., Formaldehyde Sprayer, Formic Acid Gas, and for insect infested rooms "Insecticidal" spraying liquid. Many beds, mattresses, etc., have been destroyed by burning (after fatal cases of an infectious nature such as Cancer, Tuberculosis and other diseases).

In conclusion, I must again thank most heartily the Chairman (Councillor R. Sellers) and members of the Health Committee and all my fellow Officials for their willing help which has been so readily given during a somewhat strenuous year.

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.

APPENDIX.

6th MAY, 1931.

Prices in Glossop of Foodstuffs and Necessities of Life.

COAL :—

Nuts	from 1/6 to 1/10 per cwt.
Cobbles	1/6 ..
Best House Lump Coal	1/10 to 2/3 ..

LIGHT AND HEAT.—

Electric Light : 8d. unit, lighting ; 5d. power.
Gas : 10·44d. per therm.

MEAT :—

Beef	from 8d. to 1/6 per lb.
English Mutton (Lamb).	10d. to 2/- ..
Mutton	from 6d. to 1/8 ..
Pork	from 1/2 to 1/5 ..

FISH :—

Hake	1/2 per lb.
Cod	6d. and 8d. ..
Plaice	1/- ..
Halibut	1/4 ..

PROVISIONS :—

Butter	1/2 to 1/6 per lb.
Margarine	6d. to 10d. ..
Milk... ..	6d. quart
Eggs, new laid	10 for 1/-
Ham	1/4 to 1/6 per lb.
Bacon	10d. to 1/- ..
Bread per 2lb. Loaf ...	2½d. to 3½d.
Cheshire Cheese	1/2 to 1/4 per lb.
English Tomatoes	2/4 to 2/6 per lb.
New Potatoes	3d. per lb.
Old	5lbs. for 6d.
Apples	6d. and 7d. per lb.
Spring Cabbage	2½d. per lb.
Cauliflowers	4d. to 6d.
Carrots	1d. per lb.
Turnips	1d. per lb.



