

[Report 1953] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1953

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Borough of Glossop



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

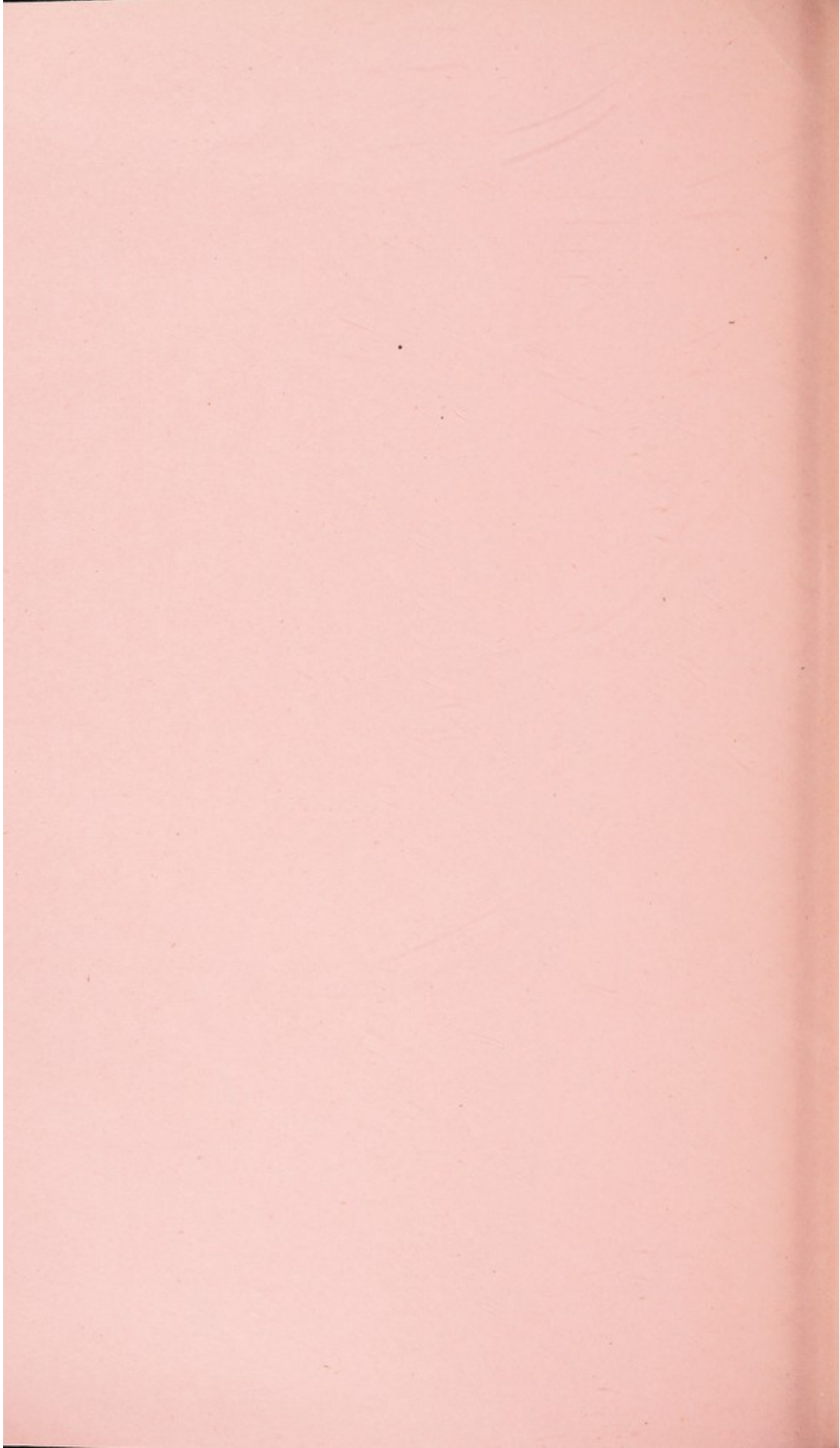
Medical Officer of Health
M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

AND

The Sanitary Inspector
E. DUNSMORE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

for the year

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for the year

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Health Committee

1953 — 1954

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Alderman R. A. Beckmann, J.P.)

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN R. SELLERS

COUNCILLOR S. BAMFORTH

COUNCILLOR F. BRADBURY

COUNCILLOR C. COGGIN

COUNCILLOR G. B. DONALDSON

COUNCILLOR E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR N. G. H. HARROP

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR W. MOSS

COUNCILLOR C. WOOLLEY

Preface

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

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1953.

The general health of the Borough continues to be good and there have been no serious epidemics.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1953 was 14.81, the lowest ever recorded for Glossop. The importance of this statistic is that it has long been considered an index of the social conditions of an area. Rates such as this which are based on small numbers, show marked fluctuations, and the most satisfactory method is to compare the averages for five or ten-year periods. The rate for England and Wales in 1953 was 26.8.

A major social problem today is the care of the ever-growing numbers of the elderly and infirm in this country. It is recognised that the ideal place for old age is an independent home near the family, and when this becomes impracticable, accommodation in the house of a close relative is desirable, but unfortunately there appears to be a decline in family loyalty and in the sense of social responsibility. On the other hand, there are many old people without relatives and for these the provision of a home help is of the utmost importance. For those who cannot, even with domestic help, manage their own affairs, admission either to an Eventide Home or a hospital for the chronic sick is necessary. The Home Help Service is very costly but it is less expensive than the maintenance of the old in hostels and hospitals. In order to help the old maintain their independence a more adequate Home Help Service is required and efforts should be made to recruit more women suitable for this type of work.

During 1953 the Government expressed its intention of speeding up the demolition and clearance of slum property and the aim of the national housing programme is to provide a sound house with modern amenities for every individual family at a reasonable rent. The new Housing, Repairs and Rents Bill requires local authorities to submit their proposed programme for slum clearance within a year from the commencement of the Act. There are many grave problems to face particularly in a Borough such as Glossop which has a considerable number of obsolescent mill cottages. Slum property should be demolished but there are many sub-standard houses which will have to continue in use for several years and we must do all we can to improve the living conditions in these houses. Demolition may be deferred for a few

years and local authorities have additional powers to purchase slum property at site value and effect improvements to make it habitable pending demolition and replacement. Some of the necessary changes will inflict hardship on both families and property owners and may involve the local authorities in considerable expense. It will be necessary to proceed with caution as the rate of building, conversion or alteration is governed by the country's finances, goods and manpower and we must bear in mind that we are already building at the maximum rate. The provisions of the Act should also encourage owners to repair and re-decorate existing property. In accordance with the provisions of the Housing, Repairs and Rents Bill, a preliminary survey of the sub-standard property of Glossop has been commenced.

A matter which has received great publicity recently is that of atmospheric pollution. There is evidence to show that smoke and fog have a serious effect on the elderly and those suffering from chronic bronchitis as well as an insidious effect on the health of town dwellers by acting as a barrier to the sun's rays. A great deal can be done to prevent the overhanging pall of smoke by the proper use of smokeless fuels in suitable domestic grates, the more efficient combustion of fuel in industrial furnaces, and the discharge of industrial smoke from chimneys at the proper height. Unfortunately the supply of smokeless fuel is at present expensive and limited and will soon be exhausted by the cities and towns which are seeking smokeless zone powers. Although smokeless fuels give off as much sulphur-dioxide as coal, this corrosive gas is probably more dangerous when mixed with visible smoke.

Food hygiene is of paramount interest today. The increase in the number of meals prepared and served in restaurants and canteens demands stricter supervision in order to prevent food poisoning outbreaks and to safeguard the health of the public. The Food and Drugs Amendment Bill introduced in 1953, amends the 1938 Act and gives greater powers in the control of hygienic conditions under which food is manufactured, stored, prepared and sold; also in the registration of food premises and in its provisions for the control of ingredients such as "additives" which might cumulatively prove harmful. The provisions in any Act are not nearly so important as the personal cleanliness of the food handlers, but unfortunately personal habits are very difficult to change and faulty food handling is still prevalent in the country.

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 1953.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., 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 to the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the tenth time.

The Report has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

During the year under review 27 new Council House tenancies were allocated as against 33 for 1952 and 40 for 1951. A further ten re-lettings were effected. It is anticipated that during 1954 the number of new tenancies will increase considerably when the Queen's Drive estate gets under way. On this site there are to be 118 dwellings which will bring the total of Council Houses, Flats and Bungalows to 474.

Out of a total of 58 Food and Drug samples, which is a somewhat lower number than usual, there were eight adulterated or irregular in some way. Four of these were labelling defects.

A perusal of the Report will reveal that the number of outstanding nuisances in the Journal at the year end has been reduced to 82, as against 229 the year before. A total of 503 nuisances having been abated.

During the year 1954 the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill will become law and this will mean that in the near future greater effort and attention will be directed to the older private property in the town. The results of a survey considered in conjunction with the awaited Town Plan will indicate where demolitions, repairs and reconditionings are to be carried out. The year 1954 will also see the end of meat rationing and the slaughter of animals in Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses. The local butcher will be able to purchase live or dead meat of a quality to suit the requirements of his customers. It remains to be seen how prices and supplies work out.

Finally, my thanks are due to the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Housing Committees and to the Officials and Staff for their continued support and help throughout the year.

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.

Shops Inspector. Rodent Officer.

Sanitary Inspector's Office.
May, 1954.



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Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

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

Population (Gamesley included) : 17,770 (Registrar General) mid-1953.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; 1953, 6,303.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931), 5466

Rateable Value: £96,581 1st April, 1953.

Sum represented by a penny rate £365 (estimated) 1953-54.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	130	140	270
Legitimate	124	132	256
Illegitimate	6	8	14
Birth Rate	15.2		
Comparability Factor	1.07		
Standardised Birth Rate	16.25		
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live Births	51.85		
Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	1	4	5
Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	18.18		
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	0.28		
Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	143	147	290
Death Rate	16.32		
Comparability Factor	0.79		
Standardised Death Rate	12.89		
Maternal Death Rate	—		

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ „ Enteritis and Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	0
„ „ Diphtheria	0
„ „ Smallpox	0
„ „ Influenza	9
„ „ Cancer (all ages)	39

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	14.81
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births...	14.81
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	—

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.07 and .79 respectively for 1953. Crude birth and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in populations as regards the proportion of their sex and age group components.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire, is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south. Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. The manufacture of cotton goods is the predominant industry, but paper, canned goods, rope, boots and shoes, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals are also produced. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

**Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain
Infectious Diseases in the Year 1953**

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	England and Wales	160 C.Es. and Great Towns includ. London	160 Smaller Towns, Resid- ent population 25,000 — 50,000 at 1951 Census	London Admin. County	Glossop Borough
Births:					
<i>16.5</i> * Rates per 1,000 Home Population					
Live Births	15.05-	17.0	15.7	17.5	15.2
Still Births	0.35 22.4(a)	0.43 24.8(a)	0.34 21.4(a)	0.38 21.0(a)	0.28 18.18(a)
Deaths:					
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	16.32
Typhoid and Paratyphoid...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.17
Whooping Cough...	0.01	0.01	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.51
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.62
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths:					
All Causes under 1 year of age	26.8(b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	14.81
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	—
*Rates per 1,000 Home Population					
Notifications (corrected):					
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infec.	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	1.74
Whooping Cough...	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	0.39
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.22
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	19.64
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.11
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	—
Non-Paralytic ...	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Food Poisoning ...	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	—
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births					
Notifications (corrected):					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia...	18.23	24.33	12.46	28.61	—

* 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
A115—Sepsis of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium	68	—	0.10	—	—	—
A116—Abortion with toxæmia	7	—	0.01	—	1	—
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	—	0.24	—	—	—
A117—Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	—	0.13	—	—	—
A118—Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	—	0.04	—	3	—
A119—Abortion with sepsis	39	—	0.06	—	4	—
A120—Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	—	0.18	—	—	—

COMMONER CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1953

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	4	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	11
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	1
Diabetes	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	14	28
Coronary disease, angina	15	12
Hypertension with heart disease	2	—
Other heart disease	25	37
Other circulatory disease	5	2
Influenza	4	5
Pneumonia	8	3

Causes of Death — Continued

	M.	F.
Bronchitis	15	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	7	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	16	11
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1
All other accidents	—	3
Suicide	—	1

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891 — 1953**

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
1953 ...	15.2	16.32	17,770

Figures for 1931 and previously Census figures
1942—1953 — 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:

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Sanitary Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff:

B. GORMAN (full-time).

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

Laboratory Facilities:

County Council Laboratory.

Tennyson Harris, Esq., Ph.C., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst,
Manchester.

District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

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

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1953

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	—	6	6
Hæmolytic Streptococci	5	2	7
Vincent's Angina	—	4	4
Food Poisoning Organisms	—	—	—
Typhoid Organisms	—	—	—
	5	12	17

MILK:

Samples taken:	Number
Methylene Blue	17
Tuberculosis	15
Phosphatase Test	2
Chemical Analysis	18
Turbidity Test	1
	—
	53
	—

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	58
Chemical	17
Plumbo-solvency	1
	—
	76
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number
Chemical—Miscellaneous	40
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream	9
	—
	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.**

In 1953, no action was taken under Section 47. Although some cases had to be considered, it was possible to make alternative arrangements.

Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

No action was necessary under Section 50 during 1953.

Section 21:

The Welfare Department use Whitfield House as a Home for the Aged.

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.

Part III.: Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

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.

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 5,662 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

Section C :

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,303 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a) Direct to houses from mains	6278
(b) By means of stand-pipes	—
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc.	25

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough Water Supply is obtained from two sources, viz.: Swineshaw Reservoir and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield water is treated with alumino ferric, lime and chalk, and also subjected to rapid sand filtration and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has only the addition of lime to counteract acidity.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	58
Chemical	17
Plumbo-solvency	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL

In the Annual Reports of 1951 and 1952 mention was made of the pollution by faecal organisms of the Swineshaw supply. During 1953, this water supply has been subject to intermittent pollution of varying degree. The Council has again been strongly urged to install a purification plant.

During the latter part of the year there were complaints of turbidity and discolouration of the water. The trouble was due to the scouring of the water pipes in certain areas of the Borough, and was a temporary condition without serious consequences.

In 1952 the Corporation obtained an Act of Parliament to enable them to convert Hurst Reservoir situated adjacent to the Snake Road, for drinking purposes.

CHEMICAL

Five full chemical analyses were made during the year. These were satisfactory with the exception of one from a proposed private supply.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

No separate samples for lead were taken.

PRIVATE SUPPLY

Steps have been taken to purify the water supply at the Arundel Arms about which mention was made in last year's report.

DRAINAGE	Estimated Population Involved.	
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6268	17665
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	35	105
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	—	—
(b) New houses	43	
(c) Other premises	—	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s ...	20	

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 5,662, Ashpits 17, Waste-water Conveniences 413, and Fresh-water Conveniences 4,528. 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	87
Camping Sites	2
Canning Factory	14
Carts and Vans	45
Catering Licences	103
Clubs	—
Common Lodging Houses	—
Council Houses	833
Court Proceedings	—
Cow Sheds	5
Dairies	16
Diseases of Animals Acts	11
Explosives Acts	33
Factories	116

Table 6. — Continued

Food Poisoning	—
Food Standards and Labelling	18
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	—
Housing Acts	372
Infectious Diseases	74
Inns	53
Kitchen Waste	11
Market Stalls	624
Merchandise Marks Act	51
Milk Distributors	25
National Assistance Act	3
Offensive Trades	11
Offices—P.H.A., 1936	2
Outworkers	5
Overcrowding	6
Pet Animals' Act	7
Piggeries	16
Preserved Food Premises	170
Priority Work	—
Rag Flock Act	—
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	1367
Schools	33
Shops—Butchers	109
Fried Fish	34
Other	449
Slaughter-houses	113
Smoke Abatement	74
Swimming Baths	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	—
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	97
Warehouses	—
Sanitary Inspector's Journal (Complaints)	2440
	—
Total	7434
	—

Table 7. NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1953

No. of Complaints received	333
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation	356
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1952 ...	229
„ Informal Notices served	197
„ Statutory Notices served	10
„ Nuisances abated	503
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end ...	82

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 ...	15
Alterations and additions to Industrial Premises	5
Other New Buildings, alterations and extensions	30

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are 80 persons distributing Milk throughout the Borough. The figure is made up as follows: Dairies 36, Milkshops (retailing Bottled Milk) 36, and 8 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

The Health and General Purposes Committees have considered a report and recommendations prepared by the Health Department, and they sanctioned the serving of notices to bring these premises where necessary up to standard.

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
(Including Factory Bakehouses)**

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	167
Without power	10
	—
	177
	—

A total of 116 Inspections was recorded during 1953, and 10 defects were recorded. Six were remedied by the year end after verbal requests.

Table 8. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	102	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	14	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	116	—	—

(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)	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2).	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	6	—	2	—

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	41
Brush Making	70
	—

An increase of 45 as compared with last year. 111

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 47. Eighty-seven inspections were made and 16 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F and D. Acts and Byelaws:—

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	4	3
Insanitary conditions	5	5
Structural defects	3	4
Infestations	—	—
Other contraventions	4	5
	—	—
	16	17

The quinquennial review of the five underground bakehouses was made, and after improvements had been carried out at two of them "Certificates of Suitability" were renewed.

OFFICES

Two visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

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 four registered establishments, but only two are in constant use.

Eleven visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Forty-five observations were taken during the year and it was necessary to draw attention to nuisances on several occasions. Two informal written notices were served.

SHOPS

In all, a total of 592 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 1952 were remedied.

At the year end there were 429 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 three shops, better washing facilities at one and defects remedied at six.

Statutory hours of employment and closing hours were observed in all but one instance where a warning was sufficient to effect a remedy.

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	—	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—Inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—Facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	1	—	1	1	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	2	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	—	—	—	1	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	1	—	1	1	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	1	—	1	1	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	4	—	4	4	—
13	Disrepair	2	—	2	2	—
14	Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—
		10	1	9	12	—

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, 1953:—

Table 10.

(a) Surface Infestations	Treated.	Cleared
Reservoir Rat Infestations (over 200) ...	—	—
Major Rat Infestations (20-200) ...	9	7
Minor Rat Infestations (under 20) ...	49	45
Mice Infestations ...	32	32

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 approx.	530 approx.
2. Dates of Treatment	15-18/6/53	7-9/12/53
3. Bait base and poison used ...	Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide	Bread Rusk and Arsenious Oxide
4. Number of manholes baited ...	55	22
5. Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	9	8
6. Number of manholes showing complete prebait take on one or both days ...	6	3
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 Nov., 1952	50

VERMINOUS PREMISES
(excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 62 rooms in 17 premises have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Table 12.

Infestations.	Cases.	Treatment..
Red Spiders	1	} Insecticide Spray or Powder
Bed Bugs	6	
Bed Bugs and Fleas	2	
Cockroaches	6	
Crickets	1	
Fleas	1	
Crickets and Cockroaches... ..	1	

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

Three dwellings were treated as a precautionary measure.

During the months of May, June and August, plagues of crickets on Newshaw Lane Tip were brought under control by the application of Gammexane Powder and D.D.T. A plague of crickets on Zion Tip was dealt with by the application of D.D.T. powder.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 151 rooms in 41 premises.

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-six premises were registered for the sale of fireworks. Visits were made and advice on storage was given.

From the 28th October, 1953, duties under the above Acts were transferred to the Weights and Measures Inspector under a joint scheme with Hyde and Stalybridge boroughs.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894
And Orders made thereunder

An outbreak of Swine Fever at Owl Nest Farm, Hadfield, resulted in 2 pigs being moved to a slaughter-house, 7 pigs dying, and 21 being slaughtered and buried, and one being slaughtered and burned.

A similar outbreak at Melandra Farm, Gamesley, resulted in the destruction of 13 pigs and 16 others being moved to a slaughter-house under licence.

The Borough of Glossop was affected by movement restrictions, and 24 licences were issued during the year. Advice with respect to movement was given to farmers and dealers.

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

Table 13.	Outbreaks.	Animals.	
		Attacked.	Slaughtered.
Anthrax	609	641	—
Foot and Mouth Disease	40	—	7,751
Fowl Pest	978	—	—
Parasitic Mange	—	—	—
Sheep Scab	—	—	—
Swine Fever	2,713	—	705

Anthrax outbreaks were only 50 per cent. of the previous year's figures.

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were 40 as against 495 in 1952.

Fowl Pest increased to double the figure for 1952.

Swine Fever outbreaks were three times more than the previous year.

WEATHER

It will be observed from the figures below that the average rainfall for Glossop was 55 per cent. above that for England and Wales.

	SUMMARY OF RAINFALL					England & Wales (mean)	
	GLOSSOP					1953	1953
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952		
January	10.65	2.79	3.24	5.85	4.81	2.14	1.12
February	3.16	2.29	6.47	4.42	1.73	3.28	1.69
March	1.46	2.18	2.12	5.76	2.77	3.07	0.87
April	1.89	5.36	4.42	3.18	4.10	3.12	2.50
May	1.76	3.24	1.73	2.35	2.17	2.59	2.19
June	6.13	1.26	3.29	1.53	3.37	3.35	2.12
July	2.34	2.75	3.85	4.02	3.84	6.71	3.51
August	5.34	3.37	4.64	5.29	2.87	4.77	2.73
September	2.27	1.39	5.96	2.56	4.83	2.71	2.76
October	2.88	4.49	2.97	1.21	5.49	2.30	2.44
November	2.64	7.54	7.04	8.86	3.52	3.77	2.46
December	3.24	6.92	2.59	6.14	3.69	2.02	1.15
	43.76	43.58	48.32	51.17	43.19	39.83	25.54

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 1953 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 14. HOUSING PROGRESS — 1953

New Temporary Buildings	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	15
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	6303
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	43
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	27
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)	328
(b) Number of Inspections made for the Health or Housing Acts	1650
(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	1
(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	323
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	359

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	2
	(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
	(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	32
	(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By Owners... ..	30
	(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	1
	(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	0
	(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year... ..	2
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	13

*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 Prefabricated 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	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953
<i>Ditto</i>	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 20th April, 1953
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
Queen's Drive	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses	} In course of erection
<i>Ditto</i>	74 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
<i>Ditto</i>	14 Permanent one-bedroom flats	

Section E

Food

Section E: Food

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

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

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.

Nine samples were taken for Bacteriological Examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. All were placed in provisional Grade I.

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

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, 1953, were as follows:—

Table 16.

(1) Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Supplementary "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ "Pasteurised" Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ "Sterilised" Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(2) Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms 40

Testing for Milk Fat (Gerber Test)

No tests were carried out during 1953.

Chemical Analysis

The Public Analyst (Tennyson Harris, Esq.) analysed 15 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 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 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 two samples contained tubercle bacilli. The raw milk was sent away for Pasteurisation until the source of infection had been removed. All samples passed the efficiency of Pasteurisation tests. Three samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test and results were forwarded to the Derbyshire Agricultural Executive Committee for attention.

Table 17.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 17)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 1)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 15)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 2)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken 0)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk	12	3	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS

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

Article	Number Examined		Number Adulterated or Irregular	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	—	—
Aspro	—	1	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	—	—
Bicarb. Soda	—	1	—	—
Boric Ointment	—	1	—	—
Cake Mixture	—	2	—	2
Chocolate Raisins	—	1	—	—
Codeine Tablets	—	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	2	—	—
Dessicated Coconut	—	2	—	—
Fish Paste	—	1	—	—
Friars Balsam	—	1	—	—
Hiera Picra	—	1	—	1
Ice Cream	—	3	—	—
Liver Salt	—	1	—	—
Lung Linctus	—	1	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	—	1
Meat Paste	—	2	—	1
Milk	15	3	2	—
Mustard	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	—	1
Parkin	—	1	—	—
Peppermint Essence	—	1	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	1	—	—
Sago	—	1	—	—
Sweets	—	4	—	—
Table Jelly	—	3	—	—
Vanilla Essence	—	1	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	1	—	—
Totals	15	43	2	6

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

Sample No.	Article	Whether Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
1	Milk	Formal	2% Fat deficiency	Warning given
5	Milk	Formal	1% Added Water	Warning given
11	Hiera Picra	Informal	Labelling defect	Last of old stock
12	Cake Mixture	Informal	Labelling defect	Warning given
17	Peppermint Essence	Informal	Labelling defect	Warning given
23	Cake Mixture	Informal	Labelling defect	Warning given
46	Olive Oil	Informal	Very near limit for Free Fatty Acid	Vendor notified
48	Meat Paste	Informal	Fermented	Stock withdrawn from sale

The foregoing Tables, 18 (1 and 2) give details of the Food and Drugs work for 1953, from which it will be seen that 15 formal and 43 informal samples were taken.

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

Four applications for registration under the Act were received and 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 the same as last year, due to four premises having been written off as "non-operative."

FOOD POISONING

No notifications of food poisoning were received during 1953.

FOOD STANDARDS AND LABELLING

Four irregularities were discovered during 1953.

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 three 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	365	364	211	2517	259
No. Inspected ...	365	364	211	2517	259
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	136	193	8	79	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	37.26	53.02	3.79	3.14	9.65
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	4	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	64	151	5	2	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	17.53	41.48	2.37	0.08	6.56

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

15 pigs.

Total number of Animals killed and inspected—A and B above 3731

C.—Particulars of Meat and Offal Condemned

Whole Carcase	7
Part Carcase	32
Heads and Tongues	76
Lungs	231
Diaphragms	54
Hearts	17
Livers	215
Part Livers	116
Stomachs	31
Mesenteries and Intestines	53
Spleens	62
Kidneys	8
Plucks	40
Tails	4
Udders	9
Pigs' Heads	8
Pigs' Shank	1

D.—Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouse:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	1	13	2	12
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	5	2	13
Offal (Tuberculosis)	2	7	1	22
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	1	17	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	3	3	20

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods	22	—	1	17
Meat	—	3	1	24
Bacon and Ham	—	—	—	14
Fruit and Vegetables	1	4	—	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	8	—	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Food Condemned ...	29	11	3	24

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F :

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, notified during 1953 was 481 as compared with 228 for 1952 and 247 for 1951.

DIPHTHERIA

For the third year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in the Borough of Glossop, but the absence of the disease has unfortunately given rise to a false sense of security and a consequent decrease in the number of re-inforcement doses of diphtheria prophylactic. There has not been a death from the disease since 1946.

MEASLES

Measles was the most prevalent infectious disease during the year, a total of 349 cases being notified compared with 77 in 1952.

As epidemics of measles occur usually in alternate years an increase of notifications was not unexpected in 1953.

The main outbreak extended from January to the end of June and reached its height in March.

Fortunately the disease was mild in type, only five cases being admitted to hospital.

Since the inception of the National Health Service more cases have been having treatment during the early stages of the disease and the use of sulphonamides and antibiotics has greatly reduced the risk of complications.

Immunisation against the disease is not yet practicable.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet Fever is now a relatively mild disease, and fewer notifications were received than in 1952. Undoubtedly the mildness of the disease makes it more difficult to recognise and control.

Thirty-one cases were notified, 20 of which were sent to hospital. More than half the cases were children five to ten years of age, only one case being notified among adults.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present, mainly on account of its resemblance in certain cases, to the latter disease.

Seventy-four cases of chickenpox were notified during the year, mainly in the last quarter.

WHOOPING COUGH

Epidemics occur at irregular intervals and it is usually most prevalent in March and April.

This year the incidence has been low, only seven cases being notified.

It is too early to attribute the decrease in incidence to the prophylactic immunisation of children.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

From 10th—12th September a visitor to Glossop stayed with friends in the area and nine days after leaving the Borough was notified as suffering from poliomyelitis. The contacts in the same household were kept under surveillance and fortunately no cases of the disease developed.

FOOD POISONING

Although no cases of food poisoning were notified in the Borough during the year we must not relax our efforts in the clean food campaign.

In the interests of public health and national economy there is an urgent need for the continuing education and training of food handlers and the public in the importance of personal cleanliness and individual responsibility.

Our standards of hygiene are still too low.

DYSENTERY

No cases were notified during the year.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria in 1953 was:—

Pre-School Children	187
School Children	18
	—
Total	205
	—

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