

[Report 1945] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1945

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fe93v3sv>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



Borough of Glossop

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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

with that of

The Sanitary Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

For the Year 1945.



Preface

THEN AND NOW.

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

On August 23rd, 1920, I took up the post of first whole-time Medical Officer and School Medical Officer of Glossop and in a report on the School Medical Service for the year 1944 I gave data relating to the changes in the conditions of Glossop school children since 1912; in this Report I give data relating to general diseases etc. since 1891 as well as other matters, most of which relate to 1945.

Examinations of school children revealed a general advance in the childrens' health and physique since 1912 and a steady improvement up to the 2nd World War, an improvement which was generally maintained during the war.

Similarly statistics regarding the general health of persons of all ages, so far as death rates indicate, reveal a steady diminution in the mortality rates of diseases which are usually regarded as preventable; but an increase in two diseases which so far are not so regarded. These two diseases are firstly the group of conditions which comprise Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels including Cerebral Hæmorrhage and secondly Cancer.

The group comprising Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels is by far the greatest slayer of our citizens and the mortality rate per thousand has increased from the five year rate of 3.53 in 1921—25 to 6.44 in the five years 1940—45. Part of this increase may be due to the great increase in the number of elderly persons in our town but it may not be altogether the reason. In my opinion the time is long overdue for a special investigation to be made in the country as a whole regarding this matter.

The Cancer death rate has increased from the same period,—1921—25, from 1.17 per thousand to 1.90 per thousand for the period 1941—45. Here again it is the general ageing of the population that may account for the increase, but it is not certain whether this is the only factor. Details regarding the ageing of our population will be seen in the body of this Report. (page 14).

We now turn to causes of death against which we are waging a more successful campaign.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the ten years ending 1900 killed at the rate of 2.01 per thousand per year; for the ten years ending 1911—20 when I took up office it killed at the rate of 0.95 per thousand and Glossop was listed as a black spot as regards this disease. For the five years ending 1940 and 1945 the rates were 0.43 and 0.45, about one half of the 1911—1920 rate and one quarter of the 1891—1900 rate. Respiratory Diseases mortality (including Pulmonary Tuberculosis) has not decreased so much, the decrease

since 1911—20 being from 3.59 to 1.93 for the five year period 1936—40 and to 2.29 for the five (war) year period 1940—45.

Infectious Disease of the Alimentary tract shows a more noteworthy decrease for the period 1891—1900 the mortality rate per 1,000 was for Enteric Fever 0.7 and for the ten year period 1936—45, .000. This disease, therefore, so far as killing is concerned is practically wiped out, but this did not happen until the pail closet conversion scheme was completed.

Scarlet Fever has decreased in rate from 0.19 for the 1891—1900 period to 0.010 for the ten year period 1936—45.

There have also been dramatic decreases in the death rate for Measles and Diphtheria, the death rate for Diphtheria decreasing from 0.13 for the ten year period 1911—1920 to .000 for the five years ending 1945. No child has died in Glossop from Diphtheria during the last eight years.

Whooping Cough has decreased from 0.072 in the 1911—20 period to 0.034 for 1940—45. Whooping Cough is a disease it would be well to pay more attention to and cases of this disease should be more often sent to the Isolation Hospital.

Regarding the incidence of disease (prevalence) other than Infectious, and disability caused by disease, M.O.H.'s have little or no information. This is a state of affairs that should be remedied at the earliest possible moment so that Health Authorities could enquire into their causation and suggest measures of prevention.

We now must mention one of the most delicate criterions for measuring the health of a community,—its Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births. In the period 1891—1900, 173 children out of every 1,000 born died before reaching one year of age; in 1944 and 1945 the rate had been reduced to 39. This is a great reduction but I am convinced the rate could be reduced further by improving social conditions, particularly housing conditions and educating young girls adequately in child welfare, general hygiene and dietetics and I put the target figure for Infant Mortality at 25 per thousand. The future will show whether this will be realised or not.

Now it is for the writer of this Report to drop his pen and say farewell; in doing so he thanks those members of the Council who supported his efforts during the tenure of his office, and the members of his staff for loyal and skilled help and last but not least the members of the public including especially the mothers and children who have co-operated; and in this co-operation he must include the children and even the babies who have patiently submitted to inoculations and to many examinations and measurements.

"The child is father of the man" and mother—some day he will be a citizen of this town. May Health and Happiness be his.

Your obedient servant,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A. — General Details.

STATISTICS.

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

Population (Gamesley included): 16,950 (Registrar-General, 1945).

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; 1945, 6,000.

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

Rateable Value, £98,139, 1st April, 1946. (Including Government property).

Sum represented by a penny rate £384 11s. 3d., 1st April 1946.

				Live Births		Deaths under one year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Totals	...	...	122	106	...	7	2
Legitimates	...	...	114	100	...	7	2
Illegitimates	..	...	8	6	...	0	0

				Still Births.	
				M.	F.
Total	...	...	5	1	
Legitimate	...	...	5	1	
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0	

Total Deaths under 1 year, 9.

Total Live Births for I.M., 228.

Deaths at all ages (M.) 108, (F.) 122, Total 230.

Death Rate (R.G.) 15.1 Comparability Factor .98.

Infantile Mortality Rate ... 39.4

Birth Rate ... 13.4

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

From Sepsis	...	...	0
From other causes	...	...	1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
Smallpox	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	3
Encephalitis (Acute Infantile)	...	...	0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	0
Cerebo-Spinal Fever	..	...	0

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the Year 1945.

