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GLOSSOP
Urban Sanitary Authority.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

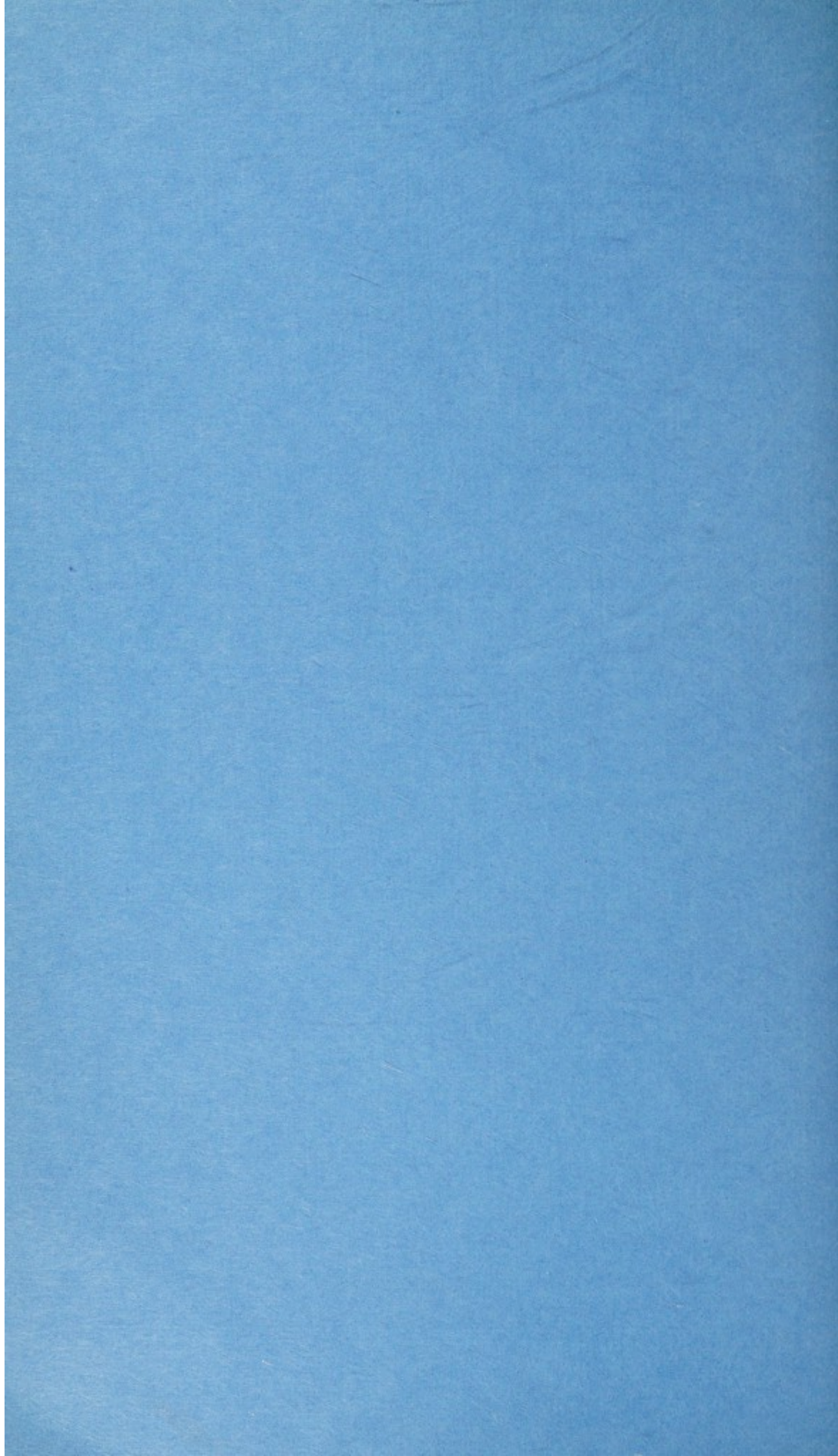
(E. H. Marcus Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.)

WITH THAT OF

The Sanitary Inspector

(H. Dane, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE YEAR 1937.





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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health of Glossop,

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Glossop.

May, 1938.

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

Gentlemen,

I hereby submit to you ^{my} ~~by~~ EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT on the health of the Borough of Glossop—that for the year 1937.

Last year trade was on the up-grade, but I regret to say now (May, 1938) that trade and unemployment, in this area at any rate, is anything but good, the Unemployment figures for Glossop (main part of the town) and Hadfield (comprising one-third of the town) are for April 48% and 32.3% respectively—about one-half of the working population in one part and one-third in the other have no work.

Only those who are in close touch with our townspeople know what this really means. Hopes had been raised that better times were coming after years of heart-breaking penury, accompanied by all the makeshifts that honest hard-working people try to improvise to make living tolerable, or to maintain the decencies of life, attempts often the more difficult as in many instances any reserves they might have had, had become exhausted.

Conditions have been made worse also by the increased cost of living, especially in food—milk, after being 7d. per quart since last summer and reduced for only a few weeks to 6d., now it is announced, is to be 7d. owing to the drought; the latter has also increased the cost of vegetables and other articles of diet specially necessary to maintain good health.

Bad trade in Glossop has, unfortunately, another complication—a large increased expenditure owing to interest on loans for unemployment works previously paid by the Government, ^{which} now have become a charge on the Corporation; this has meant increased rates and stringent economies in all departments, from which our Maternity and Child Welfare Department has not been exempt and, as a consequence, we have less to spend on free milk for necessitous, expectant mothers and young children.

Up to the present we have given one pint of milk per day to children under $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and one-third of a pint to older children and, I had been hoping, we could have increased this latter amount.

It is on the child-life of our country that the future of our country rests; if they fail us, all is lost. To see they start life healthy and hearty and without crippling defects or disease must be, therefore, one, if not the very first, of our main duties as a health authority. Up to the present we have not been able to bring the children of our unemployed and low wage earners to the same level of nutrition as the others, even though we have given and are giving these children in school two-thirds to one pint of milk and nutritious sandwiches of whole-meal bread containing meat, cheese or egg—they have had too big a handicap to start with; at five years these children are shorter and lighter than their better-off companions.

At eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen years I have weighed, taken the heights, and tested the strength and endurance of the boys in this group, and, though our feeding has brought them to equality in strength (per lb of body weight) and endurance to the better-off group, they are at each age stunted both in weight and height. I do not think anything except intensive super-feeding would ever bring them to the level of their fellows. It is the years of infancy that matter most, the first to the fifth years are the most formative ones in our lives and what is marred or made then will remain to the end. The concern I have then at the restriction in giving necessitous children free milk will be understood.

I am of opinion it would have been better if the Government had given cheap milk through the Welfare Centres to the toddlers before giving it to the older children at school, though I recognise the immense boon the latter has been and is. But now, with milk at sevenpence a quart, I can only see the crippling defects or the stigmata of disease in store for large numbers of our up-growing population, unless some scheme is instituted to allow milk being given at reduced rates to these young under-fives.

There is another aspect of this question if we do not yield to the more humane side of it, which I have tried to give

above: The birth-rate is dropping steadily over the country. Last year it was 15.77 per 1,000, in Glossop it was under 10 per thousand; at these rates we are heading for racial extinction.

I will give an extract from a paper written by Dr. G. F. McCleary (formerly a medical officer of the Ministry of Health) and called "The Menace of British De-population."

"Pondering on the rapid decline of British fertility all over the world one seems to feel the presence of an element of Greek tragedy—the presence of a mysterious force moving ceaselessly, relentlessly, to an unknown but tragic destiny."

The British Commonwealth, with vast open spaces yet to be filled, not only cannot, with the present birth-rate, fill these spaces but appears to be going to have them almost empty of persons of the British race in the not-far-off future.

To maintain population each married couple must have four children, but nowadays two, one, or none appear to be the commoner numbers in a family in England. And why? Economic stress? Fears of the future? These are not new conditions, nor have they deterred our more virile forebears from having children, indeed now it is those who are most distressed who have the larger families and not their better-off neighbours.

