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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 1938.**





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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health of Glossop,

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

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Health Department,

Municipal Buildings,

Glossop.

May, 1939.

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

*Gentlemen,*

I hereby submit to you my NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT on the health of the Borough of Glossop—that for the year 1938.

The year has been beset with difficulties; trade had a setback which brought in its train increased unemployment, the latest figures (for April, 1939) being: Hadfield area 40.5, Glossop area 21.8; again the alarming political situation with the threat of war created an increase of Air Raid Precautions work which had to be carried out without any addition to our staff and also, owing to our comparative unpreparedness, caused great anxiety; this situation is as I write not relieved; the financial rationing of each municipal department also has made things difficult in another sense. In all these and other things we have, however, tried to do our best and it is trusted the record of what we have done will not be considered too bad.

On our credit side we have had an exceptionally low Infantile Mortality rate—43.1; but figures in a small area vary so much that too much stress must not be laid on this. For the last nineteen years, however, the rate has been 60.9, not too bad for an industrial town. Our birth rate at 11.4 still remains very low, but lowness in the birth rate is general in England and Wales though not perhaps so pronounced as in Glossop where distress is acute. We are in reality a depressed

area, the Hadfield part of the borough being the worst; in fact, it had the highest unemployment rate in the north west of England for February, March and April of this year (1939), yet strange to say, though a rate of this height has been common since 1934 the area (which includes a part of north east Cheshire) has never been scheduled as a distressed area. People in this area pay their taxes and dues to the State, and doing so they should be entitled to no less generous treatment than other parts of the country. To be told we are too small to help is really no answer at all. The urgent and desperate need should be dealt with adequately somehow, especially in a democratic country like ours where fair play for all is a political watchword. Another point in connection with low birth rate I must stress again (as in last year's Report) is the need for giving low wage earners with families some sort of bonus to help them out. Inadequate wages produce social evils which simply cannot be left to some *laissez-faire* solution, for countries which in the social sense we are in the habit of looking down on have dealt more adequately with this matter than we have. We know that those "on the dole" get more money for each additional child in the family; is the regular worker and wealth-producer really any less deserving?

I am aware that I am treading on delicate ground but it is my duty to point out that many wage earners in this town are getting wages below the minimum found to be necessary by such impartial social workers as Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, Sir John Orr, Sir William Crawford and the members of the British Medical Association Nutrition Committee.

It has been proved abundantly that lack of sufficient wage means lack of sufficient first-class protein, vitamins and minerals in diet and these in their turn are accompanied by lack of health and growth. In my School Medical Reports for several years past I have given tables showing the lack of growth in the children of the unemployed and low wage earners and other Medical Officers have had similar findings. It is trusted then that some fully adequate steps will be taken to deal with this problem.

The importance of good health has I expect been recognised as long as man has been a reasoning creature and in Roman times the poet Juvenal stressed its importance as clearly as any modern might. "What we should pray for," he says, "is a sound mind in a sound body, a firm and courageous spirit that fears not death and can endure any kind of toil, that is serene and free from inordinate desire and prefers the hardships and great endeavours of Hercules to the philandering, junketings, and easy living of Sardanapalis." But even long before the Romans, the Greeks, Hebrews and other people had their health cults and observances.

Ill-health in the individual can have reactions other than physical ones and though there are many examples of men who have raised themselves above their physical infirmities like Darwin, Pasteur, Heine, or Roosevelt to-day, there will always be those who, like Nietzsche, become obsessed with their infirmity and react in a way that may have astonishing results. So it was that Nietzsche, the weakling, gave us the Superman and did much to forward what in Germany is now called Nazi-ism.

Perhaps what I have said may seem a digression, but we should remember that life is much interlocked and that to disregard its inter-relations such as those that exist between mind, body and environment may be disastrous.

To return to the grave problem of unemployment; it is sincerely to be hoped that in the very near future the dole and transitional payments will be looked on as merely temporary expedients and that work in some shape or other will be provided for those who are likely to become permanently unemployed owing to trade decline or muddled industrial economy.

We have in this country large tracts of land which could produce food and the necessities of life and, at least in most areas, there is land available for allotments. If other measures to provide work fail, then strenuous efforts should be made to rehabilitate back to the land those groups of our population whom the industrial revolution brought to the towns. No area like ours can go on indefinitely having over one-third of its employable population out of work; for a lack of vitality both in body and mind must sooner or later affect the community and the financial stress created by such a state of affairs is by itself not a negligible matter; but the most terrible thing of all is the onset of a permanent and unrecognised complacency which accepts defeat and allows the individual character and whole social fabric to rot through lack of effort.

In conclusion I desire to thank members of the Town Council, my brother officials and staff for co-operation and help given during a year which has been an unusually trying one.

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.

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### 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.: C. E. B. RICKARDS, M.D.

Dentist for the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic: Miss PATRICIA NICHOLLS, 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 W. Corney, S.R.N. & C.M.B. & Cert. R. San. Inst.

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

Clerks: Miss E. H. Moore and Miss J. Fairclough.

Miss D. Millen (part time, dental).

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### STATISTICS.

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

Population (Gamesley included): 18,300.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; in 1938, 5,976 at end of the year.

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

Rateable Value, £90,795, 1st April, 1939.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £337, 1st April, 1939.

					M.		F.	Total.
Live Births:	Legitimate	...	...	...	110	...	94	204
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	...	2	5
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	113	...	96	209
Deaths	..	...	...	...	118	...	96	214

Death Rate (R.G.) 11.69 Comparability Factor .98.

Infantile Mortality Rate .... 43.1

Birth Rate... 11.4

Stillbirths... 11 rate 0.60

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

From Sepsis ... 0

From other causes... 0

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
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	0
„ Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0
„ Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0
„ Influenza	...	...	...	...	0
„ 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 1938.**

England & Wales, London, 126 Great Towns,  
and 148 Smaller Towns.

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

	England and Wales.	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (resident pop'lations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	GLOSSOP.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :—					
Live ... ..	15·1	15·0	15·4	13·4	11·4
Still ... ..	0·60	0·65	0·60	0·48	0·60
Deaths :—					
All Causes ... ..	11·6	11·7	11·0	11·4	11·69
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	0·00
Measles ... ..	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·06	0·00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·00
Diphtheria ... ..	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·05	0·05
Influenza ... ..	0·11	0·10	0·11	0·06	0·00
Notifications :—					
Smallpox ... ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2·41	2·60	2·58	2·05	5·2
Diphtheria ... ..	1·58	1·85	1·53	1·90	0·87
Enteric Fever... ..	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·05	0·00
Erysipelas ... ..	0·40	0·46	0·39	0·46	0·54
Pneumonia ... ..	1·10	1·28	0·98	0·98	0·71
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	53	57	51	57	43·1
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	5·5	7·8	3·6	13·1	0·0
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0·89	Not available	Not available	Not available	{ 0·00 0·00 0·00
Others ... ..	2·19				
Total ... ..	3·08				
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0·86	Not available	Not available	Not available	0·00 0·00 0·00
Others ... ..	2·11				
Total ... ..	2·97				
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever ... ..	14·42	18·08	12·51	3·53	0·0
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..				15·46	0·0

## Statistics for 1938 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.
1920—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.01	13.24	0.28	0.14	0.81	2.25	64.75
1921—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	26.60	11.96	0.79	0.15	0.62	2.37	84.0
1922—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.8	13.7	0.33	0.14	0.76	3.1	77.7
1923—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	24.41	11.26	0.55	0.32	0.66	2.11	77.53
1924—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.6	12.9	0.38	0.14	0.47	2.4	58.2
1925—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	21.78	11.05	0.40	0.13	0.64	1.77	76.2
1926—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.09	13.22	0.29	0.09	0.62	2.13	75.3
1927—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.8	10.8	0.45	0.14	0.58	1.67	76.4
1928—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.9	15.2	0.58	0.19	0.48	3.3	81.9
1929—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	19.9	11.23	0.34	0.13	0.62	2.0	74.2
1930—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.13	13.3	0.39	0.05	0.89	2.28	45.7
1931—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.0	11.6	0.46	0.11	0.68	2.02	75.9
1932—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.3	14.2	0.36	0.10	0.71	2.51	69.2
1933—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	18.3	10.6	0.38	0.09	0.58	1.54	72.6
1934—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.3	13.07	0.36	0.05	0.25	1.6	61.3
1935—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.47	11.36	0.27	0.09	0.54	1.82	69.8
1936—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.13	13.08	0.1	0.05	0.2	1.22	77.5
1937—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.14	10.58	0.37	0.10	0.55	1.24	64.2
1938—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	70.1
1939—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.5	11.5	0.31	0.08	0.55	1.82	67.0
1940—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	12.4	12.4	0.3	0.20	0.50	1.4	77.5
1941—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.65	10.42	0.32	0.09	0.50	1.17	65.3
1942—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.6	15.0	0.30	0.00	0.48	0.89	47.3
1943—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.28	11.46	0.23	0.09	0.48	1.43	67.8
1944—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	10.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.76	61.6
1945—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.09	11.26	0.23	0.07	0.44	1.22	60.9
1946—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	10.6	14.4	0.05	0.00	0.42	1.4	69.0
1947—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.8	11.32	0.22	0.07	0.48	1.31	65.4
1948—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.1	14.4	0.31	0.00	0.47	1.04	52.1
1949—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.63	10.58	0.15	0.02	0.43	1.08	54.96
1950—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.2	13.4	0.10	0.05	0.26	1.20	41.8
1951—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.7	11.21	0.20	0.06	0.45	1.15	59.67
1952—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.07	14.67	0.26	0.05	0.58	1.48	33.4
1953—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.19	11.50	0.22	0.05	0.46	1.20	59.23
1954—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	9.9	15.77	0.05	0.00	0.54	0.97	48.8
1955—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.17	12.0	0.21	0.05	0.42	1.23	54.15
1956—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.4	11.69	0.05	0.00	0.38	0.82	43.1

## BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP STATISTICS, 1891—1938.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Population.
1891	26.9	25.0	Census, 22,416
1892	29.5	19.6	
1893	26.7	23.0	
1894	27.8	20.6	
1895	28.5	19.1	
1896	26.8	20.8	
1897	27.6	21.1	
1898	26.6	20.0	
1899	24.0	18.7	
1900	25.1	17.9	
1901	22.9	17.1	Census, 21,526
1902	21.4	18.5	
1903	24.1	17.1	
1904	20.5	16.3	
1906	22.4	16.7	
1906	22.3	17.9	
1907	21.7	16.2	
1908	22.4	16.1	
1909	21.6	15.3	
1910	21.0	13.0	
1911	21.9	16.4	Census, 21,688
1912	18.0	14.4	
1913	17.9	14.3	
1914	18.3	13.9	
1915	17.3	14.2	
1916	14.24	14.44	
1917	12.48	15.99	
1918	13.02	16.69	
1919	15.37	13.92	
1920	20.01	13.24	
1921	17.8	13.7	Census, 20,870
1922	15.6	12.9	
1923	16.09	13.22	
1924	14.9	15.2	
1925	14.13	13.3	
1926	13.34	14.2	
1927	13.3	13.7	
1928	13.13	13.08	
1929	11.6	14.6	
1930	12.4	12.4	
1931	11.6	15.0	Census, 19,720 (with added area, 20,001)
1932	10.7	13.5	
1933	10.6	14.4	
1934	11.1	14.4	
1935	11.2	13.4	
1936	11.07	14.67	Middle { 1937   18,500* of { 1938   18,300* *(R.G. Estimate)
1937	9.9	15.7	
1938			

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1938.  
(*Civilians Only*).

	M.	F.
All Causes ... ..	118	96
Typhoid Fever, etc. ... ..	0	0
Measles ... ..	0	0
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	0	0
Diphtheria ... ..	1	0
Influenza ... ..	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	0	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	6	1
Other Tuberculosis ... ..	0	0
Syphilis... ..	0	1
General Paralysis of Insane, etc. ...	1	0
Cancer ... ..	20	12
Diabetes ... ..	1	2
Cerebro Hæmorrhage ... ..	10	8
Heart Disease ... ..	28	28
<b>Aneurysm</b> ... ..	0	0
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	8	9
Bronchitis ... ..	1	5
Pneumonia ... ..	3	6
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	0	0
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	2	0
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	0	0
Appendicitis ... ..	2	0
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	0	0
Other Liver Diseases ... ..	0	1
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	5	3
Nephritis... ..	5	3
<b>Puerperal Sepsis</b> ... ..	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	0	0
Congenital Causes.. ... ..	3	3
Senility ... ..	8	5
Suicide ... ..	2	1
Other Violence ... ..	4	2
Other Defined Causes ... ..	7	5
Ill-defined Causes ... ..	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1938 was 214 and the death rate per thousand 11.69. The chief causes of death are those tabled below:—

<b>Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels</b>		
(including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)...	91	4.97
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)	22	1.20
Cancer ... ..	32	1.74
Acute and Chronic Nephritis... ..	8	0.43
<b>Zymotic Diseases</b> ... ..	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
1938	...	...	...	...	22

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	1.85
"	1938	...	...	1.20	...

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	...	...	...	0.58	0.42	0.54
1938	...	...	...	—	—	0.38

## 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	...	4.59
1938	...	...	...	...	4.97	...	

## 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		1.69
1938	...	...	...	...	1.74	...	

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; 1937, 2.75; and in 1938, 1.74.

## 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia(all forms)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhagic Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyloric Stenosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia Livida ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Eczema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	9

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

NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1929—1938.

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).
1938.	Live Births ...	209	
	Infant Deaths ...	9	(of which 5 under 4 weeks).
	Total Infant Deaths since 1928 (10 years):	120	(of which 64 were under 4 weeks).

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1938 was 43.1—a very 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, 1938.

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

	Glossop Borough.		
	Positive.	Negative.	
Enterica : —			
Typhoid, Paratyphoid A & B	0	...	2
Gaertner, Dysentery, etc. ...	0	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	8	...	134
Phthisis... ..	2	...	27
Hæmolytic Streptococci ... ..	1	...	20

		Glossop Borough.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Milk for Methylene Blue Reduction Test, Routine Samples ... ..	3	...	2
Milk for Bacterial Count ...	—	...	4
Milk for Bacillus Coli ... ..	—	...	5
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli, Innoculation Tests:—			
Milk & Dairies Act... ..	—	...	4
Routine Samples ... ..	—	...	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	3	...	15
Water Samples ... ..	16	...	—

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two motor Ambulances (one under the M.O.H. and one under the control of the Chief Constable) for general service and one (motor) for Fever cases under control of the Health Committee. The Health Committee got a new general service Ambulance in April, 1939.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

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

WORK OF QUEEN'S NURSES DURING 1938.

In the Glossop main area 3,865 visits were paid to 97 cases, and in the Hadfield area 3,784 visits to 102 cases.

The cases nursed included: Pneumonia, 14 cases; Tuberculosis, 4; Rheumatism, 7; Cancer, 5; Bronchitis, 5; Diabetes, 4; Post Operative, 17; Hæmoplegia, 14; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 5; Senility, 15; Accident Cases, 11; Burns, 8; Gangrene, 3; Uraemia, 2; Leg Ulcer, 2; Heart Cases, 8. 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 four 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), 42 with 455 attendances.

## (e) HOSPITALS AVAILABLE.

No change since 1931.

## Work in Wood's Hospital during 1938:—

No. of Patients admitted	...	...	...	360
Accidents admitted...	...	...	...	25
Casualties treated in O.P.D.	...	...	...	49
Operations—				
General	...	...	...	194
Gynæcological	...	...	...	77
Orthopædic	...	...	...	21
Tonsils and Adenoids...	...	...	...	91
Out Patients:—				
General	...	...	...	233
Gynæcological	...	...	...	46
Orthopædic	...	...	...	49
X-Ray Films taken	...	...	...	175

## 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, 50; with 124 attendances.

## U.V. RAY TREATMENT.

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

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

- (vii) Our accommodation at Gamesley has not been considered satisfactory and permission to build has been withheld by the Derbyshire County Council.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES MAINTAINED  
OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNCIL DURING  
THE YEAR 1938.

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 147
4. Average duration of stay (days) ... .. 14
5. Number of cases delivered by:—
  - (a) Midwives ... .. 107
  - (b) Doctors ... .. 40
  - Transferred to St. Mary's, Manchester ... —
  - „ „ Wood's Hospital ... .. —
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was  
sought by a midwife in emergency... .. 26
7. Number of cases notified as:—
  - (a) Puerperal Fever ... .. 0
  - (b) Puerperal Pyrexia ... .. 1
8. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum ... .. 0
9. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the  
Institution ... .. 12
10. (a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia  
Neonatorum: Watery Eyes ... .. 0
11. (a) Number of Maternal Deaths ... .. 0
12. (a) Number of infant deaths:—
  - (i) Stillborn ... .. 2
  - (ii) Within 10 days of birth... .. 1
- (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-  
mortem examination (if obtainable):—
  - (1) Stillborn Cases:—
    - (a) Breech and Hydrocephalus.
    - (b) Prolonged 2nd stage with rigidity.
  - (2) Deaths:—
 

One due to prolapsed cord.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL REPORT, 1938.

Attendances made by Children for treatment ... ..	35
Attendances made by Expectant or Nursing Mothers ...	148
No. of Individual Mothers treated ... ..	34
No. of Individual Children treated ... ..	16
Permanent Extractions ... ..	158
Temporary Extractions ... ..	20
Permanent Fillings ... ..	5
Temporary Fillings ... ..	7
Permanent Dressings ... ..	4
Temporary Dressings ... ..	6
Scalings... ..	6
Local Anæsthetics ... ..	48
General Anæsthetics... ..	5
Dentures ... ..	18

## 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 ... ..	209
Stillborn ... ..	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	1
Total Deaths under 1 year ... ..	9
First visits paid to notified cases (including stillbirths)... ..	201
Mothers died of Childbirth ... ..	—
Revisits... ..	4013
Visits under one year ... ..	1383
Visits over one year ... ..	2831
<b>Total Visits ... ..</b>	<b>4214</b>

Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits ... ..	57
Total Visits ... ..	57

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Centre.	Hadfield.
New Members ... ..	109	47
Total Attendance of Infants ... ..	2408	1069
Average Attendance ... ..	48	41
New Babies seen by Doctor ... ..	107	47
Total Examinations by Doctor ... ..	800	327
Number of Attendances under one year	1582	568
Number of attendances over one year	826	501

Grand Total Attendances for both Centres, 3477.

Table Showing Causes of Death of Infants under 1 Year  
for the 19 Years Ending 1938.

Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
							<hr/>
Total number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Number of Births for the 19 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4989
Infantile Mortality Rate for the 19 years ending 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.9

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No mothers died during childbirth in 1938.

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.

#### COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR MATERNAL MORTALITY.

(Submitted by M. & C.W. Committee, 1938).

Glossop	...	...	12 years ending 1931	...	7.5	per thousand
Glossop	...	...	6 years ending 1937	...	6.8	per thousand
Glossop	...	...	for the year 1937	...	15	per thousand
Glossop	...	...	for the year 1938	...	0	per thousand
England and Wales for the six years ending 1937, approximately						
			...	...	4	per thousand
England and Wales for the year 1937						
			...		3.13	per thousand
In London, 1937						
			...		2.49	per thousand
In London, Maternity Hospitals						
			...		1.58	per thousand

For Mothers who had Ante-Natal Care  
at the County Council's Clinics in  
London ... .. 1.0 per thousand

The Glossop Maternal Mortality rate is therefore for the  
6 years ending 1937, 50 per cent. above that for England and  
Wales and double that for England and Wales in 1937.

The Glossop rate for the 6 years ending 1932 is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
that of London in 1937 and four times that of London  
Maternity Hospitals in 1937 and over six times that of those  
mothers taking advantage of the London County Council's  
Ante-Natal Scheme.

The six years' average is taken for Glossop as\* last year's  
rate was abnormally high, namely 15 per thousand.

#### MATERNITY CLINIC.

Total Number of Attendances by Expectant Mothers at the Clinic at the Municipal Buildings and Partington Home ... ..	1000
Total Number of Expectant Mothers who attended Clinics above ... ..	151
Total Attendances as percentage of Notified Births..	68.6

### Section C.—Sanitary Circumstances of Glossop.

#### (1) WATER AND DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

##### (a) WATER.

##### Analysis of Water Samples:—

2 Samples taken for full Chemical Analysis.  
2 Samples of Water taken for action on Lead.  
17 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 prepar-  
ation to prevent this).

(\*1937).

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

Sanitary Inspections ... ..	9,406			
Statutory Notices Served ... ..	46			
Informal Notices Served ... ..	1,248			
	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 ... ..	180	—	—	190
Drains Obstructed ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>				
Defective Privies, Pail Closets, Ash Bins and Ashpits ... ..	400	—	—	500
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s ... ..	—	—	—	—
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s ... ..	—	—	—	—
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets ... ..	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets ... ..	75	—	—	75
Provision of Additional Water Closets ... ..	—	—	—	—
Provision of Portable Ash- bins ... ..	300	—	—	300
Dirty Closets ... ..	10	—	—	10
<i>Other Defects—</i>				
Paving of Courts and Yards... Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts ... ..	200	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts	46	270
Sinks ... ..	—			
Insufficient Ventilation ... ..	—			
Windows ... ..	—			
Dampness ... ..	—			
Water in Cellars ... ..	4	—	—	4
Water Supply ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Foul Condition of Houses ... ..	30	—	—	60
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	25	—	—	25
Animals Improperly Kept ... ..	—	—	—	—
Pigsties ... ..	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	4	—	—	3
Urinals ... ..	—	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above	20	—	—	20
	1248	46		1457

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice
Dairies (48), Cowsheds (70), Milk- sellers (103) & Milkshops (55) in Boro'	397	...	25	...
Bakehouses ... .. 62	103	...	6	...
Slaughterhouses... .. 19	522	...	10	...
Offensive Trades ... .. 5	89	...	1	...
Common Lodging-houses (Closed)...	—	...	Chief Constable is Inspector	}
	189	1116	42	

#### INFECTED ROOMS DISINFECTED.

Number (approx.), 550. Method: S.O<sup>2</sup>, Formaldehyde Spray and Formaldehyde Gas, Bombay Liquid, etc.

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

Water, Chemically, 2 ; Milk tested on Gerber Tester by the Sanitary Inspector, 51.

#### 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, 3,866; W.W.C.'s, 477; and Privies, 4, including factories and workshops. Ash Bins, 3,963; 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, 1938.

Inches.				Inches.			
January	...	...	4.22	July	...	...	5.10
February	...	...	1.77	August	...	...	3.91
March	...	...	1.76	September	...	...	2.34
April	...	...	0.54	October	...	...	7.35
May	...	...	4.70	November	...	...	4.68
June	...	...	4.43	December	...	...	4.67

Year's Total ... .. 45.47 inches.

Total days with 0.01 inches or more ... 211

Total days with 0.04 inches or more ... 172

## HEAVIEST RAINFALL IN 24 HOURS.

Inches.				Inches.			
January 14th	...	...	0.43	July 10th	...	...	1.11
February 26th	...	...	0.52	August 12th	...	...	0.96
March 29th	...	...	0.51	September 7th	...	...	0.49
April 2nd	...	...	0.43	October 12th	...	...	1.25
May 29th	...	...	1.54	November 25th	...	...	0.90
June 1st	...	...	0.75	December 31st	...	...	0.92

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

## BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

## Rainfall for Thirty-nine years, 1900—1938.

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

	Inches.		Inches.
1926 ... ..	43.98	1933 ... ..	33.74
1927 ... ..	46.13	1934 ... ..	39.43
1928 ... ..	48.32	1935 ... ..	43.50
1929 ... ..	41.89	1936 ... ..	44.06
1930 ... ..	55.34	1937 ... ..	34.61
1931 ... ..	54.35	1938 ... ..	45.47
1932 ... ..	41.50		

Note:—Lowest Rainfall, 1902 ... .. 29.56 inches

Highest Rainfall, 1930 ... .. 55.34 inches.

Average Rainfall for the 39 years ending 1938 = 42.4 inches.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Main Extensions during 1938, 120 yards.

SUFFICIENCY, ETC.

A Special Report on this matter dated 18/5/1938, was printed in last year's report.

## Section D.—Housing Accommodation.

### HOUSING PROGRESS, 1938.

New Temporary buildings ... ..	24
Other buildings in addition to existing buildings	0
The total number of inhabited houses ... ..	5,925
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total ... ..	31
(b) Included in (a) total above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme ... ..	20

#### 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) ... ..	4104
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4104
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consoli- dated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	77
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	221

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	2
(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 ... ..	270
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	775
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—</i>	
(a).—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	46
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	46
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—
(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 ... ..	—
(c).—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—

(d).—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

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

4. *Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—*

(a).— (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	50
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	54
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	318
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	—
(c).— (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	45
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..	270

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: 8 houses demolished.

Bowden's Yard Area: 2 partially demolished.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Twenty houses were built under this Act last year at Simmondley.

## Section E.—Food.

### MILK.

I give herewith details of the bacteriological examinations of milk samples in 1938:—

## Results of Milk Analysed at Derby.

No.	Date.		Results of Milk Analysed at Derby.			
1938.						
1.	April	7	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.		
2.	,,	7	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.		
3.	,,	7	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.		
4.	,,	7	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.		
<i>Bacteria per c.c.</i>						
5.	May	11	... ..	500	...	Pasteurised
6.	,,	11	... ..	1,100	...	,,
7.	,,	11	... ..	900	...	,,
8.	,,	11	... ..	1,000	...	,,

## ICE CREAM.

No.	Date.					
	1938.					<i>B. Coli.</i>
1.	July	27	... ..	3,000	... ..	Nil.
2.	,,	27	... ..	21,000	... ..	Nil.
3.	,,	27	... ..	240,000	... ..	Nil.
4.	,,	27	... ..	1,000	... ..	Nil.
5.	Sept.	1	... ..	11,000	... ..	Nil.
6.	,,	2	... ..	2,000	... ..	Nil.

No samples of Milk contained Tubercle Bacilli or Bacillus Coli.

## TESTING FOR MILK FAT.

51 Samples were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Tester apparatus for the percentage of Milk Fat; the average for all samples was 3.69 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—1938:—

1938	... ..	3.69
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.

WORK DONE DURING 1938.

## 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... ..	2
Shed floors repaired ... ..	3
Feeding troughs repaired or provided ... ..	0
Lighting and ventilation improved ... ..	2
Lofts removed ... ..	0
Loft floors improved ... ..	0
Drain inlets removed outside ... ..	0
Drainage provided ... ..	0
Walls rendered in cement ... ..	0
Standings paved... ..	1
Sheds remodelled internally ... ..	0
Approach paving repaired ... ..	0
Sheds cleaned up... ..	7
Manure dumps moved ... ..	8
Manure dumps improved... ..	1
Number of sheds at which work is completed ... ..	0
Number of sheds at which work is in progress ... ..	0

FARMS :

New Dairies built... ..	0
Dairies improved... ..	1
Cowkeeping given up... ..	0

## MILK AND OTHER FOODS:—

I hereby give details of analysis and examinations carried out in 1938:—

OFFICIAL SAMPLES :

[illegible]

INFORMAL SAMPLES:

[illegible]

No prosecutions during 1938, but three vendors appeared before the Health Committee and were warned regarding fat deficiency in milk.

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(All voluntarily surrendered).

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	*Cattle (ex- cluding Cows)	*Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed, if known	approx. 1,700		50	4500	1500
Number inspected... ..	1,300		50	2250	1300
All diseases except T.B. Whole carcasses con- demned ... ..	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	5		—	2	2
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... ..	·38		—	09	·15
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned ... ..	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	14		—	—	1
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	1·07		—	—	·07

\* Impossible to give the numbers separately.

## NUTRITION.

Special investigations were carried out regarding the weight, height and stem length of infants, details of which the Ministry of Health have. Special reports *re* Nutrition of School Children can be seen in the S.M.O.'s reports since 1934.

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, 1938.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	341	1	Nil.
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	407	1	Nil.
Other Premises under the Act	0	0	Nil.
Total ... ..	748	2	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 ...	12	12	--	Nil.
Sanitary Accommodation Defect.	3	2	—	Nil.
Total ... ..	15	14	—	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 one 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.

The children who were immunised during 1938 against Diphtheria numbered 60 school children and 55 children under school age and 2 adults; total 117.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN GLOSSOP.

No change since 1931.

Death Rate from Diphtheria 1910 to 1938:—

10 years ending 1910	...	...	...	...	0.17
10 years ending 1920	...	...	...	...	0.13
5 years ending 1925	...	...	...	...	0.09
6 years ending 1931	...	...	...	...	0.04
7 years ending 1937	...	...	...	...	0.029

Number of Immunisations, 1926 to 1938 (December 31st) 1,350

Births, 1926 to 1938 ... 2,916.

Percentage of Births Immunised = 46 per cent.

It has been found in Glossop that where the number of Immunised children in any area is raised to 45 per cent. or over of the total children, a diphtheria outbreak subsides. For this reason we aim at immunising 50 per cent children born.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary in 1938 under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925.

There is no change in the organisation since last year.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

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



## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses infested ... ..	Nil.
Number of other houses infested ... ..	20
Number of houses disinfested ... ..	20

Methods Employed.—Sprayed with Bombay Liquid or Zaldecide, and fumigated with Cimex or Fumoids (Blocks). Woodwork removed where necessary.

If necessary all house and household effects are treated as above before transference to Council houses.

Disinfestation carried out by Public Health Department Staff and repeated if necessary 14 days after first treatment.

Instructions given to tenants to notify immediately any re-infestation or suspected re-infestation of their home or furniture after cleansing.

## CAMPING SITES.

There are none in the borough.

## 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.

A Dental Exhibition was held under the auspices of the Dental Board in April, 1939 (for 3 days).

# The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1938.

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

*Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen*

I have again the pleasure of submitting an Annual Report. This is the sixteenth which I have been able to present to you.

The year 1938 saw the completion of the twenty houses in Lyne Avenue, off Simmondley Lane. The houses were all tenanted by families which had been living under overcrowded conditions and they are now, as far as can be ascertained, very happy and comfortable. The inclusive rents range from 12/6 to 14/3 per week. This latter rent is for a four-bedroomed parlour type of house. At the time of writing this Report there are 122 persons living in Lyne Avenue, and of this number 53 are under fourteen years of age. It is suggested that the spare ground at the rear of numbers 17 to 20 be used as a playground. I am sure this would be appreciated by the young children and no doubt by their parents also. Under present circumstances, and the state of the cotton trade, I do not think it would be wise to erect any more houses on the Corporation Housing Estates. From personal observation, I find that in the borough we have now between ninety and one hundred houses or shops which are untenanted. Taking all factors into consideration, I do not think we have more than fifty cases of overcrowding now present in the borough, and owing to trade depression many of these unfortunate persons cannot pay above six or seven shillings per week rental.

## 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, 3,963 Ashbins, 477 Waste Water Closets, 3,866 Fresh Water Closets.

The Borough Surveyor is the supervisor of the men who act as scavengers and who remove the household refuse. We have now only a few ashpits (which are in the outlying parts of the borough); the contents are removed when necessary.

All ashbins are emptied weekly, and the butchers' and fish-mongers' offal is removed (mostly by private contractors) at least weekly. Pails and the privy middens are emptied regularly. We are still without a steam disinfecter or a destructor. The household refuse is dealt with at the controlled tips, chiefly Padfield and New Shaw Lane. The offal and fish refuse is conveyed to the Sewage Outfall Works. Many farmers use this refuse for agricultural purposes.

#### SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made ... ..	10,777
Statutory Notices issued ... ..	46
Informal Notices (written or verbal) ... ..	1,248
(See Report of M.O.H.).	

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of Purveyors of Milk registered and residing in the borough total 103. Included in this figure are 55 Milk Shops, 43 Farms and 5 Dairies which are used as distribution places only. Pasteurised Milk is supplied to the scholars who attend the schools in this borough. In necessitous cases it is given free. The registered Milk Shops supply Sterilized or Raw Milk in cartons or bottles. Some farms are now disused. In a few cases the farmer retails milk that he purchases from other producers. Milk is also retailed in Glossop from farms which are outside the borough boundary; the number of such retailers is 39. Pasteurised Milk is produced and sold by the United Co-operative Dairies Ltd., Failsworth, Manchester.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

During the year under review the total number of Milk Samples analysed for us by Mr. Harri Heap, City Analyst, Manchester, was 16. These were all raw milks and included 3 appeal to cow samples. The average milk fats on the sixteen samples was 3.28 per cent. This figure included milks with the following low percentages of milk fats: 1.55 per cent., 2.53 per cent., 2.65 per cent., 2.80 per cent. In two samples, numbered 31 and 33, the percentages of milk fats was 2.53 per cent. and 1.55 per cent. As there was no question of adulteration enquiries were made and it was ascertained that owing to the fact that the milk in both instances was being retailed from a motor van and was not "plunged" or "stirred," the fats naturally came to the top of the milk in their churn cans. In each case the vendor drew the milk from the tap at the bottom of the can. It was found that the first few customers were receiving a very poor quality of milk whereas the last one or two purchasers were receiving milk abnormally rich in Milk Fats. The question of unequal milking periods had also no doubt some bearing on the quality of

the morning's and night's milk. The milk is now regularly "plunged" and the milking periods have been adjusted and I am glad to state that the last samples submitted for analysis gave the following figures for Milk Fats, i.e., 4 per cent., 3.95 per cent., 3.85 per cent. These were very interesting cases and proved conclusively that a farmer-producer may innocently be retailing to some consumers milk which is very deficient in milk fats and to others (for the same price) a milk which is *very* rich in fats.

Fifty-one Samples of Raw, Sterilized or Pasteurised Milk were tested on the Gerber Tester. The average Milk Fats on these samples was 3.69 per cent. The average on all milk samples was 3.60 per cent. Milk Fats. A very fair average when the impoverished samples are taken into account.

#### CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

Owing to the fact that a considerable amount of my time has been taken up dealing with well over a hundred cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever during 1938, we have not been able to take as many samples of milk for bacteriological purposes as we have done in previous years. Four samples of Raw Milk and four of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for bacteriological testing. The results obtained were very good. No. B.Coli, No. T.B., and the highest count only 1,100 per c.c. As pointed out in many previous reports, cleanliness throughout *all* processes of milk production and distribution is essential for the producing and retailing of a clean milk. This applies more so to the cleanliness and sterilizing of the bottles used for the sale of bottled milk. The question of new modern buildings are only secondary considerations. Naturally it is far easier to produce a clean milk in a modern building than it is in an old out-of-date shippin and dairy.

#### TUBERCLE BACILLI.

No Tubercle Bacilli was found in any of the milk samples submitted for bacteriological purposes.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK. CREAM, ICE-CREAM AND WATER.

Eight Samples of Milk, four Raw and four Pasteurised, have been obtained and forwarded to the Bacteriologists for examination. Seventeen samples of potable Water from the Reservoirs, Filter Plants and Dwelling-houses have also been sent away for analysis or for bacteriological examination. (See Report of M.O.H.). Six samples of Ice Cream were also examined for cleanliness. Four of these samples were very clean.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 1938, fifty-four samples of various Foods have been forwarded to the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Heap, for the purposes of analysis. These samples consisted of: Jams, 8; Rice, 1; Dried Milk, 7; Sweets, 7; Milk, 16; Danish Butter, 3; Cheshire Cheese, 6; Tea, 6. With the exception of five of the milk samples the various samples were certified to be genuine. Regarding the impoverished milk samples, No. 26 was slightly deficient in solids, not fats; No. 24 was slightly deficient in milk fats, and samples numbered 34, 31 and 33 were deficient in milk fats to the extent of 11.67 per cent., 15.67 per cent. and 48.34 per cent respectively. The Health Committee did not prosecute as it was found that owing to the facts stated on page 3, "Milk Supply," the vendors were retailing to one section of customers a very poor milk but to another, and the later section, a milk very rich in fats. After much investigation and the giving of advice as to regular milking periods and the "plunging" of the milk during transit, all is now in order. Further samples have been obtained and these were found to be of good quality. The average Milk Fats on all samples analysed or tested was 3.60 per cent. This is a fairly good average.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

From personal observations and inspections I am of the opinion that so far as the borough is concerned we are not seriously infested with rats or mice. The Sewage Outfall Works where the offal is dumped will probably be the most infested area that is dealt with regularly. This place is always receiving attention either with poison baits or being "gassed" with "Horo" tubes. All known cases of infestation are promptly dealt with. The poisons used are Liquid Red Squill, Red Squill Biscuits, Zelio, Rodine, Sor-tox and Vermus. I hope the general public will immediately notify the Health Department of any cases of Rat or Mice infestation.

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following Meat, Organs and Foodstuffs were condemned as being diseased, unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption. All were voluntarily surrendered to the Meat Inspector:—

For Tuberculosis :	1 Swine Pluck.
	2 Bovine Forequarters.
	6 Bovine Lungs.
	6 Bovine Livers.
For Hydatid & Parasitic Cysts :	3 Bovine Livers.
	2 Bovine Lungs.
	2 Sheep Livers.

For Inflammation :	1 Pig's Lung.
	1 Pig's Pluck.
Other Foods:—	
Decomposition :	3 Tins of Tongue.
	62 Oranges.
	144 Tins Condensed Milk.
	1 Tin Jellied Veal.

When the large number of food animals slaughtered in the borough during the year under review is compared with the above table it will be agreed that the quality of the meat sold here is very good.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (Registered or Licensed).

At the present time we have 15 Slaughter-houses which are used regularly. Several others have not been used as slaughter-houses for many years. The owners of these are obtaining their dead meat from suppliers who reside outside the borough. As mentioned in previous reports, it is a physical impossibility to visit every slaughter-house during slaughtering periods, but as a general rule I am notified immediately when any signs of disease or anything that is abnormal is found in the animal that is being slaughtered or dressed.

The total number of inspections made was 522.

Twelve instances of neglect to re-limewash or to have the offal removed were found during these inspections. After calling the attention of the occupier to these defects the necessary works were carried out.

#### BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

The total number of Bakeries and Bakehouses on our register is now 62. During the last year 108 inspections were made. As a rule the standard of general cleanliness is good. There were a few cases found of neglect regarding the renewing of the limewashing. On notifying the occupiers this necessary work was immediately carried out.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

We have now only five Offensive Trades registered. These are all Tripe Dressing establishments. The number of inspections made during the year was 89. In a few instances the renewing of the limewashing had been overlooked, but on notification this work was promptly carried out.

#### FACTORIES.

The total number of Factories, with or without mechanical power and including Bakeries now totals 161. The duties of the Local Authority under the new Factories Act

includes (for all factories without mechanical power) Cleanliness, Overcrowding, Temperature, Ventilation, Drainage; and for all classes of factories—Sanitary Conveniences. During the year at these factories there have been made 856 inspections. Notices have been served respecting various defects. These have now been complied with. Alterations or additions to sanitary conveniences are now being carried out. Matters regarding temperature and ventilation are under consideration.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Several complaints have been received as to the emission of smoke (from a certain works chimney) in such volumes as to be a nuisance to the householders in the vicinity. There have also been complaints as to the emission of noxious fumes from the same works. Steps have been taken and alterations made which should somewhat lessen these nuisances. Observation will be continued to see if any further nuisances are being caused.

### NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

Through the kindness of G. Faulds, Esq., Borough Surveyor, I am able to give details of the various works supervised by his Department.

Dwelling-houses erected (new) ... ..	31
Other new buildings ... ..	Nil.
Alterations and extensions ... ..	9
Temporary buildings ... ..	24

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- 1.—(i) Number of Council Houses infested ... .. Nil.  
(ii) Number of Other Houses ... .. 20  
(iii) Number Disinfested... .. 20
- 2.—Method Employed: Sprayed with Bombay Liquid or Zaldecide, and fumigated with Cimex or Fumoids (blocks). Woodwork removed where necessary.
- 3.—If necessary all houses and household effects are treated as above (2) before transference to Council Houses.
- 4.—Disinfestation carried out by Public Health Department Staff and repeated if necessary 14 days after first treatment.
- 5.—Instructions given to tenants to notify immediately any re-infestation or suspected re-infestation of their house or furniture after cleansing.

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

During the year with which this report is concerned the Department has dealt with approximately 550 rooms. In this figure there are rooms which have been dealt with because of infectious diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, etc., and also a large number which have been gassed, sprayed or powdered for insect infestations, i.e., Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches and Silver Fish. This class of work is certainly very necessary and in my opinion certainly helps to lessen the dangers of disease being carried by any of these insect pests. The methods adopted are similar to those used last year, i.e., Spraying, Formic Acid Gas, Disinfecting Blocks and Insect Powders. In several instances beds and mattresses have been destroyed by burning after fatal cases of infectious or malignant diseases.

Finally I must offer my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my fellow Officials, the Staff of the Health Department and my Assistant, Mr. H. Pickett, for their kindly help and assistance during this busy 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.

April, 1939.





