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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

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# Health Committee

1952 — 1953

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THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
(Councillor H. Cooper, J.P.)

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR J. BARBER (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN R. A. BECKMANN

ALDERMAN R. SELLERS

COUNCILLOR C. COGGIN

COUNCILLOR G. B. DONALDSON

COUNCILLOR E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR W. MOSS

COUNCILLOR D. ROTHWELL

COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON

COUNCILLOR H. TURNER

## Preface

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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Health Department on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1952.

The following are the main features of the vital statistics for the Borough during 1952.

The estimated population, 17,830, furnished by the Registrar General showed a decrease of 70 on the 1951 estimate; the natural decrease (excess of deaths over births) was 14.

The live birth rate was 13.63 per 1,000 population, and the rate for stillbirths was 0.39 per 1,000. Both these rates show a fall from last year.

The death rate for 1952 was 14.41 per 1,000 population and shows a decrease on the 1951 figure, which was 17.65.

The death rate for Tuberculosis was 0.06 per 1,000 in 1952, as compared with 0.28 in 1951. The Pneumonia death rate was 0.5 in 1952, compared with 0.5 in 1951.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Measles. One child under 2 years of age died from Enteritis.

There were no deaths from maternal causes.

The infant mortality rate of 41.15 per 1,000 live births was practically the same as last year.

Stillbirths, expressed as a rate per 1,000 total births, gave a figure of 28. This shows a considerable decrease on the 1951 figure of 50.63.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received was 228, a decrease of 19 on the previous year. Measles accounted for 77 notifications in 1952 as compared with 127 in 1951. Whooping Cough notifications totalled 34 as against 7 in 1951. There were 40 cases of Scarlet Fever, an increase of 30 on 1951, and 58 cases of Chicken Pox, an increase of 29 on 1951.

The health of the population has been reasonably well maintained. There has been a decrease in the death rate and the still-birth rate, but the birth rate has also decreased.

The figure of the Infantile Mortality (41.15) is high compared with 27.6 per 1,000 births for England and Wales. Reduction of this figure depends to a large extent on continuous and persistent health education and teaching, and better housing conditions.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough, and my Staff, for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1952.

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 to subscribe for the ninth time to this Annual Report.

During the year under review the greater concentration of effort has been made in connection with Clean Food propaganda, Food Premises, Factories, Slaughterhouse Meat Inspection, Council Houses and Nuisances.

Although the number of complaints received during the year was up by 33%, the number outstanding at the year end was 40 less than at the previous year end. A survey of Public Houses was completed in December last, and the Town Council approved the recommendations contained therein.

Progress in the erection of Council Houses was not quite so good as in 1951, when 40 were completed.

During 1952 eight new houses were tenanted at Green Lane, Hadfield, and 25 at Whitfield Avenue. At the time of writing it only remains to complete four flats at Whitfield Avenue to make a total of 138 dwellings on this site—50 temporary prefabricated bungalows, 48 three-bedroom houses and 40 two-bedroom flats. The next project to build 118 dwellings at Pyegrove should go far to meeting the demand for houses as indicated by the Housing Register, with the exception of those applicants who have a preference to be rehoused in some other part of the Borough. When the Pyegrove site is complete there will be a total of 474 Council Houses of various types.

The next step to be tackled is to secure improved living conditions for many who occupy the older private property in the town and for whom the present Council House rents are prohibitive. How best to achieve this is, at the moment, a matter of conjecture, but it is certain that much of this property must remain in use for some years to come. Much has been written and said on this subject, but I doubt if very much can be achieved in this connection until there is devised a simple workable scheme whereby repairs and replacements will qualify for some appropriate return for outlay in the form of increased income from the property.

Many thanks are due to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees, Officials and Staff for their support during the year.

I remain, Your obedient Servant,

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

Chief 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,  
July, 1953.

## Section A

### Statistics of the Area



## Section A: Statistics of the Area

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

Population (Gamesley included): 17,830 (Registrar General)  
mid-1952.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; 1952,  
6,260.

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

Rateable Value: £95,141 1st April, 1952.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £356 (estimated) 1952-53.