The fact seems to be that many people in modern times put the conveniences, pleasures and luxuries of life before their duties or responsibilities. We forget that it is a law of existence that what we take from Nature we must return to Nature—or perish.

If we exhaust the soil by never giving back what we take from it, it will go out of cultivation and become sterile, except to rank weeds; if we take money continuously from the till and never keep sufficient by us for renewals, our business will fail; nay more, if we do not actually try to expand our business and make it efficient, others more enterprising will oust us from what we have. For "To him who hath shall be given and from him who hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath."

So, selfishly, if we do not return to life its due, our lives will individually and as a nation, peter out. And we shall be no happier in the process, for the small family is not the happy family. Indeed there is no more potent cause of unhappiness than family restriction and no more unhappy children or parents, generally speaking, (of course there are exceptions) than the children and parents of the single child family.

And the national implications and dangers of all this? Our rulers must be aware of them for they have instituted an

Inquiry; but an Inquiry may take a considerable time and while we delay, other countries are acting, and some with considerable success.

In Germany, loans are given to young married couples on advantageous terms and are cancelled altogether when a fourth child is born; bonuses, also, are given to men with families, and married men are given preference in seeking employment. By these means the Birth-rate has been increased from 16 per thousand to 19 per thousand in three years. Bonuses or the equivalent are also given in France and Italy.

In Russia there is no low Birth-rate problem, though even there, without the need to try and bolster it up, expectant and nursing mothers and young children are, perhaps, helped more than in any country in Europe.

I have put forward my plea concisely, and trust that more consideration will be given to our child-life.

None of us, I am sure, would like to see our population composed of an enormous number of aged people, even though they did not all become so offensively old as Swift's *strulbugs*. Certain it is that few of us would find much happiness if our homes and open spaces had but rarely the echoes of children's laughter. We might even miss their impish mischievousness—the innocent pranks played upon us.

Let us forget our anxieties then, which may be merely hypothetical, shadowy and imponderable improbabilities, and adopt a more generous philosophy of life—one more in keeping with the best tenets of religion and biology.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. M. MILLIGAN, M.D. D.P.H.,
(Fellow Society of M.O.H. and the
Royal Institute of Public Health),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Section A.—General Details.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Fever Hospital, Medical Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare Services and Police Surgeon: E. H. M. MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon to Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and Education Committee: ROLAND BARNES, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Occulist to the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Eye Clinic: PETER MALLOCH, L.R.C.P. and S.

Surgeon to Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic of Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee: MARCUS MAMOURIAN, F.R.C.S.

Obstetric Surgeon to Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, for Maternity Clinic, etc.: ROBERT NEWTON, M.D.

Dentist for the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic: Mrs. M. MANWOOD, L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspector, Food and Drugs Inspector and Housing Inspector: Mr. H. DANE, Cert. R. San. Inst.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss Roscoe, S.R.N. & C.M.B. & Cert. R. San. Inst. (resigned, November, 1937).

Miss Bennett, S.R.N. & C.M.B. & Cert. R. San. Inst.

Miss W. Corney, „ „ „

Clerks: Miss E. H. Moore, Miss N. Anderton (resigned on marriage) and Miss J. Fairclough.

STATISTICS.

Area: Land, 3,324 acres; Water, 17 acres.

Population (Gamesley included): 18,500.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; in 1937 5,945 at end of the year.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931), 5,466.

Rateable Value, £90,299, 1st April, 1938.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £339 17s. 7d., 1st April, 1938.

					M.		F.	Total.
Live Births:	Legitimate	...	...	...	86	...	93	179
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	...	3	3
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	88	...	96	184
Deaths	...	...	...	...	147	...	145	292

Death Rate (R.G.) 15.77. Comparability Factor .98.

Infantile Mortality Rate 48.8

Birth Rate 9.9

Stillbirths 11

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

From Sepsis 0

From other causes 3

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:

Legitimate 9

Illegitimate 0

Total 9

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

S.D. 55. Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

England & Wales, London, 125 Great Towns,
and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures, based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	GLOSSOP.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
Births :—					
Live	14·9	14·9	15·3	13·3	9·9
Still	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·54	0·59
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12·4	12·5	11·9	12·3	15·77
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·00
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·05
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·00
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·00
Influenza	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·38	0·59
Violence	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·51	0·54
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	—	0·00
Scarlet Fever	2·33	2·56	2·42	2·09	1·40
Diphtheria	1·49	1·81	1·38	1·93	0·32
Enteric Fever... ..	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·00
Erysipelas	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·44	0·21
Pneumonia	1·36	1·58	1·20	1·18	0·08
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	58	62	55	60	48·8
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5·8	7·9	3·2	12·0	0·0
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·97	Not available	Not available	Not available	{ 0·00 16·00 16·00
Others	2·26				
Total	3·23				
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·94	Not available	Not available	Not available	0·00 † 15·00 15·00
Others	2·17				
Total	3·11				
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	13·93	17·59	11·52	4·15	0·0
Puerperal Pyrexia				14·34	0·0

* One death transferable outside Great Britain. Rate actually therefore 10·8

† Actually 10·2

Statistics for 1937 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.
1919—Glossop	15.37	13.92	0.14	0.10	0.78	2.44	93.4
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.38	12.66	0.42	0.15	0.68	2.47	97.5
1920—Glossop	20.01	13.24	0.28	0.14	0.81	2.25	64.75
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	26.60	11.96	0.79	0.15	0.62	2.37	84.0
1921—Glossop	17.8	13.7	0.33	0.14	0.76	3.1	77.7
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	24.41	11.26	0.55	0.32	0.66	2.11	77.53
1922—Glossop	15.6	12.9	0.38	0.14	0.47	2.4	58.2
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	21.78	11.05	0.40	0.13	0.64	1.77	76.2
1923—Glossop	16.09	13.22	0.29	0.09	0.62	2.13	75.3
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire	20.8	10.8	0.45	0.14	0.58	1.67	76.4
1924—Glossop	14.9	15.2	0.58	0.19	0.48	3.3	81.9
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	19.9	11.23	0.34	0.13	0.62	2.0	74.2
1925—Glossop	14.13	13.3	0.39	0.05	0.89	2.28	45.7
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.0	11.6	0.46	0.11	0.68	2.02	75.9
1926—Glossop	13.3	14.2	0.36	0.10	0.71	2.51	69.2
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	18.3	10.6	0.38	0.09	0.58	1.54	72.6
1927—Glossop	13.3	13.07	0.36	0.05	0.25	1.6	61.3
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.47	11.36	0.27	0.09	0.54	1.82	69.8
1928—Glossop	13.13	13.08	0.1	0.05	0.2	1.22	77.5
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.14	10.58	0.37	0.10	0.55	1.24	64.2
1929—Glossop	11.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	70.1
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.5	11.5	0.31	0.08	0.55	1.82	67.0
1930—Glossop	12.4	12.4	0.3	0.20	0.50	1.4	77.5
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.65	10.42	0.32	0.09	0.50	1.17	65.3
1931—Glossop	11.6	15.0	0.30	0.00	0.48	0.89	47.3
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.28	11.46	0.23	0.09	0.48	1.43	67.8
1932—Glossop	10.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.76	61.6
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.09	11.26	0.23	0.07	0.44	1.22	60.9
1933—Glossop	10.6	14.4	0.05	0.00	0.42	1.4	69.0
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.8	11.32	0.22	0.07	0.48	1.31	65.4
1934—Glossop	11.1	14.4	0.31	0.00	0.47	1.04	52.1
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.63	10.58	0.15	0.02	0.43	1.08	54.96
1935—Glossop	11.2	13.4	0.10	0.05	0.26	1.20	41.8
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.7	11.21	0.20	0.06	0.45	1.15	59.67
1936—Glossop	11.07	14.67	0.26	0.05	0.58	1.48	33.4
Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.19	11.50	0.22	0.05	0.46	1.20	59.23
1937—Glossop	9.9	15.77	0.05	0.00	0.54	0.97	48.8

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1937.
(*Civilians Only*).