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.	Glossop Borough.
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
Live Births ...	16.1†	19.1	19.2	15.7	13.45
Still Births ...	0.46†	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.35
Deaths :—					
All Causes ...	11.4†	13.5	12.3	13.8	13.56
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Influenza ...	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
Deaths under 1 Year of age ...	46§	54	43	53	39.4
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	0.0
Notifications :—					
Typhoid fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever ...	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57	1.10
Whooping Cough ...	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	0.90
Diphtheria ...	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	0.90
Erysipelas ...	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.12
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	6.30
Pneumonia ...	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	0.35
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :—					
(a) Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever ...	9.93	12.65	8.81	3.60	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...				§ 15.87	
Glossop ...	—	—	—	—	8.58

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

§ Per 1,000 related births.

† Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

(b) Maternal Mortality England and Wales				
	No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other
	0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abortion:—Mortality per million women aged 15—45. England and Wales and Glossop.				
	No. 140 With Sepsis		No. 141 Without Sepsis.	
England and Wales ...	18		6	
Glossop	0.0		0.0	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1945.

(Civilians Only).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
All Causes	108	122	Peptic Ulcer	3	0
Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	0	0	Diarrhoea, etc. (under		
Measles	0	0	2 years)	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	Appendicitis	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	Other Digestive Diseases	0	4
Diphtheria	0	0	Nephritis	3	6
Influenza	1	0	Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Encephalitis (Acute			Other Puerperal Causes	0	0
Infantile)	0	0	Prematurity	1	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0	0	Congenital Causes ...	4	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	6	3	Suicide	2	1
Other Tuberculosis ...	0	1	Road Traffic	1	1
Syphilis	0	0	Other Violence	2	4
General Paralysis of			All Other Causes ...	11	5
Insane, etc.	0	0			
Diabetes	1	4	Cancer.	M.	F.
Cerebro-Hæmorrhage, etc.	16	15	Of Stomach, etc.	5	2
Heart Disease	26	35	Of Body Cavity:		
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	8	Oesoph (M), Uterus (F.)	0	4
Bronchitis	13	12	Of Breast	0	2
Pneumonia	4	0	Other Forms	7	11
Other Respiratory					
Diseases	1	3			

Table of Death Rates 1891 to 1945.

Period	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Scarlet Fever.	Respiratory Diseases including Phthisis.
1891—1900	2.01				
1901—1910	1.29	0.7	0.43	0.19	
1911—1920	0.95	0.2	0.46	0.03	3.59
1921—1925	0.65	0.1	0.123	0.009	2.93
1926—1930	0.48	0.0	0.080	0.000	2.51
1931—1935	0.41	0.0	0.010	0.010	1.42
1936—1940	0.43	0.0	0.020	0.010	1.93*
1941—1945	0.45	0.0	0.010	0.010	2.29

Period	Cerebral Haemorrhage Heart Disease and Diseases of Blood Vessels.	Nephritis	Cancer.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
1901—1910				0.17		
1911—1920		.72	1.17	0.13	.24	.072
1921—1925	3.53	.77	1.46	.09	.069	.089
1926—1930	3.65	.41	1.39	.02	.01	.089
1931—1935	5.26	.37	2.14	.031	.093	.020
1936—1940	6.17	.72†	2.17	.043	.021	.010
1941—1945	6.44	.52	1.90	0.00	.011	.034

* Death rate of 3.3 in 1940. Intense cold.

† 1.49 in 1939.

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

- (1) Public Health Officers.
Mr. E. Dunsmore,
Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) (a) Laboratory Facilities.
County Council Laboratory,
Manchester University,
Manchester Public Analyst.

Bacteriological Specimens, 1945.

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
Gaertner, Dysentery, etc.	...	0
Diphtheria	...	8
Phthisis	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	8
Dysentery (Sonne)	...	3

MILK.

The milk samples taken during the year, with results, were as follows:—

	Samples Taken.	Number Satisfactory.
Bacteriological Count	8	7
B. Coli	19	14
Methylene Blue	8	6
*Tuberculosis	17	17
Churn Rinsings	1	0
Food Poisoning (Dysentery)	8	8
" " (Dysentery Milk Bottle dregs).	1	1
Gerber Tests by Sanitary Inspector	11	11
	73	64

Samples with a count of 200,000 or over regarded as unsatisfactory.
Churn Rinsing standard adopted is:—

Colony count per Churn	Classification
Not more than 50,000	Satisfactory
50,000 to 250,000	Fairly Satisfactory
Over 250,000	Unsatisfactory

*One test spoilt.

WATER SAMPLES.

	Samples Taken	Number Satisfactory.
Bacteriological		
from well	1	0
from millowners reservoir ...	1	0
from house taps	5	*4
Chemical (full)		
from millowners reservoir ...	1	0
from house taps	2	2
Plumbo-solvency	13	9
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 18

*The McCrady figure of 25 coliform organisms per 100cc of water is too high for a treated water and accounts for the one unsatisfactory sample.

Plumbo-solvency samples with a content of over 1/20 grain per gallon regarded as unsatisfactory.

*A FURTHER STUDY OF THE GROWTH OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

I give herewith the summary of the findings of an investigation made in Glossop by E. Lewis Faning, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Member Statistical Staff of the Medical Research Council), and E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for Glossop, 1920—1946).

Measurements of the growth in weight and length were made in Glossop prior to the war (1934—36), and during the war, 1940—42 and 1942—44, and from these measurements the following deductions can be made:—

1.—The average weight of infants has increased since 1934—36.

2.—Female children even in their most favourable period, did not attain the average weight or length shown by males in their most unfavourable period (1934—36); this is also true of rate of growth in weight, but as regards length in 1942—44 they were somewhat better than the males of 1934—36.

3.—In mean weight, both sexes in the later war years, 1942—44, excel those in 1940—42. Mean weights also for the war years 1941—44 excel those of 1934—36.

4.—In length, males in the later war years 1942—44, had an initial advantage of .40 inches over those of the years 1940—42, but their overall advantage was only .16 inches. Much the same observation can be made regarding the females. In average lengths

the 1941—44 male infants show little advantage over the pre-war infants, but female babies on the contrary, starting with an initial advantage at birth of half-an-inch, and growing faster than pre-war females attain an advantage of .76 of an inch by the 44th week of life.

*See "The Medical Officer" Vol. LXXVI, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, July, 1946.

WORK IN WOOD'S HOSPITAL DURING 1945.

Operations—

General	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Gynæcological	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Orthopædic	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

*Cases : 165 ; Puerperal Pyrexia 2. Puerperal Fever 0.

Deaths : Mothers 0. Babies 2. Stillborn 2.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

DENTAL REPORT.

Attendances made by Children for treatment	...	...	57
Attendances made by Expectant or Nursing Mothers	...	59	
Number of Individual Mothers treated	...	...	17
Number of Individual Children treated	...	...	17
Permanent Extractions	...	...	28
Temporary Extractions	...	...	16
Permanent Fillings	...	...	5
Temporary Fillings	...	...	32
Permanent Dressings	...	...	—
Temporary Dressings	...	...	—
Scalings	...	...	6
Local Anæsthetics	...	...	10
General Anæsthetics	...	...	8
Dentures	...	...	7

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	...	...	215
Stillborn	...	...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	2
Total Deaths under 1 year	...	...	9
First visits paid to notified cases (including stillbirths)	...	206	
Mothers died at Childbirth	...	...	0
Revisits	...	...	2550
Visits under one year	...	...	928
Visits over one year	...	...	1416

*Includes some outside cases born in the Home.

Visits to Expectant Mothers:—

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	56

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Centre.	Hadfield.
New Members	159	61
Total Attendance of Infants	2277	760
Average Attendance	46	33
New Babies seen by Doctor	158	60
Total Examinations by Doctor	1309	398
Number of Attendances under one year	1697	480
Number of Attendances over one year	580	280

Grand Total Attendances for both Centres 3,037.

MATERNITY CLINICS.

The Total Number of Expectant Mothers who attended Clinics was 194. The total number of births live and stillborn was 234.

INFANTS' DEATHS (under one year).

Cardiac Failure	...	...	...	(F.)	1	week
"	"	...	...	(M.)	1	week
"	"	...	...	(M.)	1	hour
"	"	...	...	(M.)	5	months
Congenital Enlargement of Heart				(M.)	2	days
Hæmolytic Streptococcal						
Septicæmia	...	...	...	(M.)	1	month
Exomphalos	...	...	...	(M.)	40	mins.
Extreme Malformation of Head and						
Neck (Congenital)	...	...	...	(F.)	3	days
Prematurity	...	...	...	(M.)	12	hours

QUEEN'S NURSES' WORK.

During the year 4,333 visits were paid to 272 different cases, about 15 visits being paid to each patient, and the two Queen's Nurses each seeing patients at the rate of 6.5 visits per day, not counting Sundays. It would seem from these figures that the services of the Nurses are not being utilised to the extent that they should.

CARE OF CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

Current cases on January 1st, 1945	...	...	34
Fresh cases referred during the year	...	...	23
Current cases on December 31st, 1945	...	...	40
No. of visits paid during the year	...	...	345

The work has been conducted in co-operation with all available statutory and voluntary social services. The mothers of these children have responded well to any advice which has been offered, and 93% of the children may be said to have been well cared for. Of the remaining 7%, none have suffered serious neglect. 82% have remained with their mothers; of the remainder who have been parted from their mothers, 40% have been adopted and 60% have passed into the care of the P.A.C.

This work has been carried out very efficiently and tactfully by Miss Phyllis Corner, B.A. (Oxon.) and it is with great regret that we have to announce the loss of her services. She has been promoted to be Probationer Officer for the Derbyshire County Council.

PREMATURE CHILDREN.

Prematurity was given as the cause of death of one out of the nine children who died under one year.

During the year 5 notifications were received of children weighing 5½lbs. or under.

Premature children can be removed for care either to the Partington Maternity Hospital, Glossop, or to the Duchess of York Babies Hospital, Manchester, through the M.O.H.

I think it advisable that there should be more liason between the County Midwives and the local M.O.H. and that for this purpose executive local control should be given to the local M.O.H. for the administration of the Midwives Act to act under the general direction of the C.M.O.H. In case of emergency such as that of dealing with a newly born child or with a mother dangerously ill, a M.O.H. with executive power on the spot should be able to deal more promptly and effectively with such a situation than some one 60 miles or so away.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality rate in 1945 was 39.4 and in 1944, 39.5. For the five years ending 1945 the rate was 44.1 and for the ten years ending 1940, 49.2. These rates are low but even so by the removal of adverse social conditions the rate ought to be reduced to about 26 per 1,000. Barnet Woolf of Birmingham has done work (unpublished as yet) which indicates this possibility.

A table is attached showing the infantile mortality rates from 1891; it will be seen that for the ten years ending 1900 the infantile mortality rate in Glossop was 173 per 1,000, whereas in 1945 it was 39 per 1,000, in other words children died at less than one quarter the rate they died during the last ten years of the last century! If they died at the latter rate in Glossop for 1945, about 40 children would have died during the year instead of the 9 who actually died.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1891—1945.

Years.	Rate per 1,000.
1891—1900	173
1901—1910	141
1911—1920	111
1921—1930	70.3
1931—1940	49.2
1941—1945	44.1
1945	39.4

HOUSING.

The housing situation in Glossop is still acute, we have at present (August 1946) 650 "live" applications for houses and 50 of the families concerned will be relieved by obtaining the pre-fabricated houses not completed on the Acre Street site at Whitfield. It is hoped all will be in by the end of 1946. In addition 20 permanent houses are to be built on the Acre Street site which will probably be ready for occupation in 1947.

