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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.

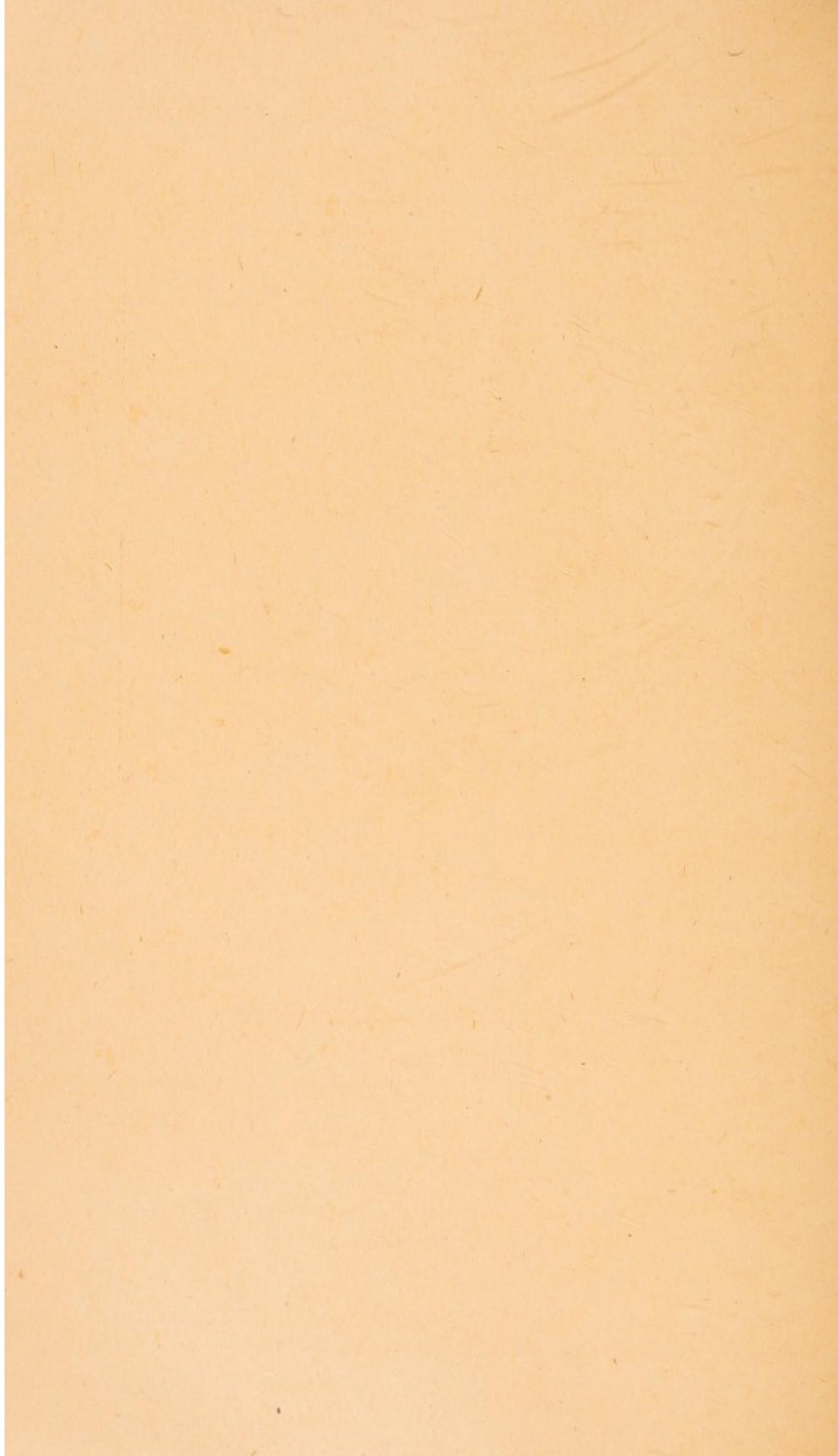
AND

The Sanitary Inspector

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

for the year

1954



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for the year

1954

Health Committee

1954 — 1955

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor H. Turner, J.P., C.C.)