	M.	F.
All Causes	147	145
Typhoid Fever, etc.	0	0
Measles	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Influenza	3	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	2
Other Tuberculosis	0	0
Syphilis	0	0
General Paralysis of Insane, etc.	0	0
Cancer	26	25
Diabetes	1	3
Cerebro Hæmorrhage	9	14
Heart Disease	36	32
Aneurysm	0	0
Other Circulatory Diseases	12	15
Bronchitis	5	2
Pneumonia	7	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	0	1
Peptic Ulcer	3	0
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	0	0
Appendicitis	3	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0
Other Liver Diseases	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3	2
Nephritis	0	4
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	0	3
Congenital Causes	5	4
Senility	5	8
Suicide	1	2
Other Violence	3	4
Other Defined Causes	8	9
Ill-defined Causes	0	3

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1937 was ~~302~~ 302, and the death rate per thousand 15·77; the chief causes of death are those tabled below:—

Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage) ...	119	6.43
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis) ...	28	1.51
Cancer	51	2.75
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	0.21
Zymotic Diseases	1	0.05

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

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The Table below gives the number of deaths (including Phthisis) from Respiratory Diseases since 1919:—

1919	...	...	...	...	65
1920	...	...	...	...	64
1921	...	...	...	...	65
1922	...	...	...	...	52
1923	...	...	...	...	57
1924	...	...	...	...	68
1925	...	...	...	...	63
1926	...	...	...	...	63
1927	...	...	...	...	37
1928	...	...	...	...	28
1929	...	...	...	...	71
1930	...	...	...	...	39
1931	...	...	...	...	27
1932	...	...	...	...	22
1933	...	...	...	...	36
1934	...	...	...	...	29
1935	...	...	...	...	23
1936	...	...	...	...	39
1937	...	...	...	...	28

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 & 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

				Glossop. per thousand.	England & Wales. per thousand.	
Year ending	1930	...	...	1.9	...	2.04
"	1931	...	...	1.37	...	2.34
"	1932	...	...	1.11	...	2.04
"	1933	...	...	1.89	...	2.08
"	1934	...	...	1.51	...	1.86
"	1935	...	...	1.46	...	1.76
"	1936	...	...	2.06	...	1.71
"	1937	...	...	1.51	...	

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
1926-1931	...	...	...	.76	.....	—	.48
1931-1935	...	...	...	.67	.....	.45	.41

				England and Wales.	Urban Districts.		Glossop.
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	0.5
1931	...	...	...	0.74	.....	0.48	0.55
1932	...	...	...	0.68	.....	0.44	0.35
1933	...	...	...	0.69	.....	0.47	0.42
1934	...	...	...	0.63	.....	0.43	0.47
1935	...	...	...	0.60	.....	0.45	0.26
1936	...	...	...	0.58	.....	0.46	0.58
1937	...	...	...		.....	0.42	0.54

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 & Wales.
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	...	3.4
1931	...	...	...	...	5.9	...	3.7
1932	...	...	...	...	4.3	...	4.2
1933	...	...	...	...	5.3	...	3.9
1934	...	...	...	...	5.7	...	3.9
1935	...	...	...	...	5.46	...	4.14
1936	...	...	...	...	5.51	...	4.45
1937	...	...	...	...	6.43	...	

CANCER.

					Glossop.		England & Wales.
1933	...	...	...	...	1.78	...	1.59
1934	...	...	...	...	2.52	...	1.63
1935	...	...	...	...	2.20	...	1.65
1936	...	...	...	...	1.64	...	1.69
1937	...	...	...	...	2.75		

In 1931 the Death-Rate was 2.02; in 1932, 2.2; 1.78 in 1933; 2.52 in 1934; in 1935, 2.20; 1936, 1.64; and for 1937, 2.75.

The Cancer-rate for 1937 was exceedingly high, as was also that for Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels. This, no doubt, is due to the increasing number of old persons in the town. The Respiratory rate was low.

Causes of Death of Children under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Smallpox
Chickenpox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria & Croup
Erysipelas
Phthisis
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	...	1
Pneumonia(all forms)...
Diarrhœa
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
Premature Birth ...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus
Icterus Neonatorum
Influenza
Hæmorrhagic Disease
Pyloric Stenosis
Asphyxia Livida
Infantile Eczema
Totals ...	5	1	0	0	6	0	2	1	0	9

I give table shewing neo-natal deaths since 1929:—

NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1929—1937.

1929.	Live Births ...	228	
	Infant Deaths ...	17	(of which 8 under 4 weeks).
1930.	Live Births ...	245	
	Infant Deaths ...	19	(of which 9 under 4 weeks).
1931.	Live Births ...	230	
	Infant Deaths ...	10	(of which 4 under 4 weeks).
1932.	Live Births ...	211	
	Infant Deaths ...	15	(of which 13 under 4 weeks).
1933.	Live Births ...	203	
	Infant Deaths ...	14	(of which 7 under 4 weeks).
1934.	Live Births ...	211	
	Infant Deaths ...	11	(of which 5 under 4 weeks).
1935.	Live Births ...	215	
	Infant Deaths ...	9	(of which 4 under 4 weeks).
1936.	Live Births ...	209	
	Infant Deaths ...	7	(of which 3 under 4 weeks).
1937.	Live Births ...	184	
	Infant Deaths ...	9	(of which 6 under 4 weeks).
	Total Infant Deaths in the 9 years: 111 (of which 59 were under 4 weeks).		

The Infant Mortality rate for 1937 is 48.8. A low rate.

Section B.—General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

See front of Report.

(2)(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

No change since 1934.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, 1937.

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

	Glossop Borough.		
	Positive.	Negative.	
Enterica:—			
Typhoid, Paratyphoid A & B	0	...	4
Gaertner, Dysentery, etc. ...	0	...	6
Diphtheria	4	...	113
Phthisis	1	...	27

		Glossop Borough.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Milk for Methylene Blue			
Reduction Test, Routine			
Samples	3	...	9
Milk for Bacterial Count ...	—	...	15
Milk for Bacillus Coli	2	...	17
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli,			
Innoculation Tests:—			
Milk and Dairies Act	2	...	19
Routine Samples	2	...	6
Miscellaneous	1	...	7

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two Ambulances (motor) under the control of the Chief Constable, for general service and one (horse-drawn) for Fever cases under control of the Health Committee. The Health Committee are getting a new general service Ambulance.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

There are two Queen's Nurses, both live out in their own District.

WORK OF QUEEN'S NURSES DURING 1937.

In the Glossop main area 3,601 visits were paid to 94 cases, and in the Hadfield area 3,993 visits to 118 cases.

The cases nursed included: Pneumonia, 17 cases; Tuberculosis, 3; Rheumatism, 10; Cancer, 12; Influenza, 11; Bronchitis, 5; Diabetes, 3; Post Operative, 30; Other Surgical, 3; Hæmoplegia, 22; Senility, 18; Accident Cases, 3; Carbuncle, 1; Gangrene, 2; Varicose Veins, 2; Leg Ulcer, 2; Heart Cases, 15. In addition there were other cases of a miscellaneous nature and excellent work is being done. Since the nurses have lived out (during the past three years) more acute cases are having attention.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

No change since last year.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic: Children attended last year (under school age), 39 with 431 attendances.

(e) HOSPITALS AVAILABLE.

No change since 1931.

Work in Wood's Hospital during 1937 :—

No. of Patients admitted	...	...	...	405
Accidents admitted	...	...	...	29
Casualties treated in O.P.D....	...	...	...	52
Operations—				
General	...	...	...	260
Gynæcological	...	...	...	52
Orthopædic	...	...	...	12
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	61
				385
Out Patients :—				
General	...	...	...	275
Gynæcological	...	...	...	65
Orthopædic	...	...	...	60
X-Ray Films taken	...	...	...	182

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

See last year's Report.