On the Sheffield Road site 28 permanent houses and 8 flats are to be built, making in all 36 dwellings. Building operations have started here. On the Newshaw Lane (north side) site, 72 permanent houses are to be built. In addition to these the Town Council have decided to build 200 more houses but no sites so far (October, 1946) have been arranged for these.

Summary.

Site	Number and Type	Probable completion
Acre Street ...	50 Prefabricated houses	Terminated 1946
" " ...	20 Permanent	Terminated probably 1947
Sheffield Road	36 Permanent	Building started tenanted probably 1947
Newshaw Lane	72 Permanent	Building not started
Site unknown	200 Permanent	No arrangements for building made

Total decided on or building 328 Permanent, 50 Prefabricated.

Grand Total 378.

I have given details of the present programme for building houses and of the number of applicants.

It will be seen that the programme arranged will not completely satisfy the needs of those applying, for there is an acute shortage even if all the houses in the borough were reckoned in good condition, but that is what they are not.

The housing conditions in Glossop have been examined by me during the past few years. Along with Mr. Dunsmore, our

Sanitary Inspector, many inspections have been made and I regret to say I consider that, generally speaking, housing conditions are bad.

The large majority of the houses in our town are very old, are built in cramped areas and have neither the amenities or equipment which our present standards of living demand; altogether there are about 4,000 of such houses and of these about 500 are so bad that I think they should be demolished at the very earliest moment when labour and materials can be obtained to replace them.

Most of the older houses in Glossop (about 4,000) have no inside W.C. or even any form of convenience for the sole use of one family; no hot water system; no bath; no proper playing space for children; no adequate accommodation for washing and no adequate accommodation for the storage of food.

Even if many of them could be made fit, the "lay out" of them is bad, as they have been built, indeed I might say crammed, far too close together. Certain areas could be cleared, there are at least 4 large sized areas that need to be so dealt with. But clearing is not enough, there should be a plan of re-construction which should be ready to be put into operation when the clearances are completed. In reality this plan should be for the rebuilding of the town not only to meet modern needs but to provide something worthy of the beautiful surroundings amid which our town is placed.

The ideal type of reconstruction would be to build houses in units to accommodate about 500 persons. Each unit, as in the model lay-out drawn up for Bilston (Staffs.) by Sir Charles Riley, should consist of houses grouped round an oval green or greens, each house having a small garden and the whole unit have its community centre, school, creche, etc., and all the houses centrally heated.

A plan of this nature should in my opinion be adopted and pushed on with energetically.

And there is no reason why such a plan should not be a business proposition. Indeed it is just for the lack of some such plan that rates are rising as they are bound to do in a decaying area.

Wise development with the building of more houses is the only means by which in the long run Glossop can be saved from ruinously high rates and a gradual passing into comparative oblivion.

No business can carry on successfully or remuneratively if it does not bring its equipment and business methods up to date; neither can a town; and one of the most vital items in a town's equipment is good, adequate housing, for its workers so that they will be physically fit workers, for its children that they can grow up to be healthy men and women, and its old people that they can enjoy what life is left to them in cheerfulness and happiness and as free as possible from the disabilities of old age.

THE AGEING POPULATION.

In 1921 the percentage of Glossop's population who were 65 years or over was 5.5. In 1931 the percentage had risen to 8.7. In 1921 the number of males was 492 and females 639; total 1,131. In 1931 the number of males was 644, females 1,103; total 1,747.

If the census of 1941 had been taken, there is little doubt the percentage of old people would have been increased further.

In the ten years ending 1912, 29.5% of all deaths were those of persons of 65 years of age and over; for the ten years ending 1939 the percentage dying at 65 years or over had risen to 58%—just about double. These bald figures tell a sad story and are very disquieting in many ways but the subject is too big a one to deal with in this Report.

Attached are birth rates and death rates and population figures for Glossop for over 50 years. These figures perhaps show light on the reason for our population becoming more senile and for it becoming reduced in numbers as shown in the population table.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES & POPULATION FIGURES,
1891—1945.

Period.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Population.
1891—1900	27	20.4	22416 (1891)
1901—1910	22	16.4	21526 (1901)
1911—1920	17	14.4	21688 (1911)
1921—1930	14.3	13.5	20870 (1921)
1931—1940	11	14.6	19720 (1931)
1941	12	15	20001 (1931) with Gamesly.
1942	13.6	13.8	†18030 (1942)
1943	15	15.6	17594 (1943)
1944	14.7	15.1	17150 (1944)
1945	13.45	13.56	16950 (1945)
1946			*17500 (1946)

†Figures for 1931 and previously Census figures.

*Allowing for demobilisation.

Section C. — Sanitary Arrangements of Glossop.

(1) WATER AND DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

(a) Water.

Analysis of Water Samples:—

Three Samples were examined for food poisoning.

Five Samples of drinking water were taken from house taps, one from a well, and one from Millowner's Reservoir for bacteriological examination.

One Sample from Millowners Reservoir and two from house taps were taken for full chemical analysis.

Thirteen Samples were taken for Plumbo-solvency.

N.B. For results see page 8.

(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	...	...	...	3,357
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	26
* Informal Notices Served	...	...	...	1,090

	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	253	8	84
Drains Obstructed	...	...	...
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets, and Ashpits	10	—	5
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	2	—	—
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	2	—	1
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	104	2	48
Provision of additional Water Closets	3	—	2
Provision of Portable Ashbins	360	—	340
Dirty Closets	—	—	2
Conversion of Ashpits to Bins	2	—	—
<i>Other Defects—</i>			
Paving of Courts and Yards	...	...	...
Roofs, Eaves, Spouts and Down Spouts	...	...	...
Sinks	221	12	60
Insufficient Ventilation	...	...	...
Windows	...	...	...
Dampness	...	...	...
Water in Cellars	4	—	4
Water Supply	8	—	4
Overcrowding	0	—	1
Foul Condition of Houses	30	—	68
Offensive Accumulations	21	—	18
Animals Improperly Kept	1	—	2
Pigsties	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	10	—	5
Urinals	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above	59	4	43
	* 1090	26	687

* Includes informal follow-up letters. Figure of 1,090 includes 313 preliminary notices and 777 letters, but does not include verbal requests.

	No. on Register	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.
Dairies (47), Cowsheds (72), Milkshops (53), & Milk-sellers (100) in the Borough	272	249	9	9
Bakehouses in use	47	74	10	10
Slaughterhouses	17	49	—	—
Offensive Trades	5	14	—	—
Common Lodging-houses (Closed)	—	—	—	—
	341	386	19	19

INFECTED ROOMS DISINFECTED.

Number (approx.) 290

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

Water (Chemically) 3
 Water (Bacteriological) 10
 Water (Plumbo Solvency) 13
 Milk, tested on Gerber Tester by the Sanitary Inspector 11

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of Pails in the Borough is, approximately, 56; W.C.'s, 3,970; W.W.C.'s, 476; and Privies, 4; including factories and workshops. Ash Bins, 4,000; Ashpits, 28 (most covered).

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1945.

January	...	5.63	inches
February	...	4.65	"
March	...	1.33	"
April	...	2.41	"
May	...	3.13	"
June	...	4.30	"
July	...	1.73	"
August	...	2.33	"
September	...	2.64	"
October	...	7.05	"
November	...	.61	"
December	...	3.05	"
		38.86	"

WATER SUPPLY.

Nothing new to report.

Section D—Housing Accommodation.

HOUSING PROGRESS, 1945.

New temporary buildings	...	...	...	...	6
Other buildings in addition to existing buildings (adaptations or extensions)	...	...	...	...	14
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)	...				679
(b) Number of inspections made for the Health or Housing Acts	...	...			3299
(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 preced- ing sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	152
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	...	...	...	...	143

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	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(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	26
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	25
(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	—
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	—
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	—
(b)—	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	5
(c)—(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	

N.B.: There are now approximately 172 dwelling-houses suspected of being overcrowded. Only a survey would reveal the true position. Many of these houses will become decrowded as the post-war housing programme for new houses proceeds.

Section E. — Food.

MILK.

I herewith give details of the examinations of milk samples in 1945:—

TESTING FOR MILK FAT.

Eleven Samples were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Test apparatus for the percentage of milk fat; the average for all samples was 3.50 per cent.—a good average.

(For other Tests, etc., see page 7).

MILK AND OTHER FOODS:—

I hereby give details of analysis and examinations carried out in 1945:—

OFFICIAL SAMPLES:

Milk	27
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

INFORMAL SAMPLES:

Pastilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pure Meat Extract	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ground Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							<hr/> 21 <hr/>

The above milk samples include two "appeal to cows" samples and three samples taken "in course of delivery."

Six formal milk samples were reported upon as being deficient in non-fatty solids.

One formal milk sample which was deficient in non-fatty solids was also reported upon as being deficient in milk fat.

Three informal milk samples were reported upon as being deficient in non-fatty solids and one deficient in fat.

One informal sample of pickles was found to contain a torn up gummed label.

The above gives a total of 10 samples (formal and informal), and one sample of pickles which were not up to standard or otherwise unsatisfactory.

PROCEEDINGS:

Three warnings were given.

One producer retailer who stated that the sampled milk had been purchased through the Milk Marketing Board and the Ministry of Food was proceeded against and fined £1 and costs for selling milk with 9.5 per cent. added water.

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, under licence of Ministry of Food.

NUTRITION.

Special investigation relating to the growth of infants under one year for the years 1942-44 has been carried out.

Special reports re Nutrition of School Children can be seen in the S.M.O.'s reports, 1934-44.

An anthropometric review was in progress regarding school-children and infants in 1945 and 1946.

*Now at Manchester, see page 32.

FACTORIES.

(including factory bakehouses).

Total number of factories:—

With Power	...	...	...	...	...	117
Without Power	...	...	...	...	...	44

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories with mechanical power ...	80	15	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	46	...	Nil
Other Premises under the Act ...	0	...	Nil
TOTAL	126	15	Nil

2.—DEFECTS OR OFFENCES.

Under the P.H. Acts, F. & D. Acts, Factories Act and Regs.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	No. of Prosecutions. (5)
Sanitary Accommodation	17	8	—	Nil
Other defects or Offences	14	12	2	Nil
TOTAL	31	20	2	Nil

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

No change in procedure since 1931.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria in 1945 was: Pre-School Children, 175; School Children, 42; total, 217.

Total numbers immunised:—

Age Group 0—4 (inclusive): No. 1,192, 89.1 per cent. immunised.

Age Group 5—14 (inclusive): No. 2,250, 78.5 per cent. immunised.

REPORT ON OUTBREAK OF SONNE DYSENTERY AT HADFIELD, JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1945.

The first indication that we had that there were possible cases of dysentery in Hadfield was on 9th February.

The information was given us by Dr. Bollans who told us he had had a run of cases regarding which he was puzzled and suggested to us the testing of the water.

After the Sanitary Inspector had made some inquiries it was decided to make a thorough investigation and herewith is a short resume of what was found.

Seven cases were first notified by telephone to the Health Department.

Only four cases were officially notified to the Health Department.

Twenty-seven were subsequently investigated. It is believed that many cases occurred which were not notified to the Health Department.

The districts involved were Hadfield and Padfield with one or two exceptions.

Twenty of the patients were supplied with milk from one farm.

The following samples were taken:—

Water	...	...	...	...	3
Lard	...	...	...	...	1
Bread	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	7
Apple Pie	...	...	...	...	1

Eight swabs were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and of these, five proved positive.

The conclusion arrived at is that the outbreak was milk borne.

A carrier was found and isolated.

Another outbreak occurred in an elementary school, rectal swabs were positive for Sonne Dysentery. One of these was from a teacher who had been distributing school milk. On stopping this teacher from "handling" milk the outbreak subsided.

TUBERCULOSIS

No action was necessary in 1945 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 1945.

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

* 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.

INFESTATION.

Persons infested with lice can be rapidly disinfested by using D.D.T. powder and this is done.

Regarding scabies, Benzyl Benzoate cream is used and persons other than children, treated at home or at the Isolation Hospital.

See other details in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses infested	...	...	0
Number of other houses infested	...	...	13
Number of houses disinfested	...	...	13

War Evacuation of Children in 1945.

No official evacuees.

The Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

For the Year ending 31st December, 1945.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report which is a further interim report compiled according to the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

During the year various Food Standards and Labelling Orders came into force giving Local Authorities greater control over the sale of foodstuffs and enabling the purchaser to know more exactly what he is buying.

From the report it will be seen that much attention has been paid to Food and Drugs work and details of samples taken with results of examinations will be found interesting.

Food poisoning outbreaks in February and March gave some concern, but after many investigations were eventually controlled.

Rats and mice received special treatment with an estimated "kill" of 1,741 rats.

It became increasingly difficult to secure materials for essential property repairs and many families are living under trying conditions.

Food inspection work absorbed much of my time. A detailed list of foods condemned will be found at the end of this report.

I wish to express to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and all other Officials my thanks for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE.

Sanitary and Housing Inspector.
Meat and Food and Drugs Inspector.
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Inspector.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
March, 1946.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Privy Middens 4; Pail Closets, 56; Ash Bins, 4,000; Ashpits, 26; Waste Water Conveniences, 476; and Fresh Water Conveniences, 3,970. These figures include Farms, New Works and Food Buffer Depots.

KITCHEN WASTE BINS.

We have 82 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste foodstuffs, 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.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	3357
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	26
Informal Notices	...	...	1090

For details of inspections and the results of action taken see M.O.H.'s report, page 16.

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.

The nine notices served as per table on Page 17 refer to want of cleanliness and accumulations of manure. It will be observed that all notices were complied with.

IMPROVEMENTS.

I am pleased to report that during 1945 the following improvements were effected to cowsheds or dairy premises.

Works	Completed
New dairy	1
Shippin floors reformed	6
Water supply improved	2
Walls cement rendered (Shippins & dairies)	4

HOUSING.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Estimated number of houses	...	6,000
New Houses erected during the year:—		
(a) By the Local Authority	...	0
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	0

Details of the inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector, the number of notices served, and the results of action taken to render houses fit for habitation may be found in the Medical Officer of Health's Report, pages 18—20 from which it will be observed that 152 premises were dealt with as being not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation. In addition 116 defects in dwelling-houses were dealt with as nuisances under the public health acts. The above figures do not include drainage defects, defective ashbins and other miscellaneous nuisances.

MILK SUPPLY.

BUTYROMETER TESTS.

The Sanitary Inspector made the following tests for milk fat on the Gerber tester.

No. of Samples	...	...	...	...	11
Average percentage of Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	3.5

The lowest percentage of milk fat in any sample was 3.1.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The Public Analyst (H. Heap, Esq.), has analysed 27 formal samples of milk and 4 informal samples.

Twenty-one formal samples were reported genuine, but three informal samples were slightly deficient in non-fatty solids and the fourth deficient in fat.

These informal samples were taken in the course of following up a previous deficiency in a formal sample.

Two warnings were given and one retailer was convicted and fined £1 and costs for selling watered milk.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

Under Section B page 7 will be found details of the samples taken for Bacterial Count, B. Coli, Methylene Blue Tests and Churn Rinsings. Out of a total of 36 different tests relating to cleanliness it will be observed that 27 were considered "satisfactory."

In the case of the nine unsatisfactory ones the dairymen concerned were contacted and advice given as to how to improve the standard. A close supervision is kept on dairymen whose milk has yielded an unsatisfactory result.

MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Seventeen samples were submitted for biological examination and it is good to see that all were reported as being free from tubercle bacilli.

FOOD POISONING.

Eight samples of milk and the dregs of one milk bottle were submitted for examination during an outbreak of dysentery. No food poisoning organisms were isolated from these samples.

WATER SUPPLY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

One sample was taken from a well used for drinking water.

This proved to be contaminated. The well was made water-tight to a depth of approximately 7 feet by insertion of concrete pipes of large diameter with a cement grout filling between the pipes and the steining of the well and adequate protection by a concrete platform over and surrounding the top of the well.

Five samples were taken from house taps. Four of which were satisfactory.

A further sample was taken from Millowner's Reservoir which is not yet used for drinking purposes but which is likely to become in the near future an additional storage reservoir for the Borough after repairs and works have been carried out.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Three chemical samples were taken, two from house taps and one from Millowner's Reservoir. Those from the house taps were considered satisfactory.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY.

Thirteen samples were taken during the year. Of this number four contained over $1/20$ of a grain of lead per gallon.

FOOD POISONING.

During a food poisoning outbreak three water samples were submitted for examination. All were reported upon as being free from pathogenic organisms.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

In addition to 27 milk samples dealt with separately in the report of the M.O.H. 21 informal samples of other foods were taken.

