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HEALTH
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BOROUGH of GLOSSOP



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

J. A. W. REID, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

and

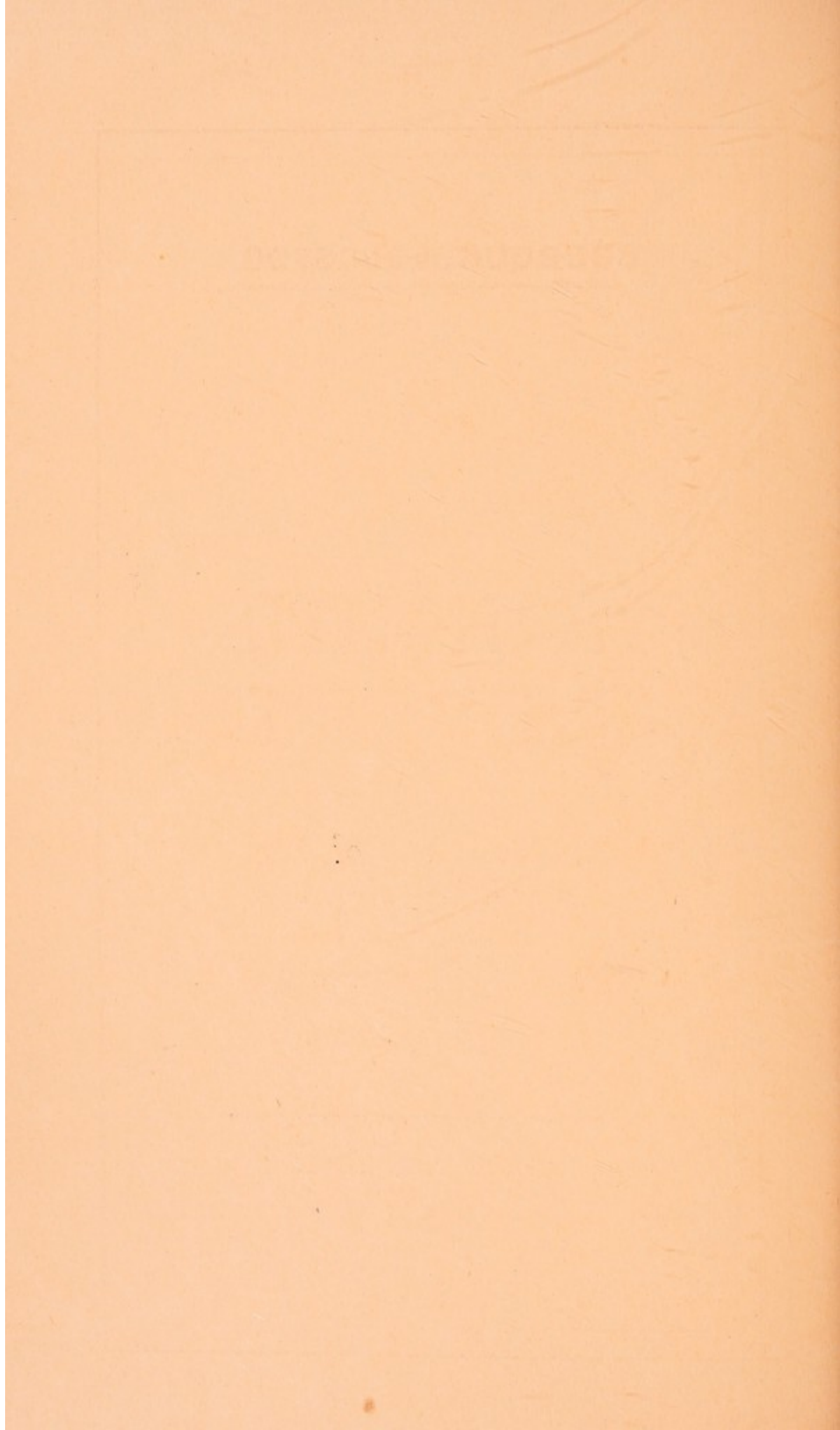
The Sanitary Inspector

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

FOR THE YEAR

1951





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FOR THE YEAR

1951

Health Committee

1951 — 1952

The Worshipful the Mayor,
(Alderman R. J. Boak, J.P., C.C.).

Alderman R. A. Beckmann, (Chairman).

Councillor J. Barber, (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor S. Burgess.

Councillor C. Coggin.

Councillor H. Cooper.

Councillor D. Crook.

Councillor G. B. Donaldson.

Councillor E. Haigh, J.P.

Councillor J. G. Hurst.

Councillor D. Rothwell.

Councillor H. Turner.

Councillor G. Wharmby. (Died 18th June, 1951).

PREFACE.

To the Minister of Health and

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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure to submit the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has risen from last year's figure. The importance of this statistic is that it is a fairly reliable indicator of the social conditions prevailing in any locality. There was a slight increase in both the Birth Rate and the Death Rate.

As 1951 is the beginning of the second half of the 20th century, it is of value to look back at the state of public health in 1900. I have quoted from Dr. Mackenzie's Annual Report of that year under the relevant topics so that comparisons can be made with the present day.

In the past preventive medicine dealt primarily with wholesome water supplies, proper sanitation, and control of agents of disease. Today, in the dawn of social medicine, emphasis has shifted from these Environmental Services to the Personal Health Services. By this slow evolution over the past 50 years, and even before that, the Community Services are now taken for granted as being adequate and no longer a danger to the health of the citizens. This is not always strictly true because although improvements have been made in years gone by, these advances in some areas have been outstripped by progress in sanitary science.

The 1946 National Health Service Act has accepted this progress in Public Services, and Local Government is now spending more of its time providing a medical service in the home to augment that of the General Practitioner.

In December the Council appointed another Sanitary Inspector in place of the Pupil Assistant who left on 28th October, 1950. At the end of the year arrangements were made with Derbyshire County Council for increased clerical assistance in the Health Department. This will bring the arrears of sanitary routine work up to date and give quicker attention to requests and complaints from the general public.

I desire to express my thanks to my Chairman, Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough, and the Staff of the Health Department for their support during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. W. REID,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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

I have the honour and privilege to subscribe for the eighth time to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector.

An increased number of food and drug samples were taken during the period under review, but only one received an adverse report from the Public Analyst. In the Annual Report for 1950 I stated that during the previous ten years only one sample of milk had been found to contain tubercle organisms. I spoke too soon, for last year two such samples were discovered. The sale of Milk in question was promptly restricted until the source of infection had been located and removed.

The Clean Food Campaign was continued by, amongst other things, the acceptance by the Town Council of standards drawn up and based on the Report of the Working Party which investigated Hygiene in Catering Establishments and published by the Ministry of Food. These standards were circulated to the proprietors of the premises concerned. Mention of other efforts in this connection will be found in the body of the report.

During 1951 the number of new dwellings completed was 44, forty of which were part of the Municipal Housing Scheme. This figure represents 72 per cent of the number erected during 1950. Of those erected by the Town Council 24 were two bedroom flats and sixteen were three bedroom houses. At the end of 1951 the number of dwellings occupied post war was 50 temporary pre-fabricated bungalows and 152 permanent houses and flats. One hundred and two persons were concerned in the number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year. The rising cost of materials and labour further increased the rental of new council houses with the result that a number of applicants did not accept the tenancies offered to them—a serious matter. Nevertheless, there remains no difficulty in letting the houses. During the year a survey of the applications received reduced the number of “live” applications to 342, though this number has since risen due to the re-opening of the housing register.

The Medical Officer of Health in his preface to this report draws a comparison between the years 1900 and 1951 which leads me to consider how the duties of the Sanitary Inspector have changed and developed with the passing years. Until recent years he was associated chiefly with nuisances. In fact he was designated “Nuisance Inspector.” Today the Sanitary Inspector’s duties are immensely varied as a glance at this report will indicate. And whilst the Personal Health Service now receives much emphasis prevention remains better than cure. We must continue to strive for food and drink of the highest purity and quality, to move with the times in modern sanitation, to secure for all housing conditions which do not have a depressing psychological effect on the occupier and which give the housewife more time for leisure—not time to waste but time to do the things one wants to do, “What is this life if full of care we have no time to stand and stare—,” to fight for the

cleanest possible atmosphere—excessive smoke from factory chimneys is not a sign of full employment it is a sign of wasted effort in coal production and money up the flue.

A working man's capital is his health and no amount of medical skill will take the place of a sound sanitary environment.

I again express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the various Committees, Officials and Staff for their continued help and guidance during the year.

I remain,


Your obedient Servant,

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

Sanitary and Housing Inspector.
Food and Drugs Inspector.
Meat and Food Inspector.
Inspector, Diseases of Animals Acts.
Officer Appointed, Explosives Acts.
Shops Inspector.
Rodent Officer.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

June, 1952.



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Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A—Statistics of the Area

The population of the Borough has declined in the last 50 years from 23,990 to its present level. A comparison of the statistics at the beginning of the century and the present time shows the following :—

	Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate
1900	22.67	...	126.83	...	16.7
1951	16.76	...	43.33	...	17.65

Decrease in population has had its effect on the present birth rate. The general tendency to ageing of the population is borne out by the death rate in 1951. The marked decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate is due to progress in the technique of midwifery and modern therapeutics. The striking points in a study of the classified deaths in 1900 are that 5.6% of them were due to Typhoid and Enteritis, while 34.9% were listed as unclassified. The former figure reflects the state of the sanitary conditions of the time.

This year's classified list of deaths shows that together, heart disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system, and cancer, were responsible for 64.24% of the deaths in the Borough.

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

Population (Gamesley included) : 17,900 (Registrar General). 30th June 1951.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454 ; 1951, 6,214.

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

Rateable Value, £93,585 1st April, 1951.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £361 (estimated) 1951-52.

Live Births :

	M	F	Total
Total	158	142	300
Legitimate	151	133	284
Illegitimate	7	9	16
Birth Rate	16.67		
Comparability Factor	1.07		
Standardised Birth Rate	17.93		
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live Births	53.33		

Still Births :

	M	F	Total
Total	3	13	16
Legitimate	2	12	14
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		50.63	
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		0.89	

Deaths :

	M	F	Total
All Causes	155	161	316
Death Rate	17.65		
Comparability Factor	0.79		
Standardised Death Rate	13.94		
Maternal Death Rate	3.16		

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	2
„ Diphtheria	0
„ Smallpox	0
„ Influenza	7
„ Cancer (all ages)	50

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

	M	F	Total
Total	8	5	13
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	43.33
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births ...	45.77
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births...	—

**Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain
Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951.**

Provisional figures based on 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 Home Population					
Births :—					
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	16.76
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.89
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	17.65
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.28
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.39
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	0.01	0.01	—	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
Deaths :—					
All Causes under 1 Year of age	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4	43.33
Enteritis and Diarr- hoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	6.66
* Rates per 1,000 Home Population					
Notifications (corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Meningococcal infec.	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.56
Whooping Cough ...	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	0.39
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.11
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	7.09
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.11
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	—
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	—
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births :—					
Notifications (corrected)					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	9.49

* A dash signifies that there were no deaths or notifications.

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND GLOSSOP

International List No. and Cause	No. of deaths E & W	Glossop	Rates per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births (E & W)	Glossop	Rates per million Women aged 15—44 (E & W)	Glossop
A115 —Sepsis of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium	70	—	0.10	—	0	—
A116 —Abortion with toxaemia	3	—	0.00	—	0	—
A116 —Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	167	—	0.24	—	0	—
A117 —Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	91	—	0.13	—	0	—
A118 —Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	37	—	0.05	—	4	—
A119 —Abortion with sepsis	66	—	0.09	—	7	—
A120 —Other complicati'ns of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	125	1	0.18	—	0	—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1951

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	2
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	14	9
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
Diabetes	—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	30	22
Coronary disease, angina	12	12
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
Other heart disease	24	43
Other circulatory disease	2	4

Causes of Death — continued

	M.	F.
Influenza	5	2
Pneumonia	4	5
Bronchitis	12	9
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	7	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortions	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	13	16
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—
All other accidents	4	1
Suicide	6	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—
Totals (all causes)	155	161

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891—1951.**

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 Gamesley.
1942 ...	13.6	...	13.8	...	18030
1943 ...	15	...	15.6	...	17594
1944 ...	14.7	...	15.1	...	17150
1945 ...	13.45	...	13.56	...	16950
1946 ...	18.8	...	13.9	...	17740
1947 ...	20.04	...	16.1	...	17610
1948 ...	16.47	...	14.96	...	17850
1949 ...	15.56	...	14.89	...	17930
1950 ...	15.05	...	15.66	...	18010
1951 ...	16.76	...	17.65	...	17900

Figures for 1931 and previously Census figures.

• 1942-1951 — Registrar General's figures

Section B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Section B—General Provision of Health Services in the Area

STAFF :

J. A. W. Reid, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

E. Dunsmore, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector.

N. Buckle, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector. (from 1st Dec. 1951)

B. Gorman. — Full-time Clerk.

E. H. Moore, (Miss). — Part-time Clerk.
(from 1st Jan. 1952).

Laboratory Facilities :

County Council Laboratory.

T. R. Hodgson, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.) F.R.I.C., F.C.S.
Public Analyst, Manchester, 2.

District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, M/c. 10.

Specimens and Samples examined, 1951.

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Derby and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

GENERAL DISEASES :

	Pos.	Neg.	Total
Diphtheria	—	2	2
Alimentary Infection	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Streptococci	1	1	2
Vincent's Angina	—	2	2
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	198	335	533
T.B. (Sputum)	1	—	1
Salmonella Typhi-Murium	1	—	1
	<hr/> 201	<hr/> 340	<hr/> 541

MILK :

Samples taken :	No.
Methylene Blue	22
Tuberculosis	10
Phosphatase Test	6
Chemical Analysis	12
Turbidity Test	2
	—
	52
	—

WATER (Drinking) :

Samples taken :	No.
Bacteriological	40
Chemical	4
Plumbo-solvency	9
	—
	53

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water) :

Samples taken :	No.
Chemical - Miscellaneous	56
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream	6
	—
	62

DENTAL :

No Dental Officer has attended the Clinic since November 1949.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 :— Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

The circumstances under which an old woman was living were brought to the notice of the Sanitary Inspector who took up the matter with the Welfare Officer with the result that the woman was admitted to Shire Hill Hospital, Glossop.

No court order was required.

Section 50 :— Burial or Cremation of the dead.

On the 9th of June, 1951, the attention of the Sanitary Inspector was drawn to the passing of an old man where it appeared "that no suitable arrangements for disposal of the body" were being made. After investigation the necessary arrangements were made with an Undertaker and interment took place at Glossop Cemetery on the 12th June, 1951.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area, while Wood's Hospital takes Ear, Nose and Throat cases, and convalescent cases from the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne. A Geriatric unit occupies the major part of the beds at Shire Hill, but part of the accommodation is reserved for the care of non-sick residents in the hospital. This latter function is carried out by the Derbyshire County Council. Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Sec. 3, the following Services are provided by the Derby County Council :—

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service which is under his control.

Refuse is collected fortnightly by the Borough Surveyor's staff from approximately 5,400 ashbins, and is transported by one S.&D. Freighter. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and supply of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Lewin Sweeper-Cleaner and two street sweepers.

Gullies

Gullies are emptied and cleansed by a mechanically operated Gulley Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Town Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings, greater use of which continues to be made.

Section C—

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

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Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C— Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

The Annual Report for 1900 contains the following passages :

"The water supply of All Saints' and St. James' Wards is mainly derived from Swineshaw Reservoirs belonging to the Corporation. Some houses especially in Whitfield, are still supplied from springs. The Hadfield supply is derived from reservoirs belonging to Lord Howard of Glossop.

"A sewage scheme for the Borough has been completed. As to sewage disposal the greater part of the town is on the pail system. There are some water closets but unfortunately still a few privy middens and cesspools. The nightsoil is removed to tips at Bridgefield and Shaw Lane. These not having proved satisfactory, the Corporation have, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, bought the Hague Farm, near the Sewage Works, for the purpose of deposit.

"An effort is being made to have the ashpits throughout the Borough covered in and provided with impervious bottoms and suitable drains. The ashes and less offensive refuse as far as possible kept separate from the nightsoil and are sent to separate tips."

The Medical Officer of Health goes on to say that the most necessary sanitary improvement is a larger supply of water. Because of this lack, other sanitary improvements are being kept back. The one needing most attention is the substitution of water closets for all other methods of nightsoil disposal.

As in 1900, water supply is the key to further development of the Borough. Industrial expansion and new housing depend on a plentiful supply of water.

WATER

The 6,214 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows :-

(a) Direct to houses from mains	... ..	6189
(b) By means of stand-pipes	... ..	—
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc.	... ..	25

The Swineshaw Supply requires only the addition of lime to counteract acidity, but the Hadfield Water is treated with aluminio ferric, lime and chalk and also subjected to rapid sand filtration and chlorination.

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough Water Supply is obtained from two main sources, viz :- Swineshaw Reservoir and Hadfield Reservoirs which are fed by moorland streams.

Tables 1 to 5 set out details of bacteriological examinations of raw and treated water, chemical and plumbo-solvency samples.

Samples taken :-

Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	40
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plumbo-solvency	...	...	...	...	...	9

Quality of Supply — Main Supplies :

During the year some pollution by faecal coli has been present in the tap water on the Swineshaw supply. This is exceptional and was put down to the fact that (i) the hydrants were in course of being replaced by a standard type and (ii) livestock had gained access to the land adjoining the inlet to the reservoir.

Spring and Well Supplies :

The private well supply for the Arundel Arms Hotel again showed heavy pollution in August. An obstructed drainage system was found and remedied and subsequent sampling in October and November gave satisfactory results. The owners, however, have stated it is their intention to improve this supply by making provision for a greater storage capacity of rain water.

Last year's report contained details of the polluted well supply serving Hope Hill Cottage, Old Glossop. This house has now been connected up with the Town's Main Supply.

Although a few samples were plumbo-solvent only one actually contained any trace of lead.

SWIMMING BATHS

As indicated in Table 2 the water proved satisfactory on all but one occasion.

Sampling is carried out each month and copy reports are sent to the Education Authority.

Table 1.

WATER SAMPLES — BACTERIOLOGICAL

Date of Collection	Our Ref. No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. 2 days 37 deg. C.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli.
20- 3-51	1	16028	Municipal Buildings Clinic Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir.	0	0
"	2	16029	Maconochies Laboratory Hadfield	Hadfield Reservoirs.	0	0
3- 5-51	3	24570	Day Nursery, Whitfield ...	Swineshaw Reservoir.	1	1
"	4	24571	"Ariel" North Road, Glossop	— do —	1	1
"	8	24575	85, Sheffield Road, Glossop	— do —	3	1
5- 6-51	9	31269	— do —	— do —	0	0
"	10	31268	"Ariel" North Road, Glossop	— do —	0	0
"	13	31266	Day Nursery, Whitfield ...	— do —	0	0
3- 7-51	14	37302	Municipal Buildings, Clinic Tap	— do —	1	1
"	18	37301	85, Sheffield Road, Glossop	— do —	0	0
"	19	37300	60, Woolley Bridge Road, Tap	Hadfield Reservoirs.	0	0
15- 8-51	20	43717	Arundel Arms, Outdoor Well	Well Supply	More than 180	50

24- 9-51	22	48661	— do —	Well Supply	35	0
8-10-51	26	50743	— do —	— do —	50	0
"	27	50744	Arundel Arms, Tap	— do —	25	1
"	31	50739	Municipal Buildings, Clinic Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir.	8	0
24-10-51	32	53434	Moorland Stream, near flow recorder	— do —	90	1
"	33	53435	C.I. Pipe to Goyt, near inlet	— do —	160	11
"	34	53433	Near Tower on Reservoir	— do —	3	0
"	35	53436	9, Hope St. Old Glossop House Tap	— do —	1	0
23-11-51	36	57900	Municipal Buildings, Clinic Tap	— do —	1	1
"	37	57899	"Woodlands" North Road Tap	— do —	0	0
"	38	57898	Day Nursery, Whitfield Tap	— do —	3	3
"	39	57897	85, Sheffield Road, Tap	— do —	1	0
"	40	60343	Arundel Arms, Tap from Well	Well Supply	8	0

Table 2. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS (WOOD'S)

Date of Collection	Our Ref. No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Place of Collection		Supply	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. 2 days 37 deg. C.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli.
3- 5-51	5	24573	Wood's Bath	Centre	Swineshaw Reservoir	0	0
"	6	24574	"	Outlet	"	0	0
"	7	24572	"	Inlet	"	0	0
5- 6-51	11	31270	"	Inlet	"	0	0
"	12	31267	"	Outlet	"	0	0
3- 7-51	15	37299	"	Centre	"	0	0
"	16	37298	"	Outlet	"	0	0
"	17	37297	"	Inlet	"	0	0
15- 8-51	21	43718	"	Outlet	"	0	0
24- 9-51	23	48660	"	Outlet	"	8	8
"	24	48659	"	Centre	"	12	12
"	25	48658	"	Inlet	"	8	5
8-10-51	28	50742	"	Outlet	"	0	0
"	29	50741	"	Centre	"	0	0
"	30	50740	"	Inlet	"	0	0

Table 3. (see Table 4).

WATER SAMPLES — CHEMICAL

Key	Date	Our Ref. No.	Condition	Place of Collection	Supply	Treatment
A	16-8-51	1	Unsat :	Arundel Arms ...	Well.	Untreated
B	16-8-51	2	Sat :	Municipal Buildings Clinic Tap ...	Swineshaw Reservoir.	Untreated
C	28-8-51	3	Sat :	58, Woolley Bridge House Tap ...	Hadfield Reservoirs.	Treated.
D	10-12-51	4	Sat :	Arundel Arms, Tap ...	Well.	Untreated

Table 4. (see Table 3). WATER SAMPLES — CHEMICAL

Results expressed in parts per 100,000					A	B	C	D
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	21.0	13.0	10.0	26.0
Organic and Volatile Matter	...	...	...	...	6.0	5.0	1.0	7.0
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	15.0	8.0	9.0	19.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.001	Nil.	Nil.	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.019	0.001	0.001	0.004
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.5
Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1
O ₂ absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	...	...	...	...	0.47	0.03	0.20	0.07
Hardness, Total (as Ca CO ₃)	...	...	...	...	7.0	2.0	4.2	12.7
Temporary ( " )	...	...	...	...	5.5	2.0	1.2	2.2
Permanent ( " )	...	...	...	...	1.5	Nil.	3.0	10.5
pH Value	...	...	...	...	6.6	6.9	5.0	5.9

Table 5. WATER SAMPLES — PLUMBO SOLVENCY (ONLY)

Date	Our Ref. No.	Place of Collection	Supply	Lead Content	pH Value	Remarks
8- 8-51	1	95, Sheffield Road, G. Tap Water	Swineshaw Reservoir.	Nil.	6.9	Not Plumbo-solvent.
"	2	33, Station Road, H. Tap Water	Hadfield Reservoirs.	Nil.	7.1	— do —
16- 8-51	3	Municipal Buildings Clinic Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir.	Nil.	6.9	— do —
"	4	Arundel Arms, G. Tap Water	Well Supply.	Nil.	6.6	Slightly Plumbo-solvent
28- 8-51	5	58, Woolley Bridge. Tap Water	Hadfield Reservoirs.	Nil.	5.0	Plumbo-solvent
2-10-51	6	Sunnyfield, Sheffield Road, Tap	Swineshaw Reservoir.	Nil.	8.3	Not Plumbo-solvent.
"	7	2, Church Street, H. Tap Water	Hadfield Reservoirs.	Nil.	8.3	— do —
23-11-51	8	Moorlands, Sheffield Rd. Tap Water	Swineshaw Reservoir.	Nil.	6.9	— do —
10-12-51	9	Arundel Arms, G. Tap Water	Well Supply.	1/28 grain per gall.	5.9	Plumbo-solvent

Samples containing more than 1/20th grain of lead per gallon are considered to be unsatisfactory.
 (One twentieth of a grain per gallon = 0.7 parts per million)

DRAINAGE

		Estimated Population Involved
No. of houses in District connected to sewers ...	6179	17795
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers ...	35	105
No. of connections made during year :—		
(a) existing houses	—	—
(b) new houses	44	
(c) other premises	2	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's. ...	7	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No important change. Extensions were made to new housing sites and houses built by private enterprise.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The installation of newer type sluice gates on the River Etherow near the Sewage Works has not yet been carried out.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows : Pail Closets 35, Ash Bins 5,400, Ashpits 18, Waste-Water Conveniences 459, and Fresh-Water Conveniences 4,353. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Schools :

The matter of the sanitary conveniences in the Schools has been taken up with the Derbyshire Education Committee and School Managers.

Table 6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year.

Bakeries	27
Camping Sites	—
Canning Factory	13
Carts and Vans	15
Catering Licences	12
Common Lodging Houses	—
Council Houses	281
Court Proceedings	—
Cow Sheds	30
Dairies	28
Diseases of Animals Acts	5
Explosives Acts	7
Factories	48
Food Poisoning	—
Food Standards and Labelling	21
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	—
Housing Acts	5
Ice Cream Premises	17

Table 6. — continued

Infectious Diseases	36
Inns	3
Kitchen Waste	45
Market Stalls	615
Merchandise Marks Act	28
Milk Distributors	51
Offensive Trades	24
Offices — P.H.A., 1936	—
Outworkers	4
Overcrowding	15
Preserved Food Premises	86
Priority Work	2
Rag Flock Act	—
Rodent Control (R. and M.)	930
Schools	23
Shops—Butchers	46
„ —Fried Fish	31
„ —Other	355
Slaughter-houses	30
Smoke Abatement	12
Swimming Baths	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	—
Verminous Premises (not R. and M.)	24
Warehouses	4
Sanitary Inspector's Journal (complaints)	977
TOTAL ...	3856

Table 7. NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1951

Number of Complaints received	322
„ „ nuisances recorded after investigation	491
„ „ nuisances outstanding from 1950	250
„ „ informal notices served	260
„ „ statutory notices served	19
„ „ nuisances abated	476
„ „ nuisances outstanding at year end	265

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

We now have 19 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste foodstuffs, scraps, etc. The contents are removed by various Pig Clubs, Farmers and Pig-keepers. All bins disused or causing a nuisance are withdrawn.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS

Alterations and additions to Dwelling-houses ...	18
Alterations and additions to Industrial Premises ...	5
Other new buildings, alterations and extensions ...	34

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are 89 persons distributing milk throughout the Borough. The figure is made up as follows :— Dairies 39, Milkshops (retailing bottled milk) 38, and 12 persons supplying milk from other districts.

CAMPING SITES

No applications were received for the use of sites for camping purposes.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

No action was necessary.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Notice was served for the remedy of insanitary conditions at one Public House.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register :—

With power	...	...	...	...	...	163
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/> 173 <hr/>

A total of 48 inspections was recorded during 1951, and revealed :-

(a) Factories other than Factory Bakehouses	...	3	defects
(b) Factory Bakehouses	...	2	defects
			<hr/> 5 <hr/>

Table 8. (1).—Inspection

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with Mechanical power	42	1	—
Factories without mechanical power	6	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	48	1	—

(2).—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	2	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	7	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	10	—	3	—

(3).—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home) are as follows:—

Wearing Apparel ...	20
Brush Making ...	64
An increase of 27 over last year.	84

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 50. Twenty-seven inspections were made and 3 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F. and D. Acts and Factories Act. Details of those dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act but included under the figures relating to factories were:—

Defects or Offences.	Cases.
Limewashing overdue ...	1
Insanitary conditions ...	2
Structural defects ...	—
	3

OFFICES

No visits were made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

(operative with effect from 1/11/51)

There is now no rag flock manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are five registered establishments, but only four are in constant use.

Twenty-four visits were made and three defects were recorded and remedied.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The effort to secure a reduction in smoke emission from factory chimneys was continued.

Twelve observations were taken during the year and only in one instance was the emission considered to constitute a nuisance. The Engineer-in-charge was interviewed and some improvement resulted though the nuisance tends to recur.

The improvement at the Lancashire Chemical Works and the Gas Works has been well maintained throughout the year.

SHOPS

In all a total of 432 inspections were made during the year. A classified list is set out below, and Table 9 (2) sets out the defects noted from which it will be seen that a number remain outstanding. These will be followed up.

Table 9.

(1) CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1951.

Baker and Confectioner	24
Baker, Confectioner and Cafe	7
Baker, Confectioner and Mixed	11
Baker, Grocery and Mixed	5
Boot and Shoe Shop and Repair Shop ...	7
Boot and Shoe Shop	3
Boot Repairers	9
Broker, General Dealer	1
Butcher	26
Butcher, Baker and Confectioner ..	1
Cafe and Mixed	2
Cafe and Mixed—Motor Accessories ...	1
Carpets and Floor Coverings	2
Chemist	5
Chiropody	2

List of Shops — continued

Coal Offices	6
Crockery	1
Cycle Accessories	1
Drapery, Grocery, etc.	3
Dressmaker	1
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Electrical Equipment	5
Fabrics	1
Fancy Goods, Leathercraft	1
Fancy Goods, Toys and Prams	1
Fish and Chip Shops	27
Florists	3
Food Manufacturers	1
Furniture Repairers	1
General Stores	2
Gents Hairdressers	9
Grate Shops	2
Greengrocery	15
Grocery and Mixed Business	24
Grocery and Provisions	28
Grocery, Greengrocery and Mixed	2
Hardware, General, etc.	14
Herbalist	4
House Furnishings and Cabinet Making	3
Jewellers etc.	3
Knitwear, Baby Linen	1
Ladies and Children's Outfitters	2
Ladies Hairdressers	10
Leather and Grindery	2
Millinery and Drapery	26
Mixed Business and Sweets	14
Motor Accessories etc.	6
Music Stores	1
Newsagents and Mixed Business	4
Newsagents, Stationery and Tobacco	11
Opticians	2
Off-Licence and Grocery	14
Paint, Wallpaper etc.	8
Pet Stores	3
Photographic Business and Tobacco	1
Picture Framing and Artist	2
Post Offices	2
Plumbing and Gas Fittings	2
Showrooms	2
Snack Bars	3

List of Shops — continued.

Stationers and Printers	3
Sub-Post Offices and Mixed Businesses	3
Sweets and Tobacco	12
Tailors and Gents Outfitters	11
Tripe Dressers	2
Wet Fish	3
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	4
Wireless and General Hardware	1
Wireless, Cycle Shop, Electrical	2
Wireless etc.	4
Wool and Fancy Goods	3
	<hr/>
	432
Market Stalls (41 tenants)	46
	<hr/>
Total ...	478

(2). SHOPS — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means	1	—	1	—	—
3	Lighting—inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	1	1	—	1	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	5	—	5	2	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	—	—	—	—	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	9	7	2	3	—
13	Disrepair	5	5	—	2	—
14	Other Offences	2	2	—	—	—
		26	18	8	9	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for and there is no claim on the Ministry for grant.

Private dwellings are treated free to the occupier and 50% of the expense involved is claimed from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authority property, including sewers, are inspected and treated by the Health Department for which a claim for 50% of the cost is made to the Ministry.

The work of Rodent Control with its attendant records and returns continues to increase.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Table 10.

(a). Surface Infestations.

	Treated.	Cleared.
Reservoir Rat Infestations (over 200) ...	—	—
Major Rat Infestations (20-200)	13	9
Minor Rat Infestations (under 20)	34	29
Mice Infestations	18	18

Where complete clearance was not effected the rat population was greatly reduced and further treatments were undertaken.

(b). Sewer Maintenance Treatments :

Owing to difficulty in obtaining the necessary labour locally only one Treatment was carried out in 1951, and in this connection it was necessary to obtain two fully trained Rodent Operatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Table 11.

	Treatment and Maintenance.
1. Total number of manholes	530
2. Dates of Treatment	29/10/51 — 7/11/51.
3. Bait base and poison used	Bread Mash and Arsenic.
4 Number of manholes baited	237
5. Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	98
6 Number of manholes showing complete prebait take on 1 or both days	70
7. Scheme of baiting used ...	4 Sections — Alternate Days. 1 Section — Consecutive Days.
8. Number of manholes test- baited but not included in No. 4 above	13

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 55 rooms in 16 premises have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under :—

Table 12.

Infestations.	Cases.	Treatment.
Bed Bugs	6	Insecticide Spray or Powder
Bed Bugs and Fleas ...	1	
Cockroaches	7	
Plaster Beetles	2	

Insecticides have also been supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice slips on how to secure clearance.

Two dwellings were treated as a precautionary measure.

During the months of June, September and October, plagues of crickets on Newshaw Lane and Simmondley Lane Tips were brought under control by the application of Gammexane Powder.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases :

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 73 rooms in 20 premises, chiefly by formaldehyde gas or spray.

Disinfectant 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 disinfector or refuse destructor in the Borough. When steam disinfection of bedding is necessary it is carried out by arrangement with Hyde Municipal Borough.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding from 23 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in "non-notifiable" cases.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACTS, 1875-1923

Thirty-one premises were registered for the sale of fireworks.

The licence for storage of mixed explosives at the Glossop Brickworks was renewed for a further 12 months.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894

And Orders made thereunder

One outbreak of Swine Fever occurred within the Borough during August 1951. Three pigs died and three others were destroyed.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for various diseases were :—

Table 13.

	Out- breaks	Animals	
		Attacked	Slaughtered
Anthrax	407	440	—
Foot and Mouth Disease ...	116	—	12,875
Fowl Pest	844	—	—
Parasitic Mange	—	—	—
Sheep Scab	16	—	—
Swine Fever	1,343	—	431

Anthrax outbreaks were up by approx. 18.5% on 1950 figures.

Foot and mouth disease outbreaks numbered 116 as against 20 in 1950 : 12,875 animals were slaughtered during 1951.

Sheep Scab outbreaks were down by almost 40% on 1950 figures.

Fowl Pest outbreaks increased by 672 over those for 1950.

Swine Fever outbreaks numbered 1,343 against 430 in 1950 : 431 animals were slaughtered.

Advice and authority for movement in respect of livestock was given by the Sanitary Inspector.

WEATHER

It will be observed from the figures below that the average rainfall for England and Wales was only 72% of that recorded in Glossop.

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL

G L O S S O P								England & Wales (mean)
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951		1951
January	4.93	2.80	10.65	2.79	3.24	5.85		3.10
February	7.05	2.00	3.16	2.29	6.47	4.42		3.88
March	1.74	5.73	1.46	2.18	2.12	5.76		3.79
April	1.83	2.54	1.89	5.36	4.42	3.18		2.44
May	1.80	3.49	1.76	3.24	1.73	2.35		2.81
June	4.09	2.32	6.13	1.26	3.29	1.53		1.19
July	6.21	2.87	2.34	2.75	3.85	4.02		1.74
August	4.40	.41	5.34	3.37	4.64	5.29		4.30
September	5.64	2.24	2.27	1.39	5.96	2.56		3.11
October ... ..	.86	1.16	2.88	4.49	2.97	1.21		1.05
November	5.58	6.01	2.64	7.54	7.04	8.86		6.27
December	4.72	6.01	3.24	6.92	2.59	6.14		3.19
	48.85	37.61	43.76	43.58	48.32	51.17		36.87

Section D

Housing Accommodation

Section D—Housing Accommodation

There is no mention made of housing in the Borough in the Medical Officers Report for 1900 but in the following year Dr. Mackenzie makes this comment :

“Though a great many good houses and cottages have been built in All Saints Ward of recent years and though a good deal of the property has been pulled down there is still a good deal of old property occupied in this Ward and in many ways the conditions of life of the denizens are not as favourable as those of the dwellers in better property. Of recent years there has, I think, been more building of new and better property in St. James' Ward which may account for the more favourable death rate.

In Hadfield Ward some years ago, when trade was brisk, modern cottages rose apace. There is, however, a good deal of older property still occupied and recent fluctuations in employment have, no doubt, had a depressing effect upon the Ward.”

The following tables give details of housing progress prior to, and after World War II.

Table 14. HOUSING PROGRESS — 1951

New temporary buildings	...	...	...	...	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	...	...	...	...	6
The total number of inhabited houses (approx.)	6214				
Number of New Houses erected during the year :					
(a) Total	...	...	...	...	44
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	40
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :-					
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses in- spected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...				270
(b) Number of inspections made for the Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...		771
(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	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	3
(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	268
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	255
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	0
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
	(b) Proceedings under 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	—
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	—
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	—
† (b) Number of cases of over-crowding reported during the year ...	2
(c) (i) Number of cases of over-crowding relieved during the year ...	15
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	102

* Information not available.

† Cases of overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Approximately 311 back to back houses and 374 single back houses still remain.

A large percentage of the houses may be termed obsolescent and call for very serious consideration.

The Sanitary Inspector has continued with the work of interviewing applicants for houses and classifying their applications. At the end of 1951 there were 342 applications on the Register.

Table 15 (2) gives the record of post-war housing. At the end of 1951, 50 temporary prefabricated bungalows and 152 permanent houses and flats had been occupied post-war. The total of Municipal dwellings being 296.

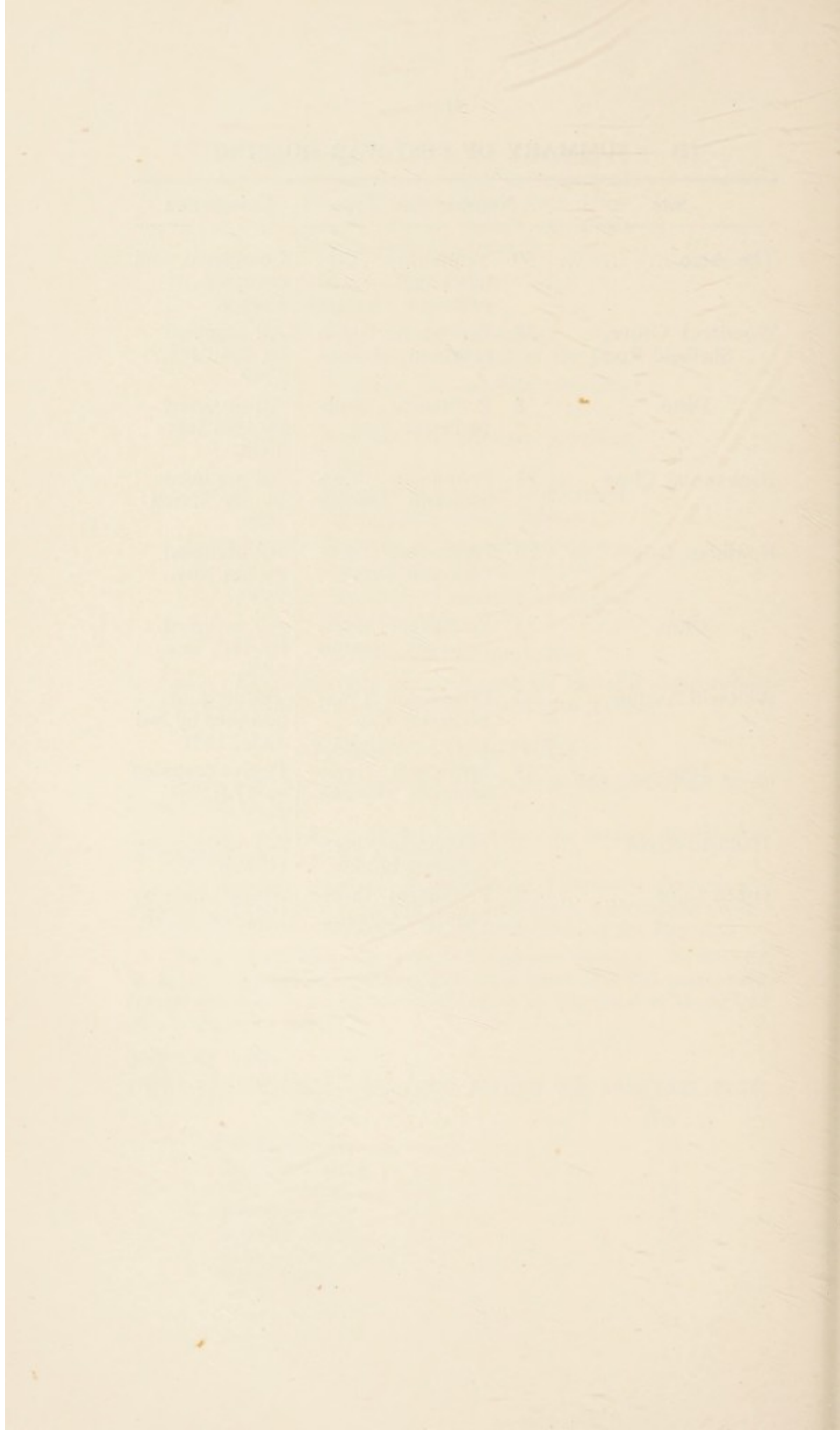
Table 15 (1).

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

Site	No.
Beech Avenue	16
Gladstone Street	4
Lyne Avenue	20
Newshaw Lane	16
Sheffield Road	16
Simmondley Lane	16
Wood Street	6
	—
	94

(2) — SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING

Site	Number and Type		Completion
The Acre	50	Temporary Pre-fabricated t w o-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-47.
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road ...	28	Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949.
Ditto.	8	Permanent o n e-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948.
Bankswood Close ...	22	Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th March, 1949.
Newlands Drive ...	20	Permanent t w o-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950.
Ditto.	34	Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950.
Whitfield Avenue ...	40	Permanent t w o-bedroom flats	Twenty-four occupied by 2nd June, 1951.
Ditto.	48	Permanent three-bedroom houses	Twelve occupied by 17th Sept. 1951
Hadfield Road ...	8	Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb. 1952.
Green Lane	4	Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec. 1951



Section E

Food

Section E — Food

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

No mention is made of food inspection or hygiene in the Annual Report for 1900.

Of recent years the work involved in this aspect of public health has grown considerably. Two Health Weeks, each with the accent on clean food, have been held in Glossop since 1946. A Health Exhibition dealing mainly with food hygiene is due to be held in April next year. It is hoped to focus public attention on this important matter which is literally in the hands of us all.

HYGIENE IN CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

During the year the Ministry of Food published the Report of the Working Party which was investigating Hygiene in Catering Establishments. Minimum standards for working premises, equipment, and conduct of the business have been accepted by the Health Committee having regard to the present day problems in Glossop. These standards have been circulated to the proprietors of the premises concerned for their information and guidance. The Sanitary Inspectors paid regular visits to food premises and this personal contact is the most effective way of ensuring clean food although the customer too has a role to play in that he should be discriminating in his food purchases.

Notices requesting customers to keep their dogs out of food shops have been circulated to all food premises in the Borough. These have been very well received and may be seen exhibited in food shop windows or where visible to the customer. The notice "Now Wash Your Hands" continues to be posted in the sanitary conveniences of food shops.

Three display panels were obtained near the end of the year for exhibiting health topics to the public. A start will be made early next year with a series of twelve pictures dealing with food poisoning. These will be exhibited in works canteens, schools, libraries, etc.

CATERING LICENCES

There is an arrangement whereby the Food Office notifies the Health Department of applications received for catering licences.

On receipt of this information the premises in question are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and a result of findings notified to the Food Office. It appears that these reports receive much respect by the Food Office, which is gratifying.

ICE-CREAM

The sale of ice-cream increased during the year under review when seven further premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. At the time of writing 52 such premises are registered.

Six samples were taken for bacteriological examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall.

A summary of the results gives the following information :—

Number sampled at Shops.	Placed in Provisional Grade.
3	1
1	3
Number sampled at Cinema.	
2	1

Eight samples were taken for Chemical Analysis. All these were reported upon favourably.

It is a requirement of the Town Council that the sale of ice-cream is not permitted from premises selling specified "dirty" commodities such as vegetables and the standard to be attained requires the provision of modern sanitary accommodation.

MILK

Notes on the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 were included in the report for 1949.

Details of registrations and licences are shown in Table 16.

The special designations now authorised are :—

Tuberculin Tested.

Accredited (until 1st October, 1954).

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

Licences and registrations at 31st December, 1951 were as follows :—

Table 16.

(1). Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)

Dealers Licences	40
Supplementary "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	2
„ "Pasteurised" Milk	2
„ "Sterilised" Milk	1

(2). Registrations.

Distributors of milk elsewhere than from dairy farms ... 38

Testing for Milk Fat. (Gerber Test).

No tests were carried out during 1951.

Chemical Analysis.

The Public Analyst (T. R. Hodgson, Esq.) analysed 10 formal samples of milk, all of which were reported genuine.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk —

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk must not decolourize Methylene blue within specified periods of time.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30 minute Methylene blue test under specified conditions of storage.

Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) and Sterilised Milk when submitted to the turbidity test, must show no sign of turbidity.

Under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Sec. 20, provision is made for restricting the sale of Milk where it is infected with disease communicable to man. From the table below it will be noted that two samples contained tubercle bacilli. One concerned a Glossop herd and the other a herd outside the Borough. In both cases the raw milk was sent away for Pasteurisation until the source of infection had been removed. In one case the clearance was not received until almost six months after the original sample.

Such cases as above quoted emphasize the necessity for the maintenance of constant vigilance over food and drink.

Table 17.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation.	NATURE OF TEST.							
	Methylene Blue. (Samples taken—22)*		Turbidity Test. (Samples taken—2)		Tubercle Bacilli. (Samples taken—10)†		Phosphatase Test. (Samples taken—6)	
	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
Raw Milk	11	1	—	—	7	2	—	—
Pasteurised	4	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
Sterilised	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

* 4 Spoilt

† 1 Spoilt

FOOD AND DRUGS

Table 18. (1). Samples taken — Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Article	Number Examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin	—	1	—	—
Barley	—	1	—	—
Beef Paste	—	1	—	—
Brown Ale	—	1	—	—
Caramels (Choc-Fruit) ...	—	1	—	—
Celery Salt	—	1	—	—
Chocolate	—	1	—	—
Codeine Compound	—	1	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	—	—
Farinola	—	1	—	—
Fish Paste	—	1	—	—
Fruit Sauce	—	1	—	—
Gelatine (Dessert)	—	1	—	—
Glycerine	—	1	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon & Honey	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	8	—	—
Ice Lollipop	—	2	—	—
Indian Brandee	—	1	—	—
Jam (Apricot Diabetic) ...	—	1	—	—
Jam (Strawberry)	—	1	—	—
Lemon Juice	—	1	—	—
Limeade	—	1	—	—
Liquorice Allsorts	—	1	—	—
Magnesia Tablets	—	1	—	—
Meat Pies	—	2	—	—
Milk	10	2	—	—
National Butter	—	2	—	—
Oatmeal (fine)	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	—	—
Pale Ale	—	1	—	—
Pepper Compound	—	1	—	—
Quinine Tonic	—	1	—	—
Rice	—	1	—	—
Rice Creamola	—	1	—	—
Sausage (Beef)	—	3	—	—
Sausage (Pork)	—	1	—	—
Savoury Rissole Mix. ...	—	1	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	—	1	—	1
Sulphur and Lime Tabs. ...	—	1	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	—	—
Tapioca	—	1	—	—
Whiskey (Irish)	1	—	—	—
Whisky (Scotch)	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	12	56	—	1

(2). Adulterated Samples — Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Sample No.	Article	Whether Formal, Informal, or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
15	Seidlitz Powder (Extra Strong)	Informal	Deficient of 8 per cent of its Tartaric Acid	Shop Keeper Cautioned. No more of this Stock left.

The foregoing tables, 18 (1 and 2), give details of the food and drugs work for 1951, from which it will be seen that 12 formal and 56 informal samples were taken ; an increase of 30 over last year.

Only one sample, that of Seidlitz Powder, was found to be irregular with a deficiency of 8% of tartaric acid. On investigation this was found to be the last of some old stock. The shopkeeper was warned.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (Section 14)**Registration of Food Premises**

Eight applications for registration under the Act were received. Eight were registered.

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 137. The registration is in connection with premises used for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream or the preparation or the manufacture of preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

The total number registered is seven less than last year due to several premises having been written off as "non-operative."

FOOD POISONING

No food poisoning reports were received during 1951.

FOOD STANDARDS AND LABELLING

No irregularities were discovered during 1951.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

No default was noted in 1951.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The meat allocation for this Borough continued to be made from the Government Abattoir at Stalybridge. The Glossop Authority did not assist in meat inspection at Stalybridge during 1951.

Table 19. A. — Food Unfit for Human Consumption
(Excluding Slaughterhouse Work)

Nature of Food.	Weight.				
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Apple Chunks	—	...	—	...	13
Apple Puree	—	...	—	1	2
Apricots	—	...	—	2	11
Bacon	—	...	—	3	8
Beans (canned)	—	...	—	8	14½
Beef	—	1	—	21	5
Beetroot	—	...	—	2	12
Bilberries	—	...	—	—	14¾
Blackberries	—	...	—	—	15
Butter	—	...	—	5	7
Cabbage (Red)	—	...	—	1	—
Capers (French)	—	...	—	2	8
Carrots (canned)	—	...	—	—	12
Cheese	—	...	—	12	7½
Cheese Spread	—	...	—	9	4
Cherries (canned)	—	...	—	15	9½
Cherries (fresh)	—	6	—	—	—
Chicken (canned)	—	...	—	3	2
Chickens	—	...	1	16	—
Crab Paste	—	...	—	—	3½
Crumpets	—	...	—	18	—
Flour	—	...	2	16	—
Fruit Salad	—	...	—	5	4
Gooseberries	—	...	—	6	7
Ham (boiled)	—	...	—	9	5
Ham (canned)	—	4	1	19	6
Jam	—	...	—	11	—
Lime Juice Cordial	—	...	—	1	—
Luncheon Meat	—	...	1	18	11
Marmalade	—	...	—	8	8
Meat and Gravy	—	...	—	2	8
Milk (tinned)	—	...	2	21	9½
Minced Beef Loaf	—	...	—	6	12
Mustard	—	...	—	—	2
Onion Powder	—	...	—	15	0
Oranges (canned)	—	...	—	—	14
Peaches	—	...	—	9	5
Pears (canned)	—	...	2	8	9
Peas (canned)	—	...	—	14	9¾
Pickles	—	...	—	2	2½
Pilchards	—	...	—	23	2
Pineapple	—	...	—	2	8
Pineapple Juice	—	...	—	1	—
Plums (canned)	—	...	1	21	7
Pork	—	...	—	16	4
Prunes	—	...	1	3	4
Salmon	—	...	1	15	9½
Sauce	—	...	—	—	7¾

Table 19 — continued

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Sausage (Vienna)	—	...	—	...	10½
Shredded Wheat	—	...	—	...	8
Soups	—	...	—	...	16 ... 4
Steak (canned)	—	...	—	...	1 ... 15
Steak Puddings	—	...	—	...	1 ... —
Strawberries (canned) ...	—	...	—	...	— ... 14
Tomatoes (canned)	—	...	—	...	19 ... 10
Tomato Puree	—	6	...	...	16 ... 2
Tongue	—	...	—	...	18 ... 12
Veal (jellied)	—	...	—	...	16 ... 5
Youngberries	—	...	—	...	1 ... —
Total ...	1	4	1	5	0½

B. — Slaughtered under M.O.F. Licence.

During the year 28 pigs were slaughtered in the Borough under Ministry of Food Licences and examined by the Sanitary Inspector. These were pig club and cottagers' pigs. The following parts were found to be unfit.

Condemned.	No.	Condition or Disease.
Heads	1	Tuberculosis
Liver	1	Tuberculosis
Kidneys	2	Tuberculosis
Lungs	1	Tuberculosis
Mesenteric Fats	3	Tuberculosis
Fat Trimmings	1	Tuberculosis

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F—Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 50 years the infectious disease problem has changed. The time when Fever Hospitals were overcrowded in the Winter months and when Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were prevalent has now changed in a remarkable manner.

Nowadays these two epidemic diseases are no longer a major problem for Fever Hospitals. Consequently, many more beds are available for diseases like Measles and Whooping Cough, which in the old days could not be hospitalised. More beds are also available in Fever Hospitals for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis.

The discovery of new drugs, notably Sulphonamides and Penicillin, and the wider use of preventive measures has entirely altered the outlook in the treatment of many infectious diseases.

It is expected that research work going on at present will produce valuable results in the near future.

An important factor in the struggle against infectious diseases is the virulence of organisms. This factor is outside human control, and thus it must be remembered that some diseases could revert to their former deadly character.

MEASLES

Measles was the most prevalent disease during the year. Of the 84 cases notified last year, 83 occurred between August and December 1950. This outbreak continued into 1951 and 108 cases were reported up to April 1951; a further 19 cases occurred during the remainder of the year.

Generally the public underestimate the gravity of this common infection of childhood. Although most children who take it recover, many are left with after effects like chronic discharging ears and defects of vision. General immunisation is not yet practicable.

Measles should be treated in hospital. It is one of the most infectious of communicable diseases.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There were 7 cases notified during the year.

Whooping Cough is another serious illness of children which should be treated in hospital on account of the many disabling respiratory complications which are liable to result.

CHICKENPOX

Twenty-nine cases were notified in 1951.

Chickenpox is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when Smallpox is prevalent.

SCARLET FEVER

There were 10 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year.

Nowadays this disease is mild in character but this has not always been the case nor is it the case today in some parts of the world. The cause of the decline in virulence in this disease is unknown and one must be prepared for a reversal of the present position. Although the newer drugs are of value in the prevention and cure of secondary septic complications, they have no effect on the toxic variety of Scarlet Fever.

DYSENTERY

There was a moderate outbreak during 1951 involving pupils at Whitfield Day Nursery and Hadfield Nursery School. Other cases occurred in the child population who were not attending these schools.

During the period of the outbreak 51 children and 12 staff at Whitfield Day Nursery had 159 stool examinations carried out and at Hadfield Nursery School 40 pupils and 9 staff had 374 specimens examined. Total specimens submitted 533.

All the cases were mild and they received treatment from their own doctors.

This outbreak shows the necessity for the constant watch which must be kept in Schools, Nursery Schools and Day Nurseries where children mix and where risk of childhood infections is ever present.

FOOD POISONING

Just as Diphtheria can be largely prevented by immunisation, so Food Poisoning can be avoided by cleanliness. This is an everyday matter which affects us all personally as we all eat at some time during the day. The essence of cleanliness is simply the use of soap and water, and clean towels, especially before eating and after using the lavatory.

No cases of Food Poisoning were reported to the Health Dept. during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during 1951.

This is a dangerous infectious disease, which, when prevalent, claims a large number of victims every year.

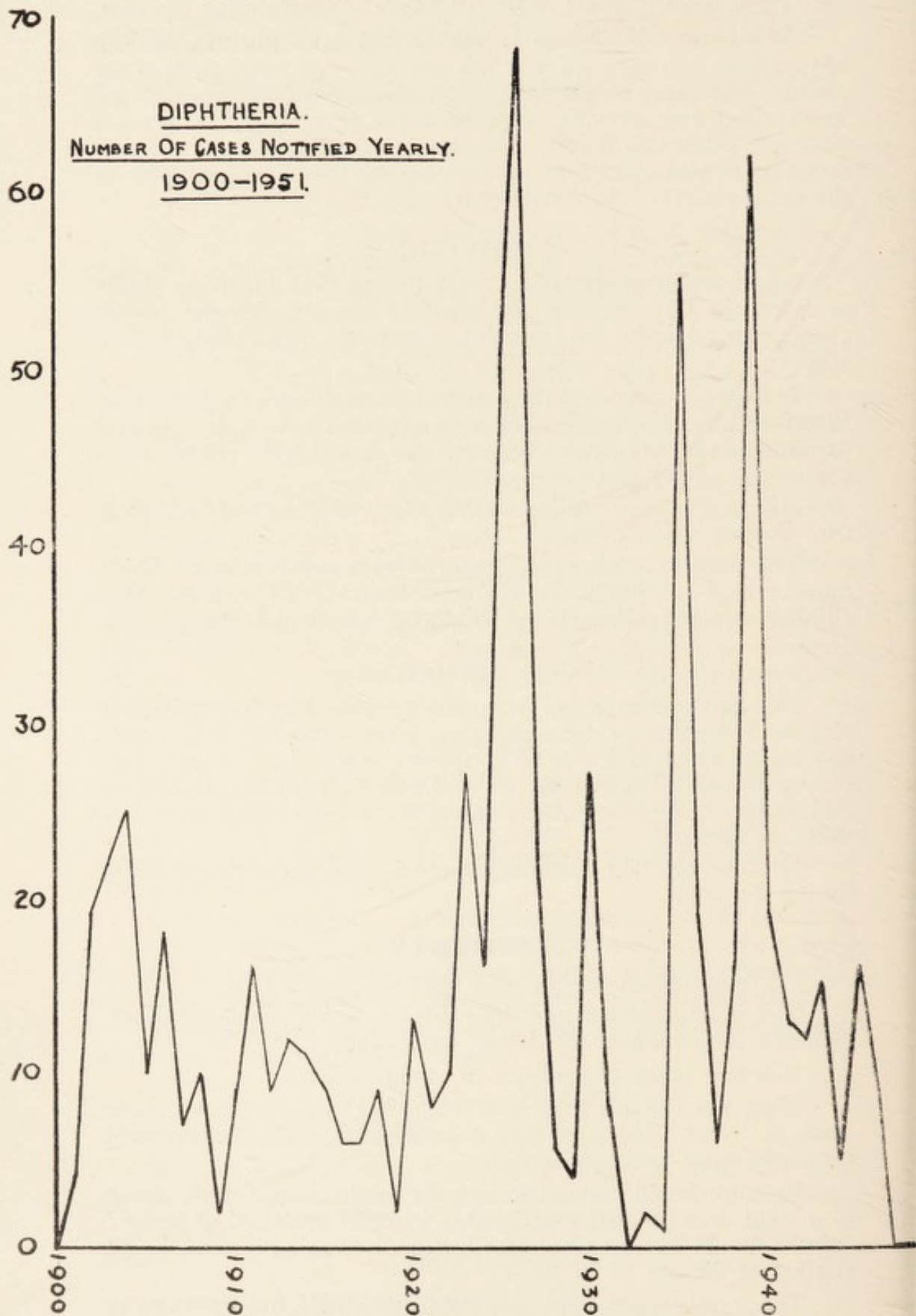
It is now under control due to immunisation.

Many Local Authorities now report few cases, and not a single death in a year. This has taken place by hard work and persistent propaganda by Local Authorities.

Parents should remember that the complete protection given to a child does not last indefinitely. A child protected at 6 — 12 months should have another dose just prior to going to school, and another at the age of 10 years.

Today the danger is not from the disease itself, but from apathy on the part of parents to take advantage of immunisation.

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN GLOSSOP



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria in 1951 was :—

Pre-School Children	202
School Children	7
Total ...	209

Total numbers immunised :—

Age Group 0—4 (inclusive) : 1010 ; (70.04 per cent immunised)

Age Group 5—14 (inclusive) : 1949 ; (92.5 per cent immunised)

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases occurred during 1951.

Poliomyelitis or Infantile Paralysis is a virus disease which recently assumed epidemic form in this country.

Infantile Paralysis is a misleading name as the disease attacks persons of all ages, and although residual paralysis of varying extent persists in a number of patients, many recover completely.

Specialist orthopaedic treatment and prolonged observation are essential. In view of the discovery that Poliomyelitis infection may be introduced by the intestinal tract the Medical Research Council is carrying out tests on sewerage. Glossop has been chosen as one of the test areas. During the year two sets of swabs were submitted for examination at the Central Public Health Laboratory, London.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Three cases were reported in 1951. This is an increase in the cases which have been notified annually over the past few years. Of recent years these notifications have been small due to the advances in midwifery practice and the newer drugs which can adequately control infection at childbirth.

ERYSIPELAS

Two cases were reported during the year.

Erysipelas is an infection of the skin and usually does not spread from one person to another like Scarlet Fever or Measles.

TUBERCULOSIS

Twelve new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1951.

Two recent advances in the fight against Tuberculosis have been the discovery of drugs which are effective against the tubercle bacillus and the progress in chest surgery since World War II. However, it must be stressed that the basis of all T.B. treatment is rest in bed in a properly equipped Sanatorium. This is an essential antecedent to any form of treatment, old or new. Unfortunately,

shortage of sanatorium beds keeps patients at home for varying lengths of time. This lessens their chances of ultimate cure and increases the likelihood of transmitting the disease to others.

The tragedy of the disease is that it strikes at the fundamental unit of society—the family. If there is lack of proper isolation of the patient due to inadequate housing the disease is bound to affect other members of the household. The earning capacity of the family is often seriously impaired and sickness allowances often do not make good the deficiency.

Unfortunately, through ignorance, the public still attach a certain stigma to this disease. Tuberculosis should be regarded as an ordinary infectious disease with special social problems due to its infectivity and the length of stay required in hospital to ensure ultimate cure. With the present active trials of new drugs to combat the disease, we can be optimistic about the future. In say, 20 years, the need for sanatoria may not be so pressing as at present and perhaps domiciliary rest combined with the new drugs will be able to cure patients as in other infections.

The following graph shows the decline in deaths per thousand population from Tuberculosis in Glossop from 1900.

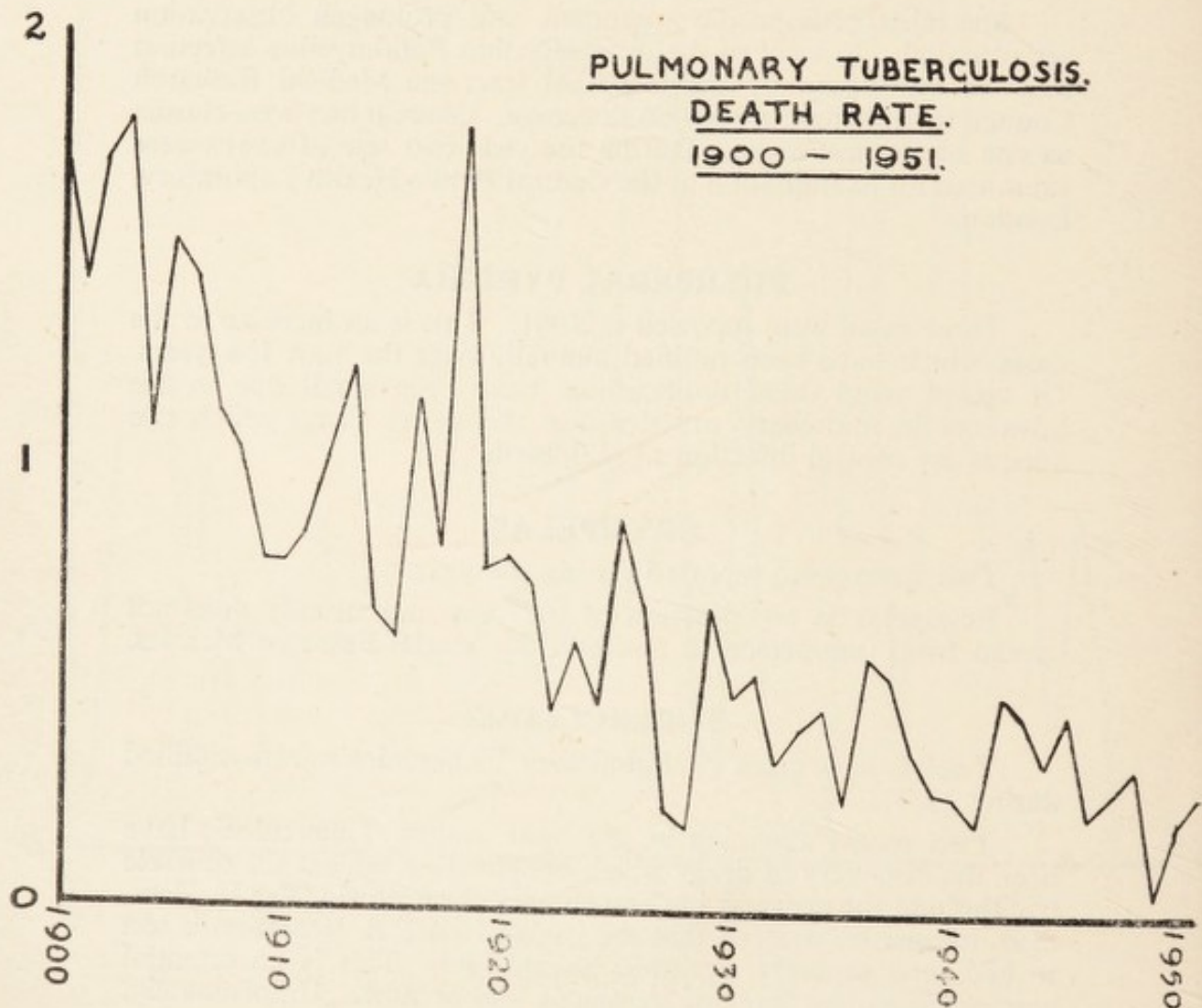


Table 20. New Cases and Mortality during 1951

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

One person who died from tuberculosis had not been registered prior to death as a tuberculosis case.

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

The Chest Clinic in Surrey Street is closed and patients now go to the Chest Clinic at Ashton for investigation and treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1951 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, which prohibits persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises. The Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 278 provides for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Compulsory vaccination was abolished by the National Health Act, 1946, resulting in a great decline in the number of children being vaccinated per annum.

Although Smallpox is not now an epidemic disease in this country, it is liable to be introduced at any time due to the greater facilities of rapid air travel.

There are three points which should be borne in mind regarding this disease :—

- (1) Smallpox is the most infectious of all contagious diseases.

- (2) If a non-vaccinated person takes Eastern Smallpox he has a very good chance of dying.
- (3) We can be almost completely protected against the disease by efficient and repeated vaccination.

INFESTATION

Children infested with lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation.

Regarding Scabies, Benzyl Benzoate cream is used.

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