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN J. D. DOYLE, J.P.

ALDERMAN R. SELLERS

COUNCILLOR S. BAMFORTH

COUNCILLOR F. BRADBURY

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR G. B. DONALDSON

COUNCILLOR E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR N. G. H. HARROP

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR W. MOSS

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 1954.

The general health of the borough has been satisfactory during the year and there were no serious outbreaks of infection. The incidence of notified infectious disease was one of the lowest in the history of the district.

For the second year in succession the Infantile Mortality Rate remained well below the national rate, 17.94 compared with 25.5 for England and Wales.

I regret to have to report one maternal death during the year, with the result that the maternal mortality is relatively high.

A Mass Miniature Radiographic survey was carried out in Glossop and Hadfield during October and November, 1954. A publicity campaign was organised; meetings were held with local social organisations; talks were given at various works; leaflets were widely distributed; a short film was shown at two of the cinemas; and posters were displayed in some of the shops. The local newspapers were informed and they co-operated fully throughout the visit. During the last five years there has been a decline in the mortality from tuberculosis but no corresponding reduction in the morbidity and it still remains a serious public health problem. It is believed that with sustained efforts and vigilance and more extensive health education of the public that mortality from tuberculosis could be eradicated. The emphasis today is on case finding and one of the means of achieving this is by mass radiography. The mass radiography service is primarily a diagnostic one and its chief aims are to find the case with minimal disease to ensure early treatment and recovery, and the unknown infectious case who is spreading the disease amongst the general public. The service is also useful in detecting many non-tuberculous abnormalities in heart and lungs, for example, congenital cardiac conditions, bronchiectasis and a considerable number of operable intra-thoracic growths and cysts. It is unfortunate that a greater number of persons did not take advantage of the facilities provided and one wonders whether it was fear of the economic consequences of the discovery of disease or merely apathy and lack of interest which deterred them.

Unsatisfactory housing which continues to be the outstanding problem of our age, has a widespread deleterious influence on the health, happiness and well-being of the family and the time has now come to resume the campaign of slum clearance which was interrupted by the war. The Housing, Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which came into operation on 30th August, 1954, contains sections which relate to the local authority's statutory responsibilities for the clearance and replacement of slum housing and the enforcement of essential repairs. Local sanitary authorities are required to submit for the Minister's approval by 30th August, 1955, their proposals for dealing with the houses in their area which appear to the local council to be unfit for human habitation. Only a broad estimate of the total number of unfit houses is required and of the period the Council will need to demolish them, together with the Council's programme of action in relation to these houses during the next five years. The preliminary work of ascertaining the size of the slum clearance problem has been undertaken and the Health Committee informed of the approximate number of unfit houses which will require demolition and of the amount of new buildings needed to re-house the families concerned. When further surveys of the area have been made the original estimate may need amendment and Councils can at any time amplify or modify proposals they have previously submitted.

With the final report of the Government Committee on Air Pollution, published on 25th November, 1954, great interest is being taken in the combating of air pollution which is one of the major causes of respiratory disease. The Committee recommends local authorities to make new housing estates smokeless by requiring the occupiers, as a condition of tenancy, to use only smokeless fuels. The installation of modern solid-fuel appliances is advisable both in the interests of fuel economy and as a means of abolishing air pollution, though the extent to which domestic smoke can be eliminated depends also on the amount of solid, smokeless fuel which can be produced. The Committee also proposes that half the cost of converting domestic appliances should be met by Exchequer Grant, provided the local authority assists financially. It is also advocated that in addition to the extension of smokeless zones, smoke control areas, which do not need legalisation, as do official smokeless zones, should be established. In the second type of area the use of bituminous coal for domestic purposes would be limited. The electrification of the railway service between Glossop and Manchester is welcomed as the first step in the progress towards smoke prevention in Glossop.