All were reported upon by the Public Analyst (Harry Heap, Esq.) as being genuine with the exception of a jar of pickles which contained a torn up label. A warning was given in the case of the unsatisfactory sample.

FOOD STANDARDS AND LABELLING.

The following additional Orders were made or became operative during 1945.

- The Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944.
- The Dried Egg (Control of Use) Order, 1945.
- The Food Standards (Salad Cream and Mayonnaise) Order, 1945.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

For the quarter ending 31st March, 1945 the Sanitary Inspector of Glossop examined at New Mills Slaughterhouse 208 bodies of beef and 12 pigs.

The following were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

No. Condemned.	Disease.
4 Bovine Carcasses and organs...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
3 " " " " " "	Tuberculosis with emaciation.
1 " " " " " "	Acute septic metritis.
3 Fore quarters beef ...	Localised tuberculosis.
3 Hind " " " " " "	" "
2 Parts Beef ...	" "
1 Rib ...	Bruised.
13 Beast Livers ...	Tuberculosis.
3 " " " " " "	Cavernous angiomata.
3 " " " " " "	Distomatosis.
6 " " " " " "	Cirrhosis.
2 " " " " " "	Pyogenic abscesses.
51 Beasts Lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
28 " " " " " "	Inflammation.
2 " " " " " "	Hydatid cysts.
35 Beasts Heads ...	Tuberculosis.
2 " " " " " "	Actinomycosis.
Guts, Tripe, Skirts, Melts, etc....	Various.

The arrangement whereby the Glossop Sanitary Inspector travelled to New Mills to inspect meat destined for the Borough proved to be unsatisfactory as there was no qualified inspector left in charge and secondly much important and urgent work was accumulating.

After 31st March, 1945, therefore, an arrangement was entered into whereby the meat inspector to the New Mills U.D.C. was to inspect meat destined for Glossop on payment of a fixed charge.

Unfortunately a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed during the year by the Glossop Town Council and other Authorities concerning the inadequacy of the slaughterhouse at New Mills and eventually representations were made to the Ministries of Health and Food with a view to transference from the North Midland to the North West Region for meat allocations. His

Worship the Mayor (Councillor Hadfield, Esq., J.P.) the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector were delegated to seek an interview with the Ministry of Health. This interview took place on November 29th, 1945 and the officials at the Ministry promised to press for transfer of the next allocation for Glossop to the North West Region.

It has now been learned that as and from 14th April, 1946, the allocations of meat for this Borough will be made by the Deputy Meat Agent for the Area of the North West Region. Further, it is understood that this will commence in the immediate future and will be from Manchester. (This new arrangement is now in operation.)

The inspection of food takes up much time. Large quantities have been examined during the year and a total weight of:—

17 tons. 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 22lbs.
(excluding slaughterhouse work).

was condemned as unfit for human consumption. A quantity of this food was disposed of by the Ministry of Food, Salvage Division. Where this was not so the food was transferred where possible to the local kitchen waste scheme and utilised after boiling for animal feeding.

In addition to the carcasses of meat examined at New Mills slaughterhouse, 20 pigs were examined locally having been slaughtered under Ministry of Food Licences. Also one body of cow beef slaughtered under emergency conditions was examined in Glossop.

Appended to this report are detailed lists of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The district is continually being surveyed for evidence of rats and mice.

During the year the undermentioned infestations were dealt with by the Health Department staff:—

No. of Rats.	Types of Infestation.	Infestations dealt with.
1—12	Minor secondary	2
12—50	Minor	5
50—200	Major	4
200 upwards	Reservoir	4

15

The estimated "kill," worked out according to recommendations of the Ministry of Food, Infestation Division, was 1,741 rats. Large infestations have been greatly reduced and complete eradication secured in several cases of smaller infestations.

In addition to the above, advice and assistance has been given in 68 other cases of a very minor type.

Three large firms have placed contracts with the local authority for treatment of their premises on the basis of cost of material and labour.

FACTORIES (POWER AND NON-POWER).

At the end of 1945 there were registered in the Borough:—

Factories with Power	...	...	...	117
Factories without Power	...	...	...	44
				<hr/> 161

The 126 inspections made during the year revealed:—

(a)	Factories other than factory bakehouses	...	...	...	21 defects
(b)	Factory bakehouses	...	...	...	10 „
					<hr/> 31 „

In addition two offences were referred H.M. Inspector of Factories.

- (a) These 21 defects or offences relate chiefly to non-compliance with the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations and want of cleanliness. 12 were remedied during the year. Shortage of labour and materials held up the work of a more structural nature.
- (b) The 10 defects recorded relating to factory bakehouses are included under the heading of Bakehouses, see below which, deals with all bakehouses. Eight defects were remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

Fourteen visits were made.

Limewashing was carried out on request at one establishment.

BAKEHOUSES.

The total number of bakehouses in use in the Borough is 47. 74 inspections have been made and 10 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F. & D. Acts, Factories Act, or Regulations. These were all in factory bakehouses.

Defect or Offence.	Cases.
Limewashing overdue	5
Inadequate ventilation	1
Insanitary conditions	2
Subject to flooding	1
Defective roof	1
	<hr/>
	10

Notices were served and complied with in eight instances and the remaining two are being dealt with in the New Year.

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, Polonies, Ice Cream, etc. Owing to war restrictions and war service, many of these registered premises are not being used for this class of work.

SHOPS.

During the year 357 visits were made mainly to food shops of which there are approximately 240 on the Register.

The following defects, offences, etc., were noted:—

	Defects.	Remedied.
Defective drainage	1	1
Defective W.C.	2	2
Dirty yard	1	1
Insanitary conditions	1	1
Verminous	3	3
Absence of W.C. accommodation ...	3	3
Absence of washing facilities ...	1	1
Unsound food exposed for sale ...	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	13

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

Alterations and additions to Dwelling-houses ...	10
„ „ additions to Industrial Premises ...	6
New Garages for Private Cars	5

EMERGENCY HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

(M.H. Circular 201/45).

Under the above-mentioned circular an appeal was launched explaining necessity for making the fullest possible use during the winter of all available accommodation. An advertisement appeared in the local press in December and notices were displayed throughout the Borough stating that spare rooms were urgently needed. Only one offer was registered.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

(excluding rats and mice).

A total of 67 rooms in 21 dwelling-houses have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Cases.					Type of Treatment
Bed bugs	...	...	13	...	Fumigation
Fleas	...	...	5	...	Insecticide Powder
Cockroaches	...	...	2	...	" "
Silverfish	...	...	1	...	" "
Crickets	...	...	1	...	" "

 22

The methods employed have been wholly successful if somewhat expensive in the case of bug infestations.

In these cases where the Health Department Staff have carried out the treatment a charge has been made to cover the cost of materials and labour, plus a small establishment charge.

Insecticides have also been supplied free to the public in 55 other cases of vermin infestations together with advice slips on how to clear infestations.

Towards the end of the year greater use was made of the new insecticide D.D.T. and Gammexane in their several forms. Up to the time of writing, these new methods, which prove to be very much cheaper and more easily applied, are yielding good results.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES.

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 268 rooms in 62 dwelling-houses chiefly by formaldehyde gas or spray.

Disinfectant and carbolic soap is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Sanitary Inspector. There is no steam disinfectors or refuse destructor in the Borough.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Thirty-two rooms and wards at hospitals were disinfected likewise.

DESTRUCTION OF BEDDING, ETC.

The Corporation has collected and destroyed bedding from 25 premises on the request of the responsible persons.

During the year the Town Council confirmed the decision of the Health Committee to make a standard charge for such service in "non-notifiable" cases.

APPENDIX.

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1945.

(excluding Slaughterhouse work.)

Description.	Weight.				
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Ozs.
Flour	—	—	1	20	—
Peas—canned	—	10	—	6	11
Pilchards—canned	—	5	1	5	12
Coffee Extract—bottled	—	—	—	—	6
Dried Egg	—	—	—	1	14
Apple Pulp	—	6	—	—	—
Meat Balls	—	12	—	—	—
Corned Beef	4	3	—	9	—
Cheese	—	—	—	23	8
Beans—canned	—	—	—	10	—
Soups—canned	—	—	1	—	4
Boneless Mutton	—	—	2	9	—
Salt	—	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	—	—	14	—
Chopped Ham	—	—	1	27	1½
Syrup	—	—	—	2	—
Minced Beef Loaf	—	—	—	1	8
Pork & Beans	—	—	2	22	11
Beans in Tomato	—	—	—	1	—
Sardines	—	—	—	2	9
Potatoes	—	21	—	—	—
Trimmings	—	—	3	8	—
Salmon—canned	—	—	—	8	8
Jam	—	—	—	10	—
Raisins	—	—	1	10	—
Tomato Paste—canned	—	5	—	11	1
Rice	—	10	2	25	—
Corned Beef Trimmings	—	—	2	15	—
Meat & Kidney Pudding Mixture	—	—	1	16	10
Dates	1	5	1	18	—
Irish Stew	—	—	1	19	—
Stewed Steak	—	—	—	27	—
Pan Yan Pickle	—	2	3	19	—
Carrots	—	18	—	21	1½
Pigs' Liver	—	—	—	25	—
Cooking Fat	—	—	—	22	—
Pressed Brisket	—	—	—	—	8
Boveril	—	—	—	4	—
Cream Crackers	—	—	—	2	8
Vegetable Soup	—	—	—	1	—
Café-au-lait	—	—	—	1	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	8
Meat & Vegetable Ration	—	—	—	4	—
Mixed Vegetables—canned	—	—	—	1	—

					Tons.	Cwts	Qrs.	lbs.	Ozs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
Pork Rind Jelly	...	...	...	...	—	8	1	2	—
Pork Rind	...	...	...	...	—	9	2	16	—
Beast Kidney	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
Crayfish—canned	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Oats	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4	—
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	7	—
Cucumbers	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—
Soya Flour	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	12	—
B.S.I. Liver	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	18	—
Smoked Ham	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	12	—
Pea Flour	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
Boneless Veal	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	23	—
Prunes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	27	—
Chopped Pork	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	8
Currants	...	...	...	...	—	5	—	—	—
Meat Roll	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	—
Apple Rings	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	22	—
Whole Tomatoes—canned	...	...	...	...	—	15	1	14	—
Tomato & Carrot Pulp	...	...	...	...	—	6	—	—	—
Turnips in Brine	...	...	...	...	—	16	—	—	—
Apple Cores in Brine	...	...	...	...	—	6	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5	12
Tomato Sauce	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	—	11	2	26	—
Herrings	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	14
Betox	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	—	—
Sugar	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	26	—
Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	—	7	2	11	7
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	14	14
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	8
Beef & Tomato	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	8
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	12
Meat Balls	...	...	...	...	—	20	—	—	—
Lentils	...	...	...	...	—	6	—	—	—
Marrows	...	...	...	...	—	16	—	—	—
Beef Hash	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	—	3	1	13	4
Skimmed Milk	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	13
Canned Plums	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	10	—
"Prem"	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	—
Sheep's Tongue	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	—
Sausage Rusk	...	...	...	...	—	4	—	—	—
Cheese Trimmings	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	7	—
Pies	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20	—
Sausages	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Pork Luncheon	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	4
Sauce	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	15
Total Net Weight	...	...	...	...	17	8	—	22	2