<b>Live Births:</b>						M.	F.	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	131	112	243
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	120	108	228
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	13.63		
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	1.07		
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	14.58		
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live Births	...	...	...	...	...	61.73		

<b>Still Births:</b>						M.	F.	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Legitimate	..	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	28.00		
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	...	0.39		

<b>Deaths:</b>						M.	F.	Total
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	129	128	257
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	14.41		
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	0.79		
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.38		
Maternal Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	—		

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Enteritis and Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Influenza	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	36

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:					M.	F.	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
Legitimate	..	...	...	...	3	7	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

**Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:**

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	41.15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	41.15
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 1952**

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	England and Wales	160 C.Bs. and Great Towns includ. London	168 Smaller Towns, Resid- ent population 25,000 — 50,000 at 1951 Census	London. Admin. County	Glossop Borough
<b>*Rates per 1,000 Home Population</b>					
<b>Births:</b>					
Live Births ... ..	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	13.63
Still Births	0.35 22.6(a)	0.43 24.6(a)	0.36 23.0(a)	0.34 19.2(a)	0.39 28.00(a)
<b>Deaths:</b>					
All Causes ... ..	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	14.41
Typhoid and Paratyphoid...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.06
Whooping Cough...	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.22
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) ...	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—
<b>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</b>					
<b>Deaths:</b>					
All Causes under 1 year of age ... ..	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	41.15
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	4.115
<b>*Rates per 1,000 Home Population</b>					
<b>Notifications (corrected):</b>					
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infec. ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.11
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	2.24
Whooping Cough...	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	1.91
Diphtheria ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas ... ..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	4.32
Pneumonia ... ..	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic ... ..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	—
Non-Paralytic ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Food Poisoning ...	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.11
<b>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live &amp; Still) Births</b>					
<b>Notifications (corrected):</b>					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia...	17.87	23.94	10.22	30.77	8.00

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

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births



# **MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND GLOSSOP**

Intermediate List Number and Cause	No. of Deaths E & W	Glossop	Rates per 1,000 Total (live & still) births (E & W)	Glossop	Rates per 1,000,000 Women aged 15-44 (E & W)	Glossop
<b>A115</b> —Sepsis of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium	61	—	0.09	—	—	—
<b>A116</b> —Abortion with toxæmia ... ..	13	—	0.02	—	1	—
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium ... ..	147	—	0.21	—	—	—
<b>A117</b> —Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ... ..	59	—	0.09	—	—	—
<b>A118</b> —Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	—	0.04	—	3	—
<b>A119</b> —Abortion with sepsis ... ..	47	—	0.07	—	5	—
<b>A120</b> —Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	—	0.20	—	—	—

## **CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1952**

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	4	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	12
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ... ..	—	1
Diabetes ... ..	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	20	22
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	14	12
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	1	1
Other heart disease ... ..	25	27
Other circulatory disease ... ..	6	4
Influenza ... ..	3	1
Pneumonia ... ..	5	4

## Causes of Death — Continued

Bronchitis ... ..	9	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	2	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ... ..	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	5	4
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	2	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	10	21
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	—
All other accidents ... ..	2	3
Suicide ... ..	2	—
<hr/>		
Totals (all causes) ...	129	128
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**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION  
FIGURES, 1891 — 1952**

Period.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Population.
1891—1900 ...	27	...	20.4	...	22,416 (1891)
1901—1910 ...	22	...	16.4	...	21,526 (1901)
1911—1920 ...	17	...	14.4	...	21,688 (1911)
1921—1930 ...	14.3	...	13.5	...	20,870 (1921)
1931—1940 ...	11	...	14.6	...	19,720 (1931)
1941 ...	12	...	15	...	20,001 (1931) with Gamesley.
1942 ...	13.6	...	13.8	...	18,030
1943 ...	15	...	15.6	...	17,594
1944 ...	14.7	...	15.1	...	17,150
1945 ...	13.45	...	13.56	...	16,950
1946 ...	18.8	...	13.9	...	17,740
1947 ...	20.04	...	16.1	...	17,610
1948 ...	16.47	...	14.96	...	17,850
1949 ...	15.56	...	14.89	...	17,930
1950 ...	15.05	...	15.66	...	18,010
1951 ...	16.76	...	17.65	...	17,900
1952 ...	13.63	...	14.41	...	17,830

Figures for 1931 and previously Census figures  
1942—1952 — Registrar General's figures

## Section B

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area



## Section B : General Provision of Health Services in the Area

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### STAFF:

#### Medical Officer of Health:

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

#### Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

#### Sanitary Inspector:

N. BUCKLE, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

#### Clerical Staff:

B. GORMAN (full-time).

Miss E. H. MOORE (part-time).

#### Laboratory Facilities:

County Council Laboratory.

T. R. Hodgson, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., F.C.S.,  
Public Analyst, Manchester. (Died 18th Dec., 1952.)

District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

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

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### SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1952

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

#### GENERAL DISEASES:

	Positive.	Negative.	Total
Diphtheria ... ..	—	7	7
Hæmolytic Streptococci ... ..	14	63	77
Vincent's Angina ... ..	—	6	6
Food Poisoning Organisms ... ..	—	1	1
Typhoid Organisms ... ..	—	9	9
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 100

**MILK:**

Samples taken:	Number
Methylene Blue ... ..	16
Tuberculosis ... ..	14
Phosphatase Test ... ..	3
Chemical Analysis ... ..	24
Turbidity Test ... ..	1
	—
	58
	—

**WATER (Drinking):**

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological ... ..	55
Chemical ... ..	4
Plumbo-solvency ... ..	2
	—
	61
	—

**FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):**

Samples taken:	Number
Chemical—Miscellaneous ... ..	39
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream ... ..	10
	—
	49
	—

**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 man (89) was living was brought to the notice of the Sanitary Inspector. Arrangements were made for his removal into hospital, but on the day fixed for this removal the man died in his chair at home.

Similar circumstances existed in connection with an old lady who was removed to Shire Hill Hospital.

**Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead.**

Two cases were investigated, but in each case the Local Authority did not have to make direct arrangements for disposal of the body.



## 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.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit. The accommodation which Derbyshire County Council used in the hospital for ambulant sick was vacated in March, 1952. The Welfare Department now use Whitfield House for accommodation under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 3, the following Services are provided by the Derbyshire 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.

## HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1952

The Health Exhibition held in April devoted a large part of its space to **Clean and Safe Food**.

The largest exhibit dealt with the investigation of a case of Food Poisoning. The causes and the ways of avoiding Food Poisoning were illustrated.

The following other aspects of food hygiene were brought to the attention of the Public:—

Inspection and supervision of meat and other foods; the clean handling of food at all times; the importance of milk and ice-cream as a medium for the spread of certain disease-producing germs, and the use of modern detergents in food and drink establishments.

The Stand on **Housing** contrasted the old houses of yesterday with the new ones of to-day. A plan and a model of the present type of Council House being built in the Borough were displayed.



A small room was devoted to the Nursing Services which are provided in the home.

**Health Visiting:** The Health Visitor is the Health teacher of the whole family, although she has a special interest in infants and young children. Home Accidents, Immunisation and Vaccination were topics dealt with which affect the under-five-year-olds.

**Home Nursing:** The function of this service is to provide trained nurses to care for the sick in their homes. There was a display of Nursing Equipment, which can be loaned to patients.

Nurse takes her specialised equipment with her, but articles such as wash-basins, towels, washing materials and hot water have to be provided by the household.

Details of the Home Help Service were brought to the notice of the Public. This service assists householders over temporary difficulties and is complementary to the Home Nursing Service.

**Home Midwifery:** This exhibit showed the modern equipment used by Midwives, both in childbirth and the care of premature babies.

The problem of **Smoke Abatement** was presented. This is not entirely an industrial one as 50% of Smoke Pollution comes from domestic fires. Local Authorities can help to lessen the amount of smoke in their areas by the installation of efficient fuel units for the use of smokeless fuel in their housing estates. It is estimated that 2,500,000 tons of pollution pours out of the household chimneys of Britain each year. Much of this smoke is simply unburned coal—paid for, but not used!

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' Stand on Rodent Control explained the danger to food and health from rats and mice.

A small Stand in the Exhibition Hall was devoted to the Regional Blood Transfusion Unit, which gave facts and details of this branch of the National Health Service, and also provided an Enrolment Centre for donors. Throughout the Health Week in the Borough an Enrolment Campaign for Blood Donors was waged.

## 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 5,446 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 Emptyer.

**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



## Section C : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

### WATER

The 6,260 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a) Direct to houses from mains	... ..	6235
(b) By means of stand-pipes	... ..	—
(a) 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 alumino 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.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	... ..	55
Chemical	... ..	4
Plumbo-solvency	... ..	2

### BACTERIOLOGICAL

During 1952, 55 samples were collected. Two were from private supplies, 15 from the Public Swimming Baths and the remainder from the Hadfield and Swineshaw supplies.

A slight pollution by faecal matter was reported in the private supply at Mouselow Farm, Dinting, and an effort is being made to improve this supply.

The samples taken from the Public Swimming Baths proved satisfactory on all but one occasion. In this case the sampling was carried out early during Monday morning, when the treatment and circulation of water had been discontinued over the week-end. Nevertheless, it is essential that the water should be satisfactory even for first bathers after a stoppage, and steps have been taken to rectify this.

The samples taken of the Hadfield Mains supply were reported upon as being satisfactory on every occasion, with no evidence of pollution.

In last year's Report some mention was made of the pollution by faecal organisms of the Swineshaw supply. This was thought to be due to (a) replacement of hydrants, and (b) livestock were found to have gained access to the gathering ground. But the

samples during 1952 have not always proved entirely satisfactory. In seven instances, between May and November, tap samples contained some slight pollution by faecal organisms.

Samples taken from the inlet channel to the Swineshaw Reservoir contained a probable number of faecal coli of 1 per 100 millilitres on three different dates. On the 17th and 22nd December, 1952, samples of water taken near the outlet of the reservoir were reported to contain a probable number of faecal coli of 1 per 100 millilitres.

In view of these reports it has been recommended to the Health Committee that consideration should be given to the chlorination of the Swineshaw supply and the Town Council at their meeting on 28th January, 1953, confirmed the Minute of the Health Committee to the effect that they agreed to consider any treatment of this water when works of repair and alteration are carried out at Hurst Reservoir to make it suitable for storage of drinking water.

### CHEMICAL

Four full chemical analyses were made during the year. Two samples were satisfactory and two were slightly acid, one of which contained a small amount of lead.

### PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

In addition to the samples taken for full chemical analysis, one from Hadfield and one from Glossop were examined for plumbo-solvency. Both were satisfactory and contained no lead.

### PRIVATE SUPPLY

Although requests have been made for an improved supply at the Arundel Arms, Glossop, as stated in last year's Report, at the time of writing the work has not commenced. This will be pursued.

DRAINAGE	Estimated Population Involved.	
No. of houses in District connected to sewers ...	6225	17909
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	35	105
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses ... ..	—	—
(b) New houses ... ..	46	
(c) Other premises ... ..	—	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s. ...	24	

### 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 5,446, Ashpits 17, Waste-water Conveniences 435, and Fresh-water Conveniences 4,465. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

**Table 6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA**

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

Bakeries ... ..	109
Camping Sites ... ..	—
Canning Factory ... ..	11
Carts and Vans ... ..	13
Catering Licences ... ..	143
Clubs ... ..	1
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	—
Council Houses ... ..	342
Court Proceedings ... ..	—
Cow Sheds ... ..	4
Dairies ... ..	7
Diseases of Animals Acts ... ..	6
Explosives Acts ... ..	—
Factories ... ..	115
Food Poisoning ... ..	7
Food Standards and Labelling ... ..	6
Houses Let-in-Lodgings ... ..	—
Housing Acts ... ..	52
Housing Management ... ..	892
Infectious Diseases ... ..	66
Inns ... ..	58
Kitchen Waste ... ..	21
Market Stalls ... ..	1040
Merchandise Marks Act ... ..	3
Milk Distributors ... ..	84
National Assistance Act ... ..	6
Offensive Trades ... ..	15
Offices—P.H.A., 1936 ... ..	—



**Table 6. — Continued**

Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pet Animals' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Priority Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1611
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Shops—Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary Inspector's Journal (Complaints)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3248
Total									8787

**Table 7.            NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1952**

No of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	444
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
„ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	571
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end	...	...	...	...	...	...	229

**KITCHEN WASTE BINS**

We now have 18 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	...	9
Other New Buildings, alterations and extensions	...	22

### DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are 85 persons distributing Milk throughout the Borough. The figure is made up as follows: Dairies 35, 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

A survey of the Inns and Public Houses in the Borough has been completed, and the findings and recommendations are being considered by the Health and General Purposes Committees.

### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
								182

A total of 116 Inspections was recorded during 1952, and 38 defects were recorded.

**Table 8. (1)—Inspection**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	99	13	—
Factories without mechanical power	16	—	—
Other premises	1	—	—
Total	116	13	—

## (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	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ... ..	8	6	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	8	5	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	20	17	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	38	28	—	6	—

Note.—Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above Table.

## (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 ... ..	6
Brush Making ... ..	60
	—

A decrease of 18 as compared with last year. 66

## BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 48. One hundred and nine inspections were made and 23 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F. and D. Acts and Byelaws:—

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue ... ..	3	1
Insanitary conditions ... ..	4	4
Structural defects ... ..	4	3
Infestations ... ..	3	3
Other contraventions ... ..	9	9
	—	—
	23	20



## 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 two are in constant use.

Fifteen visits were made and three defects were recorded and remedied.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Twenty-six observations were taken during the year and it was necessary to draw attention to nuisances on several occasions. The majority of these were concerned with one factory and a careful watch is being maintained.

Further improvements have been achieved at the Lancashire Chemical Works.

## SHOPS

In all, a total of 452 inspections were made during the year. Table 9 sets out the defects noted, from which it will be seen that a number remaining outstanding from 1951 were remedied.

At the year end there were 432 Shops and 46 Market Stalls listed on the Shops Register.

The Shops throughout the Borough are generally well kept.

Improved sanitary accommodation was secured at six shops and better washing facilities at nine.

Statutory hours of employment and closing hours were observed.

Table 9. 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 ... ..	3	—	3	3	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	1	—	3	—
7	Washing facilities lacking ... ..	9	1	8	9	—
8	Seats, absence of ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hours of Employment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
12	Insanitary Conditions ... ..	8	3	4	12	—
13	Disrepair ... ..	2	1	1	2	—
14	Other Offences ... ..	1	—	1	1	—
		26	7	17	30	—

### 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.

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, 1952:—

**Table 10.**

(a) Surface Infestations	Treated.	Cleared
Reservoir Rat Infestations (over 200) ...	—	—
Major Rat Infestations (20-200) ...	15	11
Minor Rat Infestations (under 20) ...	67	63
Mice Infestations ...	36	36

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

**(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments**

**Table 11.**

	Treatments.	
	1st Maintenance.	2nd Maintenance
1. Total number of manholes ...	530	530
2. Dates of Treatment	19/5/52—24/5/52	17 — 26/11/52
3. Bait base and poison used ...	Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide	Bread Rusk and Arsenic
4. Number of manholes baited ...	150	132
5. Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	40	12
6. Number of manholes showing complete prebait take on one or both days ...	6	6
7. Scheme of baiting used ...	Consecutive Days	Consecutive Days
8. Number of manholes test-baited	This treatment was based on result of treatment carried out in Oct./Nov., 1951	34



### VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 68 rooms in 25 premises have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

**Table 12.**

Infestations.	Cases.	Treatment..
Bed Bugs ... ..	9	Insecticide Spray or Powder
Bed Bugs and Fleas ...	1	
Cockroaches ... ..	9	
Wood Worm ... ..	1	
Fleas ... ..	1	

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

Four dwellings were treated as a precautionary measure.

During the months of June, September and October, plagues of crickets on Newshaw Lane Tip 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 179 rooms in 49 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. 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 16 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-eight premises were registered for the sale of fireworks.

The Stores for Explosives Order, 1951, consolidated and amended former provisions; the list of protected works and distances and quantities being revised so that, except for the very largest stores, there is a reduction in the distance by which a store with a maximum quantity of explosive is to be separated from any particular class of protected work.

The existing Store Licence for the Glossop Brickworks terminated at the year end, and a new licence under the Order of 1951 was granted.

# THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894

## And Orders made thereunder

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

Table 13.	Animals.		
	Outbreaks.	Attacked.	Slaughtered.
Anthrax ... ..	1,215	1,347	—
Foot and Mouth Disease	495	—	75,454
Fowl Pest ... ..	498	—	—
Parasitic Mange ... ..	—	—	—
Sheep Scab ... ..	1	—	—
Swine Fever ... ..	891	—	292

Anthrax outbreaks were again up on the previous year's figures.

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks also again increased. A total of 75,454 animals were slaughtered during 1952.

The Borough of Glossop was affected by movement restrictions, and 122 licences were issued over a period from February to July. Advice with respect to movement was given to farmers and dealers.

## WEATHER

It will be observed from the figures below that the average rainfall for England and Wales was 70% of that recorded in Glossop.

## SUMMARY OF RAINFALL

GLOSSOP						England & Wales (mean)	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1952
January ... ..	2.80	10.65	2.79	3.24	5.85	4.81	2.76
February ... ..	2.00	3.16	2.29	6.47	4.42	1.73	0.90
March ... ..	5.73	1.46	2.18	2.12	5.76	2.77	2.49
April ... ..	2.54	1.89	5.36	4.42	3.18	4.10	1.94
May ... ..	3.49	1.76	3.24	1.73	2.35	2.17	2.29
June ... ..	2.32	6.13	1.26	3.29	1.53	3.37	1.86
July ... ..	2.87	2.34	2.75	3.85	4.02	3.84	1.22
August ... ..	.41	5.34	3.37	4.64	5.29	2.87	3.47
September ... ..	2.24	2.27	1.39	5.96	2.56	4.83	3.26
October ... ..	1.16	2.88	4.49	2.97	1.21	5.49	3.56
November ... ..	6.01	2.64	7.54	7.04	8.86	3.52	3.58
December ... ..	6.01	3.24	6.92	2.59	6.14	3.69	2.97
	37.61	43.76	43.58	48.32	51.17	43.19	30.30

## Section D

### Housing Accommodation



## Section D: Housing Accommodation

The classification of Housing applications, the management of the Corporation Estates relative to reports on defects, attention to complaints, re-housing and seeing that the terms and conditions of tenancies are complied with, are dealt with by the Health Department.

Housing conditions generally throughout the Borough, so far as maintenance is concerned, become steadily worse due to the high cost of repairs and controlled rents.

Tables 14 and 15 indicate the progress made during 1952 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

**Table 14. HOUSING PROGRESS — 1952**

New Temporary Buildings ... ..	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions) ... ..	18
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.) ... ..	6260
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total ... ..	46
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme ... ..	33
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) ... ..	267
(b) Number of Inspections made for the Health or Housing Acts ... ..	751
(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 ... ..	7
(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 ... ..	265
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 ... ..	242

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	7
(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	4
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	13
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners... ..	9
(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 Overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	44

\*Information not available

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



Table 15.

(1)—COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO  
1939-1945 WAR

Site	Number
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 two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road...	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
<i>Ditto</i>	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close ...	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive ... ..	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950
<i>Ditto</i>	34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950
Whitfield Avenue ...	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats	24 occupied by 2nd June, 1951
<i>Ditto</i>	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	37 occupied by 31st Dec., 1952
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

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### CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

As forecast in last year's Annual Report, a Health Exhibition was held in April with the accent on Clean Food. Much hard work was put into preparing for the Exhibition over a period of several months, and on this occasion the members of the Health Department had the job of erecting the majority of the stands. School parties visited the Exhibition and great interest was shown by those members of the public who attended, but the number who saw the Exhibition was not so great as we would have liked.

Personal contact with food-preparing premises was maintained so far as circumstances permitted.

Display panels exhibiting health topics were placed in the Libraries and Canteens.

### 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 the result of findings notified to the Food Office. The arrangement works very well.

### ICE-CREAM

Three further premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. At the time of writing, 52 such premises are registered.

Ten 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.
9	1
Number sampled at Cinema.	
1	1

Two samples were taken for Chemical Analysis. Both 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**

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, 1952, were as follows:—

**Table 16.**

**(1) Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)**

Dealers' Licences ... ..	36
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 1952.

**Chemical Analysis**

The Public Analyst (T. R. Hodgson, Esq.) analysed 21 formal and 3 informal samples of Milk, 2 of which were reported adulterated or deficient in fat.



### Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk must not decolorize 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 signs 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 one sample contained tubercle bacilli. The raw milk was sent away for Pasteurisation until the source of infection had been removed. All samples passed the cleanliness and/or efficiency of Pasteurisation tests.

Table 17.

### EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST							
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 16)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 1)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 14)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 3)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk ...	13	—	—	—	12	1	—	—
Pasteurised ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Sterilised ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

## FOOD AND DRUGS

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

Article	Number Examined		Number Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin 5 grains ... ..	—	1	—	—
Aspirin B.P. ... ..	—	1	—	—
Bicarb. Soda ... ..	—	1	—	—
Black Pepper ... ..	—	1	—	—
Bruised Ginger ... ..	—	1	—	—
Cascara Sagrada ... ..	—	1	—	—
Cherry Cough Balsam...	—	1	—	—
Chicory and Sugar ... ..	—	1	—	—
Coffee Conc. Essence ...	—	1	—	—
Favourite Sucker Confection...	—	1	—	—
Glycerine Mono-stearate	—	1	—	—
Ground Celery Seed ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ground Coriander ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	—	1	—	Proved to be Ground Cinnamon
Ground Mace ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ground Nutmeg ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	—	2	—	—
Indian Brandee ... ..	—	1	—	—
Meat Paste ... ..	—	2	—	—
Milk ... ..	21	3	2	—
Mustard Seeds ... ..	—	1	—	—
National Butter ... ..	—	2	—	—
Olive Oil ... ..	—	1	—	—
Paprika Pepper ... ..	—	1	—	—
Rheumatic Pills ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sage ... ..	—	2	—	—
Sausage (Beef) ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sausage (Liver) ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sausage Meat ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sausage (Pork) ... ..	—	2	—	—
Ung. Benzocain B.P.C....	—	1	—	—
Ung. Zinc Oxide ... ..	—	1	—	—
White Pepper ... ..	—	2	—	—
Totals ... ..	21	42	2	1



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

Sample No.	Article	Whether Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
79	Milk	Formal	2% added Water	Warning given
111	Ground Ginger	Informal	Proved to be 100% Gr. Cinnamon	Error of supplier's assistant — warning
128	Milk	Formal	5% Fat deficiency	Warning given

The foregoing Tables, 18 (1 and 2) give details of the Food and Drugs work for 1952, from which it will be seen that 21 formal and 42 informal samples were taken.

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

Five applications for registration under the Act were received, four were registered.

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 134. 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 three less than last year, due to several premises having been written off as "non-operative."

**FOOD POISONING**

Two notifications of food poisoning were received during 1952.

**FOOD STANDARDS AND LABELLING**

No irregularities were discovered during 1952.

**MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926**

Several Shopkeepers and Stall-holders were warned for not marking up foreign apples and tomatoes.

**MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION**

The Meat allocation for this Borough continued to be made from the Government Abattoir at Stalybridge, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Glossop attended the slaughterhouse one week in four for the purpose of inspecting Meat destined for Stalybridge, Glossop, Longdendale and Tintwistle.



The following tables give details of Meat and Food Inspection work carried out by the Glossop Authority only.

**Table 19. A.—Centralised Slaughterhouse**

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed ... ..	347	246	105	2006	117
No. Inspected ... ..	347	246	105	2006	117
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	113	126	—	50	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	32.56	51.22	—	2.49	7.69
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	7	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	69	150	—	—	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	19.89	63.82	—	—	17.95

**B.—Slaughtered in Glossop under M.O.F. Licence**

28 pigs.

Total number of Animals killed and inspected—A and B above 2849

**C.—Particulars of Meat and Offal Condemned**

Whole Carcase ... ..	10
Part Carcase ... ..	29
Heads and Tongues ... ..	77
Lungs ... ..	182
Diaphragms ... ..	29
Hearts ... ..	28

Table 19 C (continued)

Livers ... ..	161
Part Livers ... ..	117
Stomachs ... ..	20
Mesenteries and Intestines ... ..	46
Spleens ... ..	33
Kidneys ... ..	7
Plucks ... ..	38
Tails ... ..	7
Udders ... ..	16
Pigs' Feet ... ..	4
Pigs' Heads ... ..	3
Pigs' Stomach ... ..	1
Pigs' Shank ... ..	1

**D.—Approximate Weights of Condemned Food**

## (i) At the Slaughterhouse:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis) ... ..	2	10	0	26
Meat (other diseases and conditions) ... ..	—	2	0	7
Offal (Tuberculosis) ... ..	2	8	0	21
Offal (other diseases and conditions) ... ..	1	3	1	5
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3

## (ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods ... ..	3	14	1	27½
Meat ... ..	—	—	3	25
Bacon and Ham ... ..	—	—	—	18
Poultry ... ..	—	—	2	26
Butter, Margarine and Fats ...	—	—	2	20½
Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	9	6	4	24
Cereals, Bread and Confectionery ... ..	—	1	0	5
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 5¾
Total Food Condemned ...	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 8¾

## Section F

### Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases



## Section F :

# Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

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The total number of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, notified during 1952 was 228 as compared with 247 for 1951 and 260 for 1950.

### DIPHTHERIA

No case occurred during the year. This is the second successive year that the Borough has been free of the disease.

There has not been a death from this disease since 1946.

### MEASLES

As in 1951, Measles was again the most prevalent disease. Seventy-seven cases were notified.

All but nine cases happened between January and June.

Peak period of the disease was during the month of February.

### OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox were prevalent throughout the year. The respective notifications of these diseases being 40, 34 and 58.

### FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning became compulsorily notifiable in 1938 under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, and since then there has been a steady rise in the number of cases. However, these cases do not give a true picture of illness caused by unsound food. Many people have a mild form of Food Poisoning—very often only pains in the stomach for a few hours—but don't consult their doctors about it.

Hygiene in food establishments, whether they deal with the manufacture, the distribution, or the sale of food, is concerned not only with the cleanliness and suitability of premises, but also with the personal hygiene of the workers in the industry.

The most effective education in Clean Food is given by the Sanitary Inspectors in their regular visits to food premises. Patient and persistent teaching well repays the time spent thereon, and results in a progressive upgrading of these establishments.

Much can be achieved by the Health Department, but it is up to the customers to demand at all times from their food suppliers the same standard of food hygiene that they are used to in their own homes.

Two cases of suspected Food Poisoning were investigated in 1952.

A husband and wife complained of pains in the stomach and vomiting three hours after taking some tinned fish at tea-time.

This was followed by mild diarrhoea some five hours after the meal. No rash or other symptom was present.

The meals they had eaten the day previously contained no food which was likely to give rise to the above complaints.

The following morning the patients were able to rise in the late morning. They felt better and the diarrhoea, abdominal pain and vomiting had ceased by mid-day.

A sample of the fish eaten was examined bacteriologically, and a very few organisms were isolated but were not in such numbers as to be the cause of food poisoning. Specimens of faeces from both husband and wife showed no organisms present.

Other tins of the fish were found to be wholesome.

This couple both had a mild attack of Food Poisoning, but the cause of the illness could not be attributed with certainty to the tinned fish.

These cases illustrate the difficulty in attributing the cause of mild cases of Food Poisoning.

The public are asked to let the Health Department know of any illness which they may associate with food, so that the matter can be speedily investigated.

Just as Diphtheria is now a preventable disease by virtue of Immunisation, so is Food Poisoning preventable if Personal Cleanliness is properly attended to, and scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of food is observed.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria in 1952 was:—

Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	237
School Children	...	...	...	...	10
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	247
					<hr/>

Total numbers immunised:—

Age Group 0—4 (inclusive): 859; (62.4% immunised).

Age Group 5—14 (inclusive): 2166; (96.8% immunised).



## TUBERCULOSIS

**Table 20. New Cases and Mortality during 1952**

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

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 1952 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, Section 278 provides for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

### INFESTATIONS

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

Benzyl Benzoate cream is used in Scabies. Happily, this disease is now rare. No case has been found in the school population over the last two years.



Table 21. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952

DISEASE	Under 1 year	AGE										Total Notified	Sent to Hospital	
		1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—			60—
Diphtheria ...	—	2	2	2	8	20	4	—	1	—	—	—	40	26
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	5	5	3	7	9	26	2	—	1	—	—	—	58	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1	8	9	4	7	45	2	—	1	—	—	—	77	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	6	4	5	7	9	1	—	2	—	—	—	34	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sonne Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Notified	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
" " — Died	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	5	—
Other Tuberculosis — Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
" " — Died	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
" " —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* This figure does not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1952.

# Index

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„ C—Sanitary Circumstances.

„ D—Housing.

„ E—Food.

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