(3) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

See last year's Report.

(ii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Partington Maternity Hospital and County Infirmary.

(iii) HEALTH VISITORS.

There are two; duties combined with School Nursing.

(iv) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The work is carried out by the Health Visitors under the supervision of the M.O.H.

(v) ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There is a Clinic at the Municipal Buildings; cases requiring operation can be admitted to Wood's Hospital, Glossop, the Ancoats Hospital or the Manchester Royal or Salford Royal Infirmaries. Number of children treated under school age, 55; with 139 attendances.

U.V. RAY TREATMENT.

(vi) There is a Clinic at the Municipal Buildings where children under school age are treated (see above).

MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES MAINTAINED
OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNCIL DURING
THE YEAR 1937.

1. Name and Address of Institution :
Partington Maternity Home, Glossop.
2. Number of Maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive
of isolation and labour beds) 11
3. Number of Maternity cases admitted during the year 114
4. Average duration of stay (days) 14
5. Number of cases delivered by :—
 - (a) Midwives 95
 - (b) Doctors 19
 - Transferred to St. Mary's, Manchester ... 5
 - „ „ Wood's Hospital 2
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was
sought by a midwife in emergency 18
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 breast-fed while in the
Institution 10
10. (a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia
Neonatorum: Watery Eyes 0
- (b) Result of treatment in each case: Cured.
11. (a) Number of Maternal Deaths 1
(An outside case, patient ill on admission).
- (b) Cause of death in each case: Hæmorrhage and
Albuminaria.
12. (a) Number of infant deaths :—
 - (i) Stillborn 2
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth 3
(An additional death on 13th day).
- (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-
mortem examination (if obtainable):—
 - (1) Congenital Heart Disease.
 - (2) Ante P. Hæmorrhage of Mother.
 - (3) Atelectasis.
 - (4) Lack of Development.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL REPORT, 1937.

Attendances made by Children for treatment	...	...	...	9
Attendances made by Expectant or Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	265
No. of Individual Mothers treated	...	...	...	53
No. of Individual Children treated	...	...	...	7
Permanent Extractions	...	...	...	151
Temporary Extractions	...	...	...	12
Permanent Fillings	...	...	...	2
Temporary Fillings	...	...	...	2
Permanent Dressings	...	...	...	195
Temporary Dressings	...	...	...	5
Scalings	...	...	...	1
Local Anæsthetics	...	...	...	67
General Anæsthetics	...	...	...	2
Full Upper and Lower Dentures fitted	...	...	...	14
Lower Dentures fitted	...	...	...	0
Partial Upper and Lower Dentures fitted	...	...	...	2
Full Upper Dentures fitted	...	...	...	2
Repairs	...	...	...	2
Partial Upper Dentures fitted	...	...	...	2

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

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

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
First visits paid to notified cases (including stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Mothers died of Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5536
Visits under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2233
Visits over one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3485
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5718

Visits to Expectant Mothers:—

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Centre.	Hadfield.
New Members	94	63
Total Attendance of Infants	2164	1068
Average Attendance	42	42
New Babies seen by Doctor	88	63
Total Examinations by Doctor	768	335
Number of Attendances under one year	1174	625
Number of Attendances over one year	990	443

Grand Total Attendances for both Centres, 3232.

Table Showing Causes of Death of Infants under 1 Year
for the 18 Years Ending 1937.

Influenza	4
Whooping Cough	11
Meningitis	2
Convulsions	22
Bronchitis	18
Pneumonia	41
Diarrhœa	3
Enteritis	18
Gastritis	5
Congenital Malformations	28
Premature Birth	49
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	42
Syphilis	7
Atelectasis	4
Diphtheria	1
Measles	4
Tuberculosis (other than Lungs)	5
Injury at Birth	8
Overlaying	1
Epilepsy	1
Umbilical Hæmorrhage	2
Other Diseases	20
Total number of Deaths	296
Number of Births for the 18 years ...	4780
Infantile Mortality Rate for the 18 years ending 1937	61

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Three mothers died during childbirth in 1937, one due to Retained Placenta and Post Partum Hæmorrhage; another to Heart Failure and Eclampsia and the third to Toxic Myocarditis and Post Partum Hæmorrhage.

A scheme has been approved to link up the general practitioners more closely with the Ante-Natal work and is being put into operation forthwith. Our Maternity Scheme will then be very similar to that at Colne and Rochdale.

MATERNITY CLINIC.

Total Number of Attendances by Expectant Mothers at the Clinic at the Municipal Buildings	500
Total Number of Expectant Mothers who attended Clinic above	95
Total Number of Expectant Mothers who attended at Maternity Hospital	85
Total Attendances at the Maternity Hospital	425

An investigation is being carried out regarding the Vitamin B 1 content in the blood, as insufficiency of this vitamin is likely to be injurious to health.

Section C.—Sanitary Circumstances of Glossop.

(1) WATER AND DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

(a) WATER.

Analysis of Water Samples:—

- 14 Samples taken for full Chemical Analysis.
- 21 Samples of Water taken for Action on Lead.
- 18 Samples of Water taken for Bacteriological Examination.

(b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No important change.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No important change.

Glossop Brook should occasionally be cleaned out and more steps taken to prevent rubbish and litter being tipped into it. (Bye-laws are in preparation to prevent this).

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

Sanitary Inspections	8,456			
Statutory Notices Served	1			
Informal Notices Served	1,137			
	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	200	—	—	200
Drains Obstructed				
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>				
Defective Privies, Pail Closets, Ash Bins and Ashpits	320	—	—	320
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	2	—	—	2
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s	—	—	—	—
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	80	—	—	80
Provision of Additional Water Closets	2	—	—	2
Provision of Portable Ash- bins	310	—	—	310
Dirty Closets	12	—	—	12
<i>Other Defects—</i>				
Paving of Courts and Yards... Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts	140	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts	—	210
Sinks				
Insufficient Ventilation				
Windows				
Dampness				
Water in Cellars	2	—	—	2
Water Supply	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul Condition of Houses	25	—	—	25
Offensive Accumulations	24	—	—	24
Animals Improperly Kept	—	—	—	—
Pigsties	—	—	—	3
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—	6
Urinals	—	—	—	2
Nuisances not specified above	20	1	—	21
	1137	1		1219

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies (48), Cowsheds (70), Milk- sellers (103) & Milkshops (55) in Boro'	505	...	30	...
Bakehouses	67	95	5	5
Slaughterhouses...	19	530	15	15
Offensive Trades	5	116	2	2
Common Lodging-houses	2	1	Chief Constable is Inspector	
	196	1247	52	52

INFECTED ROOMS DISINFECTED.

Number (approx.), 600. Method: S.O², Formaldehyde Spray and Formaldehyde Gas, Bombay Liquid, etc.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

Water, Chemically, 39. Milk tested on Gerber Tester by the Sanitary Inspector, 60.

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, approximately, 57; W.C.'s, 3,835; W.W.C.'s, 477; and Privies, 4, including factories and workshops. Ash Bins, 3,932; Ashpits, 36 (most covered).

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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

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

BURNING OF REFUSE.

There is no Destructor in the Borough.

SCHOOLS.

Action taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease in the Schools. See page 28, Report for 1933.

GLOSSOP CORPORATION.

RAINFALL, 1937.

Inches.				Inches.			
January	...	...	4.87	July	...	...	3.28
February	...	...	5.14	August	...	...	1.20
March	...	...	3.15	September	...	...	1.09
April	...	...	3.48	October	...	...	2.25
May	...	...	2.72	November	...	...	1.92
June	...	...	2.18	December	...	...	3.33

Year's Total ... 34.61 inches.

Total days with 0.01 inches or more ... 182

Total days with 0.04 inches or more ... 147

HEAVIEST RAINFALL IN 24 HOURS.