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 1954.

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 eleventh time.

At the beginning of July, 1954, meat became de-rationed and once again the slaughtering of animals commenced in Glossop in three licensed slaughterhouses, a fourth came into operation later in the year. The general quality of meat has been high with a large percentage of young animals slaughtered. All animals slaughtered within the Borough are subject to inspection by the Town Council's meat inspector.

During 1954 there were 30 three-bedroom houses and 34 two-bedroom flats completed and occupied. This was the highest figure yet attained. At the time of writing all the houses and flats on the Queen's Drive Estate have been completed bringing the total of Council Houses, Flats and Bungalows to 474.


Based on the 1951 Census figures it is estimated that at the end of 1954 there were 6,229 inhabited houses in the Borough with an average of less than three persons per dwelling and less than one per cent. sharing a dwelling. The percentage of one person households is the highest in the County. There is a close relationship between the census figure of persons sharing dwellings and the number of applications on the housing list, at the end of 1954, of persons in lodgings. This figure taken in conjunction with the number of families to be re-housed under slum clearance should give some indication of the housing programme confronting the Town Council. At the same time note must be taken of the 2,000 drop in population between the census years and that the decline continues although not at the same rate.

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.
July, 1955.



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Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water): 3,323.

Population (Gamesley included): 17,830 (Registrar General)
mid-1954.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1951), 6,041; 1954,
6,229.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951),
6,069.

Rateable Value: £98,511 1st April, 1954.

Sum represented by a penny rate £370 (estimated) 1954-55.

| Live Births: | M. | F. | Total |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Total | 112 | 111 | 223 |
| Legitimate | 109 | 106 | 215 |
| Illegitimate | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Birth Rate | 12.50 | | |
| Comparability Factor | 1.04 | | |
| Standardised Birth Rate | 13.00 | | |
| Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live Births | 35.87 | | |

| Still Births: | M. | F. | Total |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| Total | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Legitimate | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Illegitimate | — | — | — |
| Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | 21.93 | | |
| Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | 0.28 | | |

| Deaths: | M. | F. | Total |
|--|-------|-----|-------|
| All Causes | 144 | 173 | 317 |
| Death Rate | 17.78 | | |
| Comparability Factor | 0.86 | | |
| Standardised Death Rate | 15.28 | | |
| Maternal Death Rate | — | | |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | | | 0 |
| " " Whooping Cough (all ages) | | | 0 |
| " " Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | | | 0 |
| " " Diphtheria | | | 0 |
| " " Smallpox | | | 0 |
| " " Influenza | | | 0 |
| " " Cancer (all ages) | | | 44 |

| Deaths of Infants under one year of age: | | | | | | M. | F. | Total |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Legitimate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — |

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| All Infants per 1,000 live births | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17.94 |
| Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17.94 |
| 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 1.04 and 0.86 respectively for 1954. The crude death rates of different areas may not be comparable as the populations differ widely in sex-age constitutions. A comparability factor is provided for each area which when multiplied by the crude-death rate produces an adjusted rate which allows for any difference in the sex-age constitution of the population of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

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.

**Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates,
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1954**

| | England and Wales | Glossop |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | Rates per 1,000 population | |
| Births: | | |
| Live Births | 15.2 | 12.5 |
| Still Births | 24.0(a) | 21.93(a) |
| Deaths: | | |
| All causes | 11.3 | 17.78 |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis | 0.16 | — |
| Other Tuberculosis | 0.019 | — |
| Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus ... | 0.369 | 0.28 |
| Other Cancer | 1.666 | 2.187 |
| | Rates per 1,000 Live Births | |
| Deaths: | | |
| All causes under 1 year | 25.5(b) | 17.94 |
| All causes under 4 weeks | 17.7(b) | 8.97 |
| Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years | — | — |

— Signifies that there were no deaths.

