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Contributors

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GLOSSOP URBAN
SANITARY AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

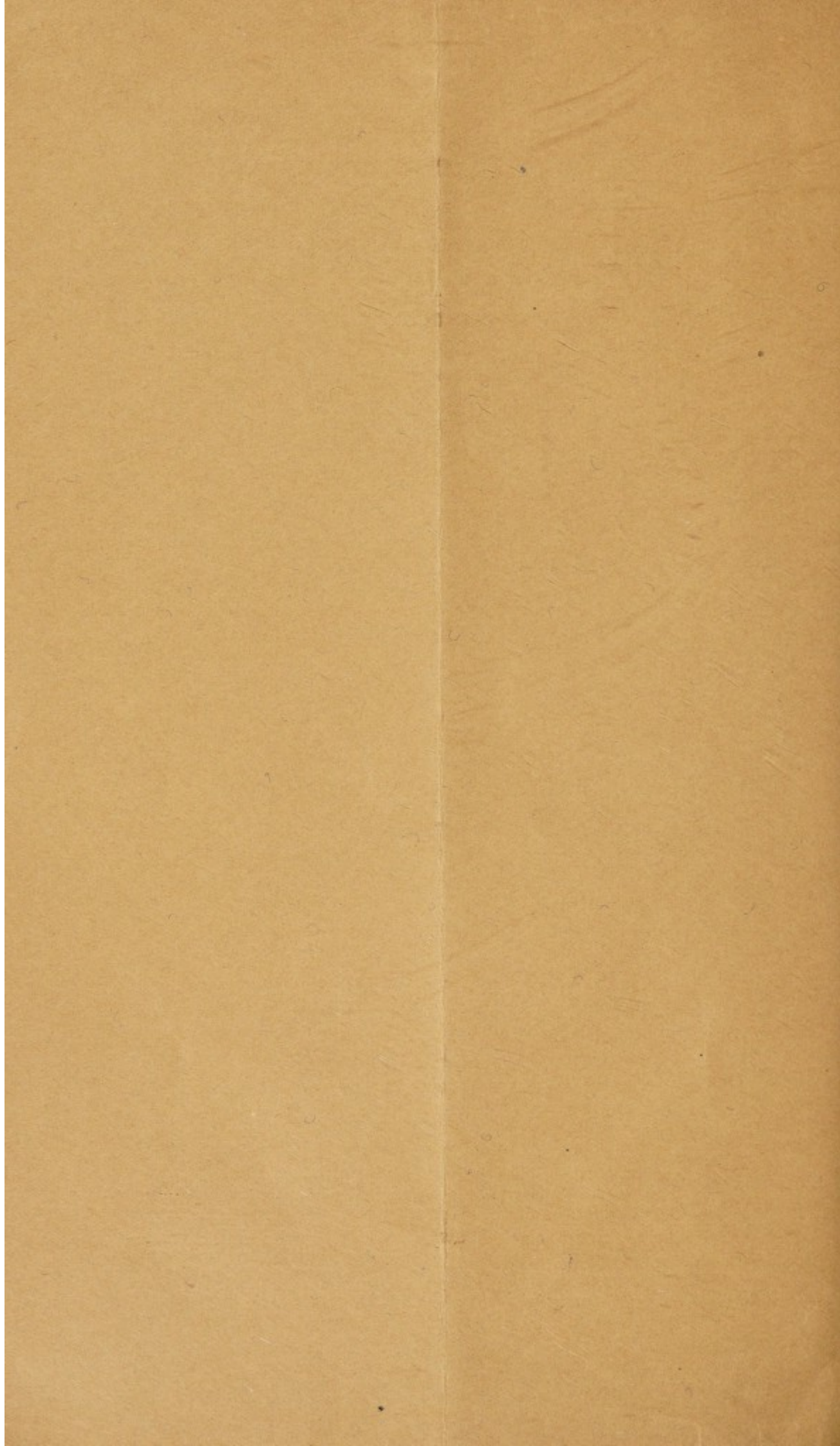
(E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.)

with that of

The Sanitary Inspector

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

for the Year 1943



Section A.— General Details

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The same as last year.

STATISTICS.

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

Population (Gamesley included): 17,594 (Registrar-General, 1943).

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; 1943, 6,000.

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

Rateable Value, £96,173, 1st April, 1944.

Sum represented by a penny rate £369, 1st April, 1944.

	Live Births.			Deaths. under 1 year.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Totals	140	124	...	12	5
Legitimates	132	115	...	11	4
Illegitimates	5	9	...	0	0

	Still Births.	
	M.	F.
Total	6	6
Legitimate	6	6
Illegitimate	—	—

Total Deaths under 1 year, 17.

Total Live Births for I.M., 264.

Deaths at all ages (M.) 135, (F.) 145. Total 280.

Death Rate (R.G.) 15.6. Comparability Factor .98.

Infantile Mortality Rate 60.5

Birth Rate 15.0

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

From Sepsis 0

From other causes 0

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) 1

„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 0

„ Diphtheria 0

„ Scarlet Fever 0

„ Smallpox 0

„ Influenza 13

„ Encephalitis (Acute Infantile) 0

„ Typhoid and Paratyphoid 0

„ Cerebro-Spinal Fever 1

**S.D. 55. Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious
Diseases in the year 1943.**

(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	16·5	18·6	19·4	15·8	15·0
Still	0·51	0·63	0·61	0·45	0·68
†Deaths :—					
All Causes	12·1	14·2	12·7	15·0	15·6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	0·00
Measles	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·00
Scarlet Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·05
Diphtheria	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·00
Influenza	0·37	0·36	0·37	0·27	0·77
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever... ..	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·00
Paratyphoid Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0·08	0·10	0·06	0·09	0·17
Scarlet Fever	3·01	3·29	3·54	3·80	0·29
Whooping Cough	2·54	2·82	2·25	2·68	0·22
Diphtheria	0·88	1·12	0·77	0·74	0·82
Erysipelas	0·31	0·35	0·27	0·42	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9·88	9·23	9·77	9·17	6·06
Pneumonia	1·34	1·62	1·16	1·27	0·44
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	58	46	58	60·5
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5·3	7·9	4·4	10·4	0·11
Maternal Mortality :—					No Deaths
Abortion with Sepsis... ..	0·34				
Abortion without Sepsis	0·11				
Puerperal Infections	0·39				
Other	1·45				
Abortion : Mortality per million women aged 15-45 :—					
With Sepsis	25				
Without Sepsis	8				
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	11·68	15·11	9·26	3·05	—
Puerperal Pyrexia				15·23 *	0·00

†Phthisis Death Rate, '00. All Tuberculosis, '00.

* Including Puerperal Fever.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1943.
(Civilians Only).

	M.	F.
All Causes	135	145
Typhoid Fever, etc.	0	0
Measles	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0
Influenza	5	9
Encephalitis (Acute Infantile) ...	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	2
Other Tuberculosis	2	1
Syphilis	0	0
General Paralysis of Insane, etc. ...	0	0
Diabetes	0	1
Cerebro Hæmorrhage, etc.	16	12
Heart Disease	25	37
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	4
Bronchitis	19	17
Pneumonia	2	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	5	0
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ...	2	0
Appendicitis	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases	3	1
Nephritis	5	3
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0
Congenital Causes	2	2
Suicide	1	0
Road Traffic	2	0
Other Violence	5	2
All Other Causes	12	20
Cancer.	M.	F.
Of Stomach, etc.	1	6
Of Body Cavity:		
Oesoph (M.), Uterus (F.) ...	3	6
Of Breast	0	3
Other Forms	8	9

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

- (1) Public Health Officers.
No change.

- (2)(a) Laboratory Facilities.
No change since 1934.

Bacteriological Specimens, 1943.

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

GENERAL DISEASES.

Enterica:—	Glossop Borough.	
	Positive.	Negative.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid A. & B. ...	0	2
Gaertner, Dysentery, etc.	0	1
Diphtheria	19	159
Phthisis	5	25
Miscellaneous	3	11

MILK.

	No. of Samples.			
Routine Samples	0	...	—	0
Milk for Bacterial Count ...	8	...	—	0
Milk for Bacillus Coli	8	...	—	5
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli, Inoculation Tests ...	6	...	—	6
Routine Samples	0	...	—	0
Miscellaneous	0	...	—	0
WATER SAMPLES	6	...	—	—

- (b) The General Provision of Health Services:
Queen's Nurses: Visits 4,629.

WORK IN WOOD'S HOSPITAL DURING 1943.

Operations—

General	192
Gynæcological	18
Orthopædic	4
Tonsils and Adenoids	70

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

Cases 221; Puerperal Pyrexia 0.

Deaths: Mothers 0; Babies 3; Stillborn 6.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. DENTAL REPORT.

Attendances made by Children for treatment	26
Attendances made by Expectant or Nursing Mothers	126
Number of Individual Mothers treated	39
Number of Individual Children treated	15
Permanent Extractions	119
Temporary Extractions	5
Permanent Fillings	7
Temporary Fillings	25
Permanent Dressings	1
Temporary Dressings	—
Scalings	—
Local Anæsthetics	35
General Anæsthetics	1
Dentures	9

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

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

Live Births	261
Stillborn	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Total Deaths under 1 year	15
First visits paid to notified case (including stillbirths) ...	239
Mothers died at Childbirth	0
Revisits	3522
Visits under one year	1037
Visits over one year	2246

Visits to Expectant Mothers:—

First Visits	57
Total Visits	57

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Glossop Centre. Hadfield.

New Members	163	.....	72
Total Attendance of Infants	2469	.....	1051
Average Attendance	48	.....	42
New Babies seen by Doctor	155	.....	69
Total Examinations by Doctor	1244	.....	449
Number of Attendances under one year ...	1891	.....	687
Number of Attendances over one year ...	578	.....	364

Grand Total Attendances for both Centres 3,520

MATERNITY CLINICS.

Total Number of Expectant Mothers who attended Clinics
264.

INFANTS' DEATHS (under one year).

Bronchitis	(M.)	1 (4 days)
Cardiac Failure	(M.)	1 (2 days)
Cardiac Failure	(M.)	1 (2 weeks)
Anencephalic.....	(M.)	1 (2 hours)
Infantile Pemphigus	(M.)	1 (2 weeks)
Pneumonia	(M.)	1 (2 months)
Cardiac Failure	(F.)	1 (4 days)
Trauma at birth	(F.)	1 (6 days)
Asthenia	(M.)	1 (5 days)
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	(M.)	1 (6 hours)
Cardiac Failure	(M.)	1 (7 months)
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	(M.)	1 (1 day)
Infantile Convulsions	(M.)	1 (8 months)
Microcephaly	(F.)	1 (2 weeks)
Prematurity	(F.)	1 (6 hours)
Vomiting, Pyloric Stenosis	(M.)	1 (2 months)
Enteritis, Respiratory		
Infection Pyloric		
Stenosis	(M.)	1 (3 months)

There were 17 deaths of children under one year as above
and the Infantile Mortality Rate was 60.5 per 1,000 live births.
The rates for the past three years have been 38, 32, and 60.5.

GROWTH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY.

From July, 1940 (when extra dietary allowances were granted to children and mothers as per table herewith), to July, 1942, the heights and weights of infants under one year were recorded in the Glossop Child Welfare Centres and grouped according to age in weeks, and the resulting data statistically examined by †Dr. E. Lewis Faning, of the Medical Research Council. When this had been done the calculated mean weights and heights, and gains in weight and height were compared with similar data of Glossop infants, worked out by Bradford Hill and Magee, for the pre-war years of 1934-36. It was fortunate we had this pre-war standard of comparison, as it made the war-time findings much more valuable. Certain differences were found between the war and pre-war babies, and very briefly they are as follows:—

The average weight and length and the rate of growth in respect of both those indices have been compared as regards children attending clinics in Glossop in the two periods, 1933-36 and 1940-42. There is sharp differentiation between the findings for the two sexes. Males in the second, or war period, in the early weeks of life, on the average, weighed less and measured less than those in the first, or pre-war period. But the average rate of growth for the 1940-42 series was the faster, particularly as regards weight, so that not only were they heavier and longer than the pre-war group at the end of the first year of life, but the average of all weighings over the whole year of life was significantly higher by $.17 \pm .07$ lb. Females, on the other hand, showed no difference between the two series as regards average rate of growth or in weight. But in average length there was a significant difference of $.35 \pm .07$ inches in favour of the 1940-42 series.

One interesting point is that the increased rate of gain in weight among the war children was almost entirely due to the rate of gain of the children born after July, 1941.

As regards weight, the relative positions of the four series in the earlier weeks of life are supported by a subsidiary analysis of the weights of children at birth, in the same town, in the two periods, August, 1937 to 1939, and August, 1940, to 1942.

Regarding these findings there are certain other matters which must be taken into account as they may have a bearing on them.

(1) *Dietaries. Since the war began there have been smaller amounts of certain food supplies available and these have been mainly—first-class or animal protein, tomatoes

† See "The Medical Officer," 8th, 15th, and 22nd January, 1944.

* See "Food Consumption Levels," H.M. Stationery Office, 1944.

and citrus fruits and animal fats. This situation was particularly bad in the latter part of 1940 and early 1941, that is during the first year of our survey of infant growth. These shortages, in first-class protein, fats, tomatoes and citrus fruits may have been the cause of the lower rate of growth during that period as compared with 1941-42.

(2) The ratio of male births to female births was lower during the period 1940-1942 as compared with 1934-1936. Here are the male births per 1,000 female births since 1922: 1922-24, 1,107; 1925-27, 954; 1928-30, 1,099; 1931-33, 952; 1934-36, 1,003; 1937-39, 1,031; 1940-42, 880; 1943, 1,121. In England and Wales the ratio 1937-39 was 1,058, and for 1940-42, 1053. What is the cause of this comparatively low number of male births in Glossop?

It is known that the male human being is more likely to suffer ill effects from adverse conditions than the female, and it is possible, therefore, that during the year 1940-42 some adverse condition was at work in Glossop. What adverse condition was there in Glossop that did not operate in England as a whole? To that query I can give no sure answer. Glossop, however, is rather isolated, and it is just possible that certain food supplies may have been shorter; that is only a guess, for I admit that I have no certain knowledge on the matter.

(3) The Infantile Mortality Rates in Glossop from 1934 to date are as follows: 1934, 52.0; 1935, 41.8; 1936, 33.4; 1937, 48.8; 1938, 43.1; 1939, 53.0; 1940, 42.0; 1941, 38.0; 1942, 32.0; 1943, 60.5. In the year 1943 the ratio of male to female births was 1,121, a high rate, and this was accompanied by a very increased infantile mortality rate; further, the number of male children under 1 year who died was 12 out of 17, i.e., 12 male deaths to 5 female deaths.

Further again, the ages of death, sex and cause of 17 children under 1 year who died in 1943 were as follows: Male, 2 days, Patent Foramen Ovale; M., 4 days, 8 months baby, Bronchitis; M., 2 weeks, Icterus Neonatorum, Anæmia, Cardiac Failure; M., 2 hours, Spina Bifida Ancephaly; M., 2 weeks, Pemphigus; M., 2 months, Bronchitis, Pneumonia; F., 4 days, Congenital Heart Disease; F., 6 days, Intercranial Hemorrhage, Injury at Birth; M., 5 days, Premature Birth, Asthenia; M., 6 hours, Asphyxia Neonatorum; M., 7 months, Congenital Heart Disease, Bronchitis, Cardiac Failure; M., 1 day, Asphyxia Neonatorum; M., 8 months, Teething, Infantile Convulsions; F., 2 weeks, Microcephaly; F., 6 hours, Prematurity; M., 2 months, Pyloric Stenosis; M., 6 months, Pyloric Stenosis, Respiratory Infection, Enteritis. There were, therefore, 12 out of the 17 deaths at 2 weeks of age or less.

It can only be a matter of speculation as to the cause of the increase in Infantile Mortality from 32 in 1942 to 60.5 in

1944, after a period of very low rates. It is rather curious, however, that in 1942 there was an excess of female live births over male live births (namely 127 to 119), whereas in 1943 there was an excess of male births (140 to 124). ‡ Is it possible that in 1942 some adverse factor was at work which caused the destruction of male foetuses and that this factor became rather less destructive in 1943 and caused the foetuses to be born alive but not sufficiently healthy or properly formed so as to be able to survive?

This appears to me to be a matter regarding which it might be worth while to carry out research owing to the importance to the community of children being born robust and fully developed and viable.

Regarding preventive measures to check the rise in infant deaths as 12 out of the 17 deaths occurred under 3 weeks, i.e., they were neo-natal, the following measures have been adopted:—

1. The number of ante-natal clinics have been increased from one session per month to two sessions and efforts made to see the mothers have proper food and do not do factory work for too long a time during pregnancy.
2. Measures have been adopted in the Maternity Home with a view to prevent deaths from premature and weakly infants; and mothers are being asked, where possible, to go into the Maternity Home to have their babies.

‡ See also leading article in "The Medical Officer," 22nd January, 1944.

Section C. — Sanitary Arrangements of Glossop.

(1) WATER AND DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

(a) Water.

Analysis of Water Samples:—

Two Samples taken for full Chemical Analysis.

Two Samples of Drinking Water taken for Bacteriological Examination and two from Public Baths.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage. No important change.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No important change.

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

Sanitary Inspections...	...	...	...	2,935
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	5
Informal Notices Served...	...	...	...	1,152
	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	...	...	...	175
Drains Obstructed	...	...	...	...
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>				
Defective Privies, Pail Closets, Ash Bins and Ashpits	300	...	...	290
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	70	...	...	70
Provision of Additional Water Closets	0	...	...	2
Provision of Portable Ash- bins	250	...	...	300
Dirty Closets	4	...	...	4
<i>Other Defects—</i>				
Paving of Courts and Yards...	280	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts	5	220
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts				
Sinks				
Insufficient Ventilation				
Windows...				
Dampness	...	...	...	...
Water in Cellars	4	...	...	4
Water Supply	0	...	...	4
Overcrowding	0	...	...	3
Foul Condition of Houses	28	...	...	28
Offensive Accumulations	26	...	...	26
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...	...	...
Pigsties	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...
Urinals	...	...	...	...
Nuisances not specified above	10	...	...	10

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice
Dairies (47), Cowsheds (69), Milk- shops (53) & Milksellers (100) in Boro'	338	...	10	...
Bakehouses ...	58	50	4	...
Slaughterhouses (only 1 in use)	17	46	1	...
Offensive Trades ...	5	29	1	...
Common Lodging-houses (Closed)...	—	...	Chief Constable is Inspector	
	180	463	16	16

INFECTED ROOMS DISINFECTED.

Number (approx.) 500

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

Water (Chemically) 2
 Water (Bacteriological) (Two from Baths) 4
 Milk, tested on Gerber Tester by the Sanitary
 Inspector 20

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of Pails in the Borough is, approximately, 57;
 W.C.s, 3,957; W.W.C.s, 477; and Privies, 4; including factories
 and workshops. Ash Bins, 4,000; Ashpits, 28 (most covered).

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL.

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1943.

January	5.59	inches
February	3.09	"
March	1.40	"
April	2.27	"
May	2.71	"
June	3.44	"
July	1.43	"
August	5.62	"
September	4.62	"
October	2.98	"
November	3.68	"
December	2.29	"
	39.12	"

WATER SUPPLY.

Nothing new to report.

Section D. — Housing Accommodation

HOUSING PROGRESS, 1943.

New temporary buildings	0
Other buildings in addition to existing buildings	2
The total number of inhabited houses (approx.)	6000
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	0
(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)	2935
(b) Number of inspections made for the Health or Housing Acts	2935
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	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 ...	23
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	180

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

- (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 3
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 3
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0
- (b)—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 2
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0
- (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 0
 - (2) Number of dwelling - houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0
- (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 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

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

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	0
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	0
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	0
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	0
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	0

Section E.— Food.

MILK.

I give herewith details of the examinations of milk samples in 1943:—

TESTING FOR MILK FAT.

20 Samples were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Tester apparatus for the percentage of milk fat; the average for all samples was 3.33 per cent.—a good average.

(For Bacteriological Tests, etc., see page 4).

MILK AND OTHER FOODS:—

I hereby give details of analysis and examinations carried out in 1943:—

OFFICIAL SAMPLES:

Milk	14
------------	----

INFORMAL SAMPLES:

Raw Milk	4
Butter	9
Self-Raising Flour	4
Cream of Tartar	5
Table Cream	2
Lard	9
Dessert Powder	2
Tea	5

Total (all genuine)	54
---------------------------	----

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

All Cattle, etc., are now slaughtered in the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse, New Mills. A few pigs belonging to Pig Clubs slaughtered in the Borough.

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 to 1940.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, 1943.

Total number of factories P. and N.P.: 160.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories with mechanical power		0	Nil.
Factories without mechanical power	422	0	Nil.
Other Premises under the Act	0	0	Nil.
Total	422	0	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 ...	3	3	—	Nil.
Sanitary Accommodation Defect.	—	—	—	Nil.
Total	3	3	—	Nil.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

No change in procedure since 1931.

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria in 1943 was: Pre-School Children, 248; School Children, 383; total, 631.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary in 1943 under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925.

There is no change in the organisation since last year.

New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
15 ...	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 ...	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
35 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ..	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 ...	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	6	2	1	6	2	2	—

* 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	2
Number of other houses infested	48
Number of houses disinfested	50

War Evacuation of Children in 1943

The number of official Evacuees present in Glossop was:

July 29th, 1944.

Adults	77
Children	226

There are also a large number of unofficial Evacuees.

The 21st Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector

for the Year ending 31st December, 1943.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Once again I present my Annual Report in a shortened form.

SCAVENGING: HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Privy Middens, 4; Pail Closets, 57; Ash Bins, 4,000; Ashpits 28; Waste Water Conveniences, 477; and Fresh Water Conveniences, 3,957. These figures include Farms, New Works, and Food Buffer Depots.

KITCHEN WASTE BINS.

We have 95 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste food stuffs, scraps, etc. The contents are removed by the various Pig Clubs, Farmers, and Pig-Keepers. This waste food is all boiled before being used for animal feeding. The Flood on May 29th washed away five of these Waste Bins.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made	2935
Statutory Notices issued	5
Informal Notices (written or verbal)	1152

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of registered milksellers residing in the Borough is 100. This figure is made up as follows: 53 Milkshops (retailing bottled milk) and 47 Dairies. There are also 25 persons supplying milk who reside outside the Borough.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Public Analyst (H. Heap, Esq.) has analysed 18 samples of Raw Milk. All these were genuine. The average milk fats on these samples was 3.67 per cent. The Sanitary Inspector tested 20 samples on the Gerber Tester. The results obtained showed that the average milk fats on these was 3.33 per cent. The average of all the samples was 3.50 per cent. milk fats.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

Eight samples of various Milks have been purchased for bacteriological testing. The results show that five of the samples were free from B. Coli and had "counts" ranging from 12,000 up to 84,000. The other three samples, however, were found to contain B. Coli, which was very unsatisfactory. Steps were taken to see that these matters were remedied. There were no traces of Tubercle Bacilli in these samples.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM AND WATER.

We have had three samples of Raw Milk and five samples of Pasteurised Milk tested by bacteriological examinations. Two of the Pasteurised Milks and one of the Raw Milks were found to contain B. Coli. Two samples of drinking water were also examined; these were found to be satisfactory. Also two samples of the water from the Swimming Bath at Wood's Baths have been tested; these also were very satisfactory and contained no B. Coli.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year there have been 54 samples of various Foods and Drugs analysed by the Public Analyst (Harri Heap, Esq.). These samples comprised: Table Cream, Egg Powder, Dessert Powder, Tea, Butter, Milk, Lard, and Drugs. All these samples have been certified to be genuine.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The slaughtering of animals for human consumption is now carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at New

Mills. I have inspected about 30 pigs which have been slaughtered locally, mostly for Pig Clubs or Farmers, and one head and two plucks have been destroyed as they were diseased (Tuberculosis).

OTHER FOODS.

The inspecting, condemning and disposal of the foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption has taken up a large portion of my time. Many thousands of tons of various foods have been dealt with. Other foodstuffs have also been examined such as Sausages, Jams, Flour, Sugar, Potatoes, etc. These have been dealt with in accordance with the Ministry of Food's instructions, and where possible have been used for Pig or Poultry feeding. All unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACTS.

As reported in previous Annual Reports, I can again say that we have no serious infestations in the Borough. In my opinion the infestations we have are of a minor secondary type. Of course, in this Borough, I have always dealt with all known cases of Rodent infestations. I commenced doing this about twenty-five years ago, using Poison Baits, especially one known as Zelio Paste. Now we use Gassing Methods, Red Squill, Barium Carbonate, Zinc Phosphide, and Dak Lime. All known cases are dealt with promptly.

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

We have a total of 58 on the Register.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are five registered Tripe Dressing establishments on the Borough Register, but only three are in constant use.

FACTORIES (POWER AND NON-POWER).

Up to the end of 1943 we have registered in the Borough 161 Factories. This includes P. and N.P. Factories.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (SECTION 14).
REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.**

We have 61 premises registered under the above Act. These are places where the following foods are dealt with, i.e.: Fish Frying, Manufacture of Brawn, Potted Meat, Sausages, Colonies, Ice Cream, etc. Owing to war restrictions and war service, many of these registered premises are not being used for this class of work.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

Dwelling-houses Erected (New)	0
New Buildings, Garage and Dairy	2
Alterations and Extensions	3
Temporary Buildings	0

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

1.

(i) Number of Council Houses Infested ...	2
(ii) Number of other houses	48
(iii) Number Disinfested	50

2. **Methods Employed.** The interiors of the rooms are sprayed with liquid insecticides, and if necessary, these rooms are also fumigated. Woodwork, such as casings and frames is loosened or removed if this be found necessary. All picture rails are "eased" so that the spray and fumes may be more effective.

3. If found necessary, all rooms and furniture are dealt with as above before tenants from other houses are allowed to become tenants of houses owned by this Corporation.

4. The work of disinfection is carried out by the male staff of the Health Department.

5. Instructions are given to occupiers to notify immediately any cases of re-infestation after cleansing and fumigating.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

During the period under review we have dealt with approximately 500 rooms. This figure includes rooms disinfected

after cases of infectious disease and those which were insect infested.

As this is my last Annual Report, I wish to thank the general public, the Council, my fellow officials, the staff of the Health Department, my late pupil assistants and many friends for their kindly help and encouragement during my forty-four years of public service in this Borough. I have enjoyed my work which has been interesting and very varied, and I hope that I may have left the Borough of Glossop a little brighter, cleaner and happier for having travelled through it. I trust you will give to my successor, Mr. E. Dunsmore, the same help and assistance you have given to me. So now I will wish you all "Good-bye."

I am,

Your obedient servant,

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

Sanitary and Housing Inspector,
Meat and Food and Drugs Inspector,
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Inspector.

August, 1944.