Inches.				Inches.			
January 5th	...	...	1.14	July 15th	...	...	0.99
February 25th	...	...	0.51	August 30th	...	...	0.38
March 14th	...	...	0.77	September 12th	...	...	0.26
April 17th	...	...	0.64	October 23rd	...	...	0.69
May, 20th	...	...	0.56	November 23rd	...	...	0.42
June 13th	...	...	0.73	December 2nd	...	...	0.67

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

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

Rainfall for Thirty^{eight}~~seven~~ years, 1900—1937.

Inches.				Inches.			
1900	...	...	38.34	1915	...	...	44.22
1901	...	...	33.83	1916	...	...	47.22
1902	...	...	29.56	1917	...	...	42.08
1903	...	...	44.16	1918	...	...	49.28
1904	...	...	31.93	1919	...	...	45.99
1905	...	...	35.53	1920	...	...	45.30
1906	...	...	43.86	1921	...	...	34.40
1907	...	...	42.54	1922	...	...	42.34
1908	...	...	37.83	1923	...	...	51.46
1909	...	...	43.43	1924	...	...	40.86
1910	...	...	44.33	1925	...	...	41.99
1911	...	...	36.12	1926	...	...	43.98
1912	...	...	48.20	1927	...	...	46.13
1913	...	...	34.45	1928	...	...	48.32
1914	...	...	43.93	1929	...	...	41.89

	Inches.		Inches.
1930	55.34	1934	39.43
1931	54.35	1935	43.50
1932	41.50	1936	44.06
1933	33.74	1937	34.61
Note:—Lowest Rainfall, 1902 29.56 inches.			
Highest Rainfall, 1930 55.34 inches.			
Average Rainfall for the ³⁸ years ending 1937 = 43.34 ^{42.34} .			

WATER SUPPLY.

EXTENSIONS OF MAINS.

No extensions during 1937.

Extract from

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE QUALITY AND SUFFICIENCY OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

May 18th, 1938.

In submitting this report I am in this difficulty, that the Town Council have already adopted a scheme for increasing the water supply. In the drawing up of this scheme I was not consulted by the department concerned, though I had, in my Annual Report for 1935, devoted a considerable space to consideration of the sufficiency and quality of the supply.

In that report I pointed out the very high rate of consumption per head of water for domestic purposes namely 40 gallons per head, 36.7 in the Swineshaw area and 46.6 in the Hadfield area for a population of 12,228 in the former and 6,731 in the latter. The daily consumption in the Swineshaw area was 502,332 gallons and 327,000 in the Hadfield area. Approximately 98.5% of houses in both areas are on the fresh water carriage system.

It was pointed out that 30 gallons per head per day (per Major Austin Martin, President of the Society of Civil Engineers) was a reasonable amount for domestic purposes if every house had a bath and everyone took a daily bath, a condition of affairs which does not exist in Glossop, as in 5,888 houses (in 1935) not more than 1,000 had baths! What I could not understand in 1935, nor what I cannot understand still, is the gap between the actual domestic consumption and a reasonable consumption.

In my 1935 Report I gave details of 36 other supplies and the average consumption in 33 of these in which the domestic consumption was given separately was 21.3 gallons per head, almost 19 gallons per head less than Glossop! An enormous discrepancy for which, as Medical Officer of Health, I can see no valid reason, taking into account the habits of the people of our town.

Blackburn, Bury and Barnsley use, for domestic purposes per head, 19.3, 19.5 and 15.5 gallons respectively, and Leigh with 99.5 per cent of W.C., had only a consumption rate of 13.8. The full details are on pages 28 to 32 of the report mentioned.

Since 1936 there has been a decline in Glossop's population (18,959 in April, 1936, date when report was written) which is now estimated at, in March, 18,340.

The total (domestic and industrial) consumption of water per day in all Glossop for 1937 was approximately 792,000 gallons: Swineshaw area 512,000 gallons, Hadfield area 280,000 gallons. Water, however, was restricted in use in Glossop during 1937 owing to the drought.

Our present consumption is (for the first three months 1938):—

	January.	February.	March.
Swineshaw	14,970,000 ...	14,134,000 ...	16,268,000
Hadfield	6,747,000 ...	6,097,000 ...	6,944,000

In gallons per day, 504,133 were used from Swineshaw and 219,866 from Hadfield.

The amount reckoned for industrial purposes in 1935 was 3.3 gallons per head for Swineshaw area and 1.4 for Hadfield. In the year ending September 30th, 1937, 52,822 per day from Swineshaw and 8,867 per day from Hadfield.

In the Hadfield area the average amount of water used per day during the first six months (before the drought which occurred in the summer) was 300,000 gallons per day; as we have seen during the past three months of 1938 the average amount of water used per day in the Hadfield area was 219,866 gallons per day, i.e. actually 80,000 gallons per day less now than during the first six months of 1937, an enormous decrease.

Now the amount of water used for industrial purposes was in 1935, for the Swineshaw area, 3.3 gallons per head, and in the Hadfield area, 1.6 gallons per head. During the year ending 30th September, 1937, the amount used for industrial purposes was, in the Swineshaw area, 19,280,110 gallons or 52,822 gallons per day, and in the Hadfield area, 3,236,800 gallons or 8,867 gallons per day.

We have in the Hadfield area a decline, however, of 80,000 gallons per day since approximately the beginning of 1937, so it is quite evident that the huge decline is not due to disuse of water for industrial purposes, some of it may be due to a slight decline in population, but that decline in the time could not be more than about 160 persons and would only account for about 7,400 gallons a day.

There is then actually a big drop in the gross amount of water used in Hadfield, and a big drop in the amount used per head which is now approximately 32.6 gallons per head for all purposes (the Hadfield area's estimated population being now 6,756, and Swineshaw supply area being 11,584) as compared with 46.6 gallons per head in April, 1936! How can this drop be accounted for? It is difficult to say; it cannot, as we have seen, be accounted for by non use of water for industrial purposes, nor by the small drop in population, as the average consumption in Hadfield during the first six months of 1937 was 300,000 gallons per day, or approximately 43.7 gallons per head per day.

The only reason I can think of is either bursts or leakages have been found and stopped and there has been a more careful use of the water. But careful use should apply to the Swineshaw area as well as Hadfield and there has been no reduction in the Swineshaw area, therefore, the most likely cause is discovery and prevention of leakages in the supply and some, I know, have been found, one of which accounted for a loss of about 8,000 gallons per day.

Might it not be very profitable then to try and see if further close scrutiny of leakages in the Swineshaw area might not find some. I mean taking sections and testing by means of a Deacon's Meter, or other suitable means, for the consumption in the Swineshaw area, despite a small fall in population of about 400 odd since 1936, is actually about 2,000 gallons a day more, or at the rate of about 43.5 gallons per head per day as compared with 36.7 per head per day in 1936.

I have mentioned Glossop's fall in population, the population for 1937 being estimated by the Registrar General to be 18,500 a decrease of 1,500 from the Census of 1931, this decline is not to be wondered at with a birth-rate of 9.9 and a death-rate of over 15, a high rate, due to the very large number of old people in Glossop.

A further decline is only to be expected; on account of this decline, therefore, and on account of the high consumption rate per head in the Swineshaw area, which may be reducable like the Hadfield rate, I think it is only ordinary prudence to take these facts into serious consideration before embarking on a huge outlay for an additional supply that possibly may not be absolutely necessary.

Quality of Hadfield Supply.

The water itself in the raw state is very soft and contains peaty matter, but by filtering and treatment by alumino ferric, lime and chalk, the plumbo solvent quality of the water actually in the pipes in the houses is such that little or no lead is dissolved.

Details of the analysis which were carried out monthly for over a year have been submitted to the Ministry of Health and the Surveyor.

We do, however, receive complaints from time to time about suspended matter in the water supplied to houses and I *give, herewith, recent complaints. I submit also copies of bacteriological analysis of the water carried out last year and this year and it will be seen that they have not, on the whole been satisfactory.

The latest samples taken, while giving a low coli count, have a high general count. The water then, in my opinion, would require to be chlorinated, more care will have to be taken to prevent suspended matters getting into the water and efforts made to try and make the filters more effective in preventing bacterial pollution reaching the consumers.

Regarding the analysis, some samples were found with high bacterial and coli counts, in one instance the bacillus coli being found even in .1-c.c. The Hadfield water is also lead soluble and though this trouble has now been largely overcome, yet it needs considerable care to keep the water right.

This water comes from the moors, it is very soft and contains considerable quantities of peaty matter. The goyt or channel which brings it is throughout practically the whole of its length of several miles, uncovered (a few yards are covered with flags near Devil's Elbow) and liable to pollution both by human beings and animals. It is also in an area much frequented by ramblers or hikers and is in some places adjacent to the main road between Glossop and Sheffield. It would be very difficult therefore to ensure the freedom of this water from organic or bacteriological pollution.

* Not given in this extract of the Report.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF SWINESHAW SUPPLY, 1937-38.

Date.		Count after 48 hours.	Count on Agar after 72 hours.	Coli present in
17 6 37	Hawkshead tap water (Swineshaw supply)	2 aft. 24 hrs.	35	... 3c.c.
7 7 37	From Gauge Blackshaw stream (Swineshaw supply)	55 (11 in 24hrs.)	60	... 5c.c.
7 7 37	Swineshaw Reservoir	0	43	Not in 100c.c.
20 7 37	Stream, Blackshaw Clough Outlet (Swineshaw supply)	37	250	Coli in 10 c.c. Not in 50c.c. Prob. No. in 100c.c. = 50
20 7 37	Stream, Blackshaw Clough Entrance to Culvert (Swine- shaw supply)	41	625	Coli in 10c.c. Not in 50c.c. Coli fm. Count high. Prob. No. in 100c.c. = 50
3 8 37	Stream near Plantation, Blackshaw Clough (Swine- shaw supply)	9	90	Found in 1c.c. Not in 0.1c.c. (atypical). Prob. coli in 100c.c. = 250 (atypical).
16 8 37	200 yds. up small stream (Low Stream), $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above 2nd Quarry at Blackshaw Clough (Swineshaw supply) .	14	190	In 10c.c. Not in 1c.c. Prob. Coli in 100c.c. = 45
16 8 37	Picknaze Stream, Blackshaw Clough, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Quarry (Swineshaw supply)	14	90	F'nd in 100c.c. Not in 50c.c.
31 8 37	Near Valve Tower, Swine- shaw Reservoir)... ..	20	850	F'nd in 10c.c. Not in 1c.c. Prob. Coli per 100c.c. = 50
11 1 38	Tap water, Hawkshead (Swineshaw supply)... ..	2	78	... 150
28 3 38	Tap water, 25 Lord Street (Swineshaw reservoir supply)	—	16	Not in 100
21 4 38	Tap, Windy Ridge (Swine- shaw supply)	8	208	Not in 100

Organisms Typical Coli unless otherwise indicated.

HADFIELD SUPPLY.

Date.		Count after 48 hours.	Count on Agar after 72 hours.	Coli present in.
21 6 37	Tap water from Hadfield supply (Filtered)	3	... 186	... 3
12 7 37	Tor Side Goyt (supply stream Hadfield supply) ...	1	... 200	... 6
12 7 37	Ogden Clough, Hadfield supply	4	... 320 (4 in 24 hours)	... 6
19 7 37	Raw water, Filter House, Hadfield	2	... 185	... 100
31 8 37	Padfield Reservoir near Inlet (left side down) Hadfield supply	260	... 3400	1c.c. = 1/10c.c.
9 9 37	Hadfield Filter House after filtration	5	... 152	1800 in 100c.c. not in 100c.c.
9 9 37	Padfield Reservoir (left side down) Hadfield supply	14	... 86	50 not in 10 c.c.
11 1 38	Padfield Goyt, Hadfield supply	19	... 86	Not in 150c.c.
11 1 38	Tap water, Hadfield supply (Filtered)	5	... 132	... 50
24 2 38	Tap water, Hadfield supply (Filtered)	2	... 18	None in 100c.c.
21 4 38	Tap water, Hadfield supply (Filtered)	1	... 384	None in 100c.c.
27 4 38	Tap water, Hadfield supply (Filtered)	1	... 460	None in 100c.c. (atypical).
12 5 38	Filtered water from Filter House, Hadfield	8	... *1300	Present in 100c.c. not in 10c.c.

*High Count for filtered water.

Typical Coli unless otherwise indicated.

The water is filtered by air scoured pressure filters and treated with alumino ferric, lime and chalk.

Regarding lead solubility the improvement in the quality is largely due to care in dosing exercised by the Engineer, Mr. G. Faulds, and the discovery by him of an improved way of adding the chalk.

Section D.—Housing Accommodation.

HOUSING PROGRESS, 1937.

New Temporary Buildings	22
Other Buildings and additions to existing buildings	1
The total number of inhabited houses is now ...	5924
Number of new houses erected during the year :	
(a) Total	23
(b) Included in (a) Total above, as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	0

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 3527 |
| (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 3527 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 17 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 68 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (requiring closing order) | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 108 |

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:

Defective waste pipes, leaky roofs, defective windows, accumulations, defective ash-bins, obstructed W.C.'s, traps, drains, sewers, etc., leaky or defective troughs, gutters and down spouts.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers for above	600
---	-----

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners . | 0 |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | 1 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners . | 0 |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Slum Clearance Orders:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 102 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished or in process of demolition in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 97 |

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 0 |

E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (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 |

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

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

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

The demolition of Clearance Areas is almost completed and the situation at present is:—

Waterside Area: 75 houses demolished; area completed.
 Woolley Bridge Area: 12 houses demolished; area completed.
 Jackson's Court Area: 2 houses demolished; area completed.
 Linney's Court Area: 3 houses demolished; area completed.
 Gladstone Street Area: 6 houses demolished.
 Bowden's Yard Area: 2 partially demolished.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

The Council, as a preliminary measure, have decided to build 20 houses to abate overcrowding found, contracts, as I write, are being asked for. The houses will be built on the Simmondley Lane site, adjacent to the other Corporation houses there.

Section E.—Food.

MILK.

I give herewith details of the bacteriological examinations of milk samples in 1937:—

Results of Milk Analysed at Derby.

No.	Date.			
	1937.			
1.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	
2.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	
3.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	
4.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	
5.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	
6.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	
7.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	
8.	Feb. 18	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.	

**Table Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination
of Milk Samples, 1937.**

			No. of Bacteria per c.c.	
9.	April	7	23,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
10.	April	7	150,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
11.	April	7	2,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
12.	April	7	35,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
13.	April	22	2,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
14.	April	22	3,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
15.	April	22	1,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
16.	April	22	2,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
17.	June	17	2,000	Positive.
18.	June	17	Sour on arrival.	Could not test.
19.	Sept.	29	4,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
20.	Sept.	29	2,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
21.	Sept.	29	9,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
22.	Sept.	29	6,000	No Tubercle Bacilli.
23.	Oct.	21	Methylene Blue Test.	
			B. Coli present in 1/100 ml.	No Tubercle Bacilli.
24.	Oct.	21	Methylene Blue Test.	
			Satisfactory.	Positive.
25.	Oct.	21	Methylene Blue Test.	
			Satisfactory.	No Tubercle Bacilli.
26.	Oct.	21	Methylene Blue Test.	
			B. Coli present in 1/100 ml.	No Tubercle Bacilli.

TESTING FOR MILK FAT.

60 Samples were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Tester apparatus for the percentage of Milk Fat; the average for all samples was 3.55 per cent.—a good average.

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

Milk Samples Fat Percentage, 1923—1937: 2.5							
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.15
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.66
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.77
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.58
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.81
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.78
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.58
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.76
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.62
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.47
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.73
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6

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

Two cases of tubercle bacilli were found in 26 samples in 1937.

WORK DONE DURING 1937.

COWSHEDS :

Total number of Cowsheds in District	...	...	...	...	70
Total number of Farms in the District	...	...	...	...	43
New Cowsheds built	...	...	...	...	0
Sheds not now used for milk beasts	...	...	...	...	5
New shed floors laid	...	...	...	...	3
Shed floors repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Feeding troughs repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	0
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	3
Lofts removed	...	...	...	...	0
Loft floors improved	...	...	...	...	0
Drain inlets removed outside	...	...	...	...	0
Drainage provided	...	...	...	...	2
Walls rendered in cement	...	...	...	...	3
Standings paved	...	...	...	...	0
Sheds remodelled internally	...	...	...	...	2
Approach paving repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Sheds cleaned up	...	...	...	...	11
Manure dumps moved	...	...	...	...	0
Manure dumps improved	...	...	...	...	0
Number of sheds at which work is completed	...	...	...	...	2
Number of sheds at which work is in progress	...	...	...	...	0

FARMS :

New Dairies built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dairies improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cowkeeping given up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

MILK AND OTHER FOODS:—

I hereby give details of analysis and examinations carried out in 1937:—

OFFICIAL SAMPLES :

Milk	10
------	--------	----

INFORMAL SAMPLES:

Tea	11
Butter	4
Sweets	6
Rice	1
Ground Almonds	7

Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cheshire Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
									—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
									—

No prosecutions during 1937 but in three instances the vendors were warned regarding fat deficiency in milk.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(All voluntarily surrendered).

For Tuberculosis :	5 Bovine Carcases & Organs.
	12 Swine Plucks.
	6 Bovine Forequarters.
	20 Bovine Lungs.
	14 Swine Heads.
For Hydatid & Parasitic Cysts :	10 Bovine Livers.
	5 Sheep Livers.
	9 Bovine Lungs.
	1 Swine Lung.
For Inflammation :	7 Swine Lungs.
For Suffocation :	1 Lamb Carcase.
Other Foods :—	
Decomposition :	54 lbs. Jellied Veal.

NUTRITION.

A dietary survey was carried out during the year by an investigator, Miss Jackson, M.Sc., nominated by the Ministry of Health, who inquired minutely into the diets, etc., of about 35 families, nearly all of whom have allotments, gardens, or poultry runs. (?)

The Medical Officer of Health examined the children in the respective homes and supplied details re health and nutrition.

An investigation regarding the Vitamin B1 blood content of expectant mothers is proceeding.

An investigation of total lengths, stem lengths and weights of children of pre-school age is being carried out, figures being supplied to the Ministry of Health for this purpose.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, 1937.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories 50 (Including Factory Laundries)	254	5	Nil.
Workshops 58 (Including Workshop Laundries)	494	0	Nil.
Bakeries 67			
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	0	0	Nil.
Total ... 175	748	5	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 :—*				
Want of Cleanliness ...	11	11	--	Nil.
Sanitary Accommodation Defect.	2	2	—	Nil.
Total	13	13	—	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.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There was no case during the year.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

GENERAL.

No change in procedure since 1931.

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.

A.P.T. is given to immunise children against Diphtheria and is also used for the Infectious Hospital staff. Schick Testing is carried out where indicated. Two injections are given.

So far, immunising against Scarlet Fever has not been adopted.

105 children (including school children) were immunised during 1937 against Diphtheria.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN GLOSSOP.

No change since 1931.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary in 1936 under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

There is no change in the organisation since last year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
15 ...	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
25 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 ...	2	2	—	—	4	1	—	—
55 ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	4	5	4	8	2	0	0

* Specify the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths, and a note as to the efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in the area: No deaths were unnotified.

Is there evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in a particular occupation in the area? No.

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.

Health Films were shown to all children between 11 and 14 years during Health Week at the two picture houses.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1937.

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am again submitting my Annual Report, which is the Fifteenth I have been privileged to present to you in my capacity as Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The year under review, i.e., 1937, marked the full completion of the Overcrowding Housing Survey and the Survey regarding the Permitted Numbers. All this work has now been completed and the records duly entered up on the Housing Cards.

After a careful perusal of the facts and figures obtained, I am of the opinion that, so far as regards numerical overcrowding, we shall not have more than seventy cases in the Borough; but when the known cases of non-separation of sexes or "sex overcrowding" are taken into account, then I would say total figures will in all probability be approximately one hundred cases.

Many temporary Overcrowding Licences have been granted to occupiers of overcrowded houses. When the twenty new houses (three and four bedroomed type) are completed on the Simmondley Lane New Site, I hope that the number of cases of overcrowding will be substantially reduced. The main factor regarding this will be the question of the rents of these new houses. If the gross rent of the Three Bedroomed type house will not exceed 12s. and of the Four Bedroomed type 15s. per week, inclusive of rates, I think that many of the overcrowded families would be glad to have one of these houses. On the other hand, if the gross rents are more than these figures, I am afraid the overcrowded families, the majority of whom are in poor circumstances, will be unable to accept any of these tenancies and the overcrowding, unfortunately, will remain unabated. I find that the new houses are not suitable for families of over nine persons.

I am now very pleased to state that, so far as my knowledge extends, there are no cesspit closets nor privy middens in the Gamesley area. Fresh Water Closets and Ash Bins have been substituted for the former. This is certainly a great improvement.

Throughout the borough many houses have had new windows provided, hand-rails fixed down the staircases, roofs repaired and defective pointing and plastering renewed. In no case have I had to resort to a magistrates' order. I fully appreciate the way in which the majority of the owners have complied with my requests for necessary repairs and alterations.

The severe snow storms of February, 1937, caused the breakage of hundreds of gutters and rainwater pipes; in fact, at the time of writing this report (March, 1938) the renewal of these is only just about completed.

SCAVENGING—HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

We have now in the borough approximately the following number of bins, conveniences, etc.: 4 Privy Middens, 57 Pail Closets, 36 Ashpits, 3,932 Ashbins, 477 Waste Water Closets, 3,835 Fresh Water Closets.

The supervision of the work of removing refuse is under the control of the Borough Surveyor.

The few remaining ashpits (which are chiefly situated in the outlying parts of the borough) are emptied when necessary. The contents of the ashbins are cleared weekly, and the Butchers' offal and Fishmongers' garbage is removed when necessary. Pails and the privy middens are emptied by various carting contractors as occasion demands. As previously mentioned in other Reports, we have no Destructor nor Steam Disinfector. The household refuse is dealt with at the Controlled Tips, chiefly in the disused lake in Manor Park and at New Shaw Lane Tip. The offal is conveyed to the Sewage Works and there disposed of. After treatment a large amount is carted away from the Sewage Works by farmers for agricultural purposes.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made	11,201
Statutory Notices issued	1
Informal Notices (written or verbal)	1,137

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

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The total number of Purveyors of Milk residing within the Borough boundary is 103. In this figure there are 55 Milk Shops, 43 Farms, and 5 Dairies, which latter are not attached to farms but are used as milk distributing dairies only. Pasteurised Milk is supplied to the children who attend the Schools in the Borough; in necessitous cases it is supplied free of charge. The registered Milk Shops supply Sterilized or Raw Milk in cartons or bottles.

The corrected figures relating to Dairies, Farms, etc., are as follows: In the Borough—43 Farms, 48 Dairies, 70 Cowsheds. Some of the farms are now disused. The number of retailers whose farms and cowsheds are outside the Borough of Glossop total 39. The producers of the Pasteurised Milk are the United Co-operative Dairies Ltd., Failsworth, Manchester.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year ending December 31st, 1937, the number of Milk Samples analysed for us by Mr. Harri Heap, City Analyst, Manchester, totalled 11. These consisted of 10 Raw Milks and 1 Pasteurised.

Three samples of Raw Milk were certified to be deficient in Milk Fats. After investigation it was found that the unequal time of milking period (Saturday night to Sunday morning) was responsible for the small amount of fat in the three samples. The producers were interviewed and warned that if they were at any future time found retailing milk which was deficient in milk fats, proceedings might be instituted by the Town Council. It is a practice at some farms to milk early on Saturday evenings and late on Sunday mornings. This method would be quite all right if these milks were mixed together in bulk and sold on the Sunday mornings, but in the cases in question the Saturday night's milk was sold separately, thus impoverishing the quality of the Sunday milk. Equal milking periods as a general rule give more uniform quality of Milk Fats.

The average milk fats in the eleven samples was 3.15 per cent. Sixty samples of Raw, Pasteurised, and Sterilized Milk have been tested on our Gerber Tester. The average milk fats in these samples was 3.55 per cent.—a fairly good average. Regarding these milks, I must point out that in the average given there were six milks from individual cows which gave the low figures of 2.8 per cent, 2.7 per cent., 2.3 per cent., 2.2 per cent., 2.7 per cent, 2.7 per cent of Milk Fats, so if these figures were excluded the average would be over 3.6 per cent.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

As a general rule our Milk Supply is of good quality and the cleanliness above reproach—naturally we have one or two exceptions. The number of milk samples obtained and forwarded to the Bacteriological Laboratory at Derby for examination was 26. Of these samples two were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. On investigations being made at the farms the animals which were giving the infected milk were found and destroyed.

The milk containing the highest "count" was a Raw Milk; the figure was 150,000 per c.c. The two lowest "counts" were 2,000 and 1,000. These milks were No. 17 Raw Milk and No. 15 Pasteurised Milk. As pointed out in previous reports,

it is cleanliness and care in all details which are so essential for producing and maintaining a clean milk. New buildings and modern interior fittings are secondary matters. It is, of course, easier to produce clean milk where the cowshed is provided with ample natural light, clean water, ample ventilation and modern fittings, than in one which is not so well provided.

TUBERCLE BACILLI.

As already mentioned, two samples of raw milk were found to be affected with Tubercle Bacilli. This gives us an average of 7.7 per cent on the samples sent away for Bacteriological purposes. Last year (1936) the average was 7.1 per cent. of the samples examined. All cases of Tubercle infected milk are reported immediately to the County Authorities at Derby. Their veterinary staffs then deal with the herds.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK. CREAM, ICE CREAM, WATER, ETC.

Twenty-six samples of milk—raw, sterilized and pasteurised—have been obtained and forwarded to the laboratory at Derby for bacteriological examination. Also eighteen samples of drinking water have been dealt with by that department (see Report of M.O.H.). Two samples of milk were affected with Tubercle Bacilli. The infected animals were destroyed.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION ACT) 1928.

During the year under review, sixty-one samples of various Foods have been obtained for purposes of analysis. These samples consisted of Tea, 11; Dried Milk, 6; Raw Milk, 10; Pasteurised Milk, 1; Cheap Sweets, 6; Cheshire Cheese, 6; Rice, 1; Ground Almonds, 7; Chocolates, 6; Butter, 4; Margarine, 3. Regarding the Milk samples, three of these were deficient in Milk Fats. These were samples numbered 19, 26 and 28. Prosecutions were not instituted in these cases for it was found when making investigations that the deficiency in fat was caused by the lengthy period between Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings milking. The length of time between Saturday evening milking and Sunday morning's was approximately 16½ hours. The farmers were warned that further samples would be taken and that if these were deficient in fats proceedings would probably be instituted. They all agreed to make the milking periods more equal. In the three cases the customers on Saturday evening were being supplied with a milk rich in fats, but on the Sunday morning the milk was very deficient in fat. All the other various samples were certified to be genuine. The average fats in all the milk samples was 3.15 per cent. This low figure is accounted for by the inclusion of the three samples already mentioned.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

All complaints respecting infestation by mice or rats are immediately dealt with. The various Tips, Markets, Sewage Works are regularly baited with one or other of the proprietary poison baits or in some instances the burrows are "gassed" with the "Horo" gassing machine. This latter method is very effective in destroying the young broods in the nests. In some cases the poisons are distributed free when applied for. We are not (so far as my knowledge is concerned) very seriously troubled with large infestations of these pests. I must again ask the public to notify immediately to the Health Department any case of Rat or Mice infestation. All reports will be dealt with promptly.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following Carcases, Organs, Meat and Foodstuffs were condemned as being diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human food.

These were all voluntarily surrendered to the Meat Inspector, so there were no prosecutions:—

For Tuberculosis:	5 Bovine Carcases & Organs.
	12 Swine Plucks.
	6 Bovine Forequarters.
	20 Bovine Lungs.
	14 Swine Heads.
For Hydatid & Parasitic Cysts:	10 Bovine Livers.
	9 Bovine Lungs.
	5 Sheep Livers.
	1 Pig Lung.
For Inflammation:	7 Pig Lungs.
For Suffocation:	1 Lamb Carcase.
Other Foods:—	
Decomposition:	54 lbs. Jellied Veal.

When the number of animals slaughtered in the Borough is compared with the small amount of diseased meat or carcases surrendered to the Meat Inspector the quality of the meat sold here is certainly good.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (Registered or Licensed).

The number of Slaughter-houses in actual use in this Borough now total 15. Several of the butchers obtain their dead meat from Ashton, Dukinfield and Manchester. I must again pay a tribute to the promptness with which our Butchers notify to me all cases of signs of disease or abnormalities they may find in the animals they are slaughtering. As mentioned before in previous reports it is impossible to completely supervise all the slaughtering which takes place in the slaughter-houses as they are scattered about in all parts of the Borough.

It would be easier for the Inspector if the number of the slaughter-houses could be reduced. The total number of inspections made was 530. In 15 cases neglect to re-limewash or to have the offal removed were found. After notification to the occupiers these defects were remedied.

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakeries and Bakehouses registered now totals 67. During the last twelve months numerous inspections have been made. As a general rule these places are kept in a cleanly condition. In a few instances I found the renewing of the limewashing had been neglected. On pointing this out to the occupier the omission was remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

We have five Offensive Trades registered with the Department which are solely Tripe Dressing establishments. The number of inspections made to these places during the year was 116. In two cases neglect to renew limewashing was noticed. This was carried out after the attention of the occupier was drawn to the omission.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of Factories, Workshops and Bakeries is 175. This number consists of 50 Factories, 58 Workshops and 67 Bakeries. During the year under review, there have been 748 inspections made. In a few instances the attention of the occupier has been drawn to the fact that the renewing of the limewashing had been neglected. These neglects were remedied forthwith.

SMOKE ABATEMENT ACT, 1926.

I am pleased to report that steps have now been taken at the two works where nuisances were being caused by

(1) the emission of noxious fumes;

(2) emissions of grit and oily particles;

to abate these nuisances. At the time of writing this report I believe a measure of success has been attained and the nuisances are now greatly lessened.

Observations will be continued to see that the improvements are maintained.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

Through the courtesy and kindness of G. Faulds, Esq., Borough Surveyor, I herewith present details of various works carried out or supervised by his Department.

Dwelling-houses erected (new)	...	...	...	...	23
Other new buildings	...	...	...	...	1
Alterations and Extensions	...	...	...	...	26
Temporary buildings	...	...	...	...	22

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Approximately 550 rooms were dealt with in 1937. These included rooms belonging to houses in which there had been cases of infectious diseases, such as Tuberculosis, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Included in the figure given are a large number of rooms which have been gassed, powdered, or sprayed for insect infestations, i.e., Bugs, Cockroaches, Silver-fish and Fleas. This work is very unpleasant and takes up a great deal of time, but in my opinion it is very necessary, for it is quite possible certain classes of these pests may be carriers of disease. We still continue to use the same methods for disinfestation or disinfecting as we have done for the last few years: Liquid Spray, Formic Acid Gas, Disinfecting Blocks and Insect Powder. A few beds and mattresses have been destroyed by burning after fatal cases of Tuberculosis or malignant diseases.

In conclusion I must once more thank my Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my fellow Officials, the Clerks of the Health Department and my Assistant, Mr. H. Pickett and also the general public for their ready help and assistance during a strenuous year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY DANE, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary and Housing Inspector,
Meat, Food and Drugs Inspector,
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Inspector.

March, 1938.