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

(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.

Maternal Mortality:

| | England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births. | Glossop. Rate per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births |
|--|---|--|
| Maternal Causes ex- cluding Abortion... | 0.58 | 4.39 |
| Due to Abortion | 0.11 | — |
| Total Maternal Mor- tality | 0.69 | 4.39 |

COMMONER CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1954

| | M. | F. |
|---|----|----|
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | — | — |
| Tuberculosis, non-respiratory | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 1 | 5 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | 5 | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | — | 6 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus | — | 4 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 12 | 11 |
| Leukæmia, aleukæmia | — | — |
| Diabetes | 1 | 4 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system ... | 18 | 37 |

Causes of Death — Continued

| | M. | F. |
|--|----|----|
| Coronary disease, angina | 23 | 15 |
| Hypertension with heart disease ... | — | 2 |
| Other heart disease | 28 | 43 |
| Other circulatory disease | 1 | 2 |
| Influenza | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 6 | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 10 | 8 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... | 1 | 1 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... | — | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 4 | 9 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 2 | — |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 23 | 18 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | — | 3 |
| All other accidents | 6 | 1 |
| Suicide | 3 | 1 |

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891 — 1954**

| 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 |
| 1954 | ... | 12.5 | ... | 17.78 | ... | 17,830 |

Figures for 1931 and previously Census figures
1942—1954 — 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:

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Laboratory, Derby.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1954

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 | None submitted | | |
| Hæmolytic Streptococci | | | |
| Vincent's Angina | | | |
| Food Poisoning Organisms | | | |
| Typhoid Organisms | | | |

MILK:

| Samples taken: | Number |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Methylene Blue | 18 |
| Tuberculosis | 13 |
| Phosphatase Test | 9 |
| Chemical Analysis | 19 |
| Turbidity Test | 1 |
| | — |
| | 60 |
| | — |

WATER (Drinking):

| Samples taken: | Number |
|------------------------|--------|
| Bacteriological | 74 |
| Chemical | 45 |
| Plumbo-solvency | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 82 |
| | <hr/> |

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

| Samples taken: | Number |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Chemical—Miscellaneous | 32 |
| Methylene Blue—Ice Cream | 19 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 51 |
| | <hr/> |

DENTAL:

No Dental Officer has attended the Clinic since November, 1949.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47:**

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way only has effect for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act. In 1954 no action was taken under Section 47. Although some cases had to be considered it was possible to make alternative arrangements.

Section 50:

Under this Section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made. The powers given under Section 50 were not used during the year under review.

Section 21:

The County Welfare Department provide residential accommodation at Whitfield House, Glossop, and "The Elms," Chapel, for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

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 every ten days by the Borough Surveyor's staff from approximately 5,760 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 6,369 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) | Direct to houses from mains | ... | ... | ... | 6344 |
| (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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| Chemical | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Plumbo-solvency | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL

In the Annual Reports of 1951, 1952 and 1953 mention was made of the intermittent pollution by faecal organisms of the Swineshaw supply and in July, 1954, the Council approved chlorination of the supply.

Of the 74 samples taken for bacteriological examination 13 were unsatisfactory. Details are given in the table below.

In connection with the private supply a sample from an alternative source (spring water) was reported upon satisfactorily and it is hoped to be able to utilise this if it can be protected from possible pollution.

CHEMICAL

Five full chemical analyses were made during the year and all were found chemically fit for consumption.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

Three samples were examined for plumbo-solvency. Two were plumbo-solvent but contained no lead.

PRIVATE SUPPLY

The water supply at the Arundel Arms about which mention was made in last year's report now receives individual treatment and a recent sample was satisfactory.

WATER SAMPLES **BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY**

| Date of Collection | Place of Collection | Supply | Coliform bacilli per 100 ml. | Fæcal coli per 100 ml. |
|--------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 20-1-54 | 16, Castle Hill, Old Glossop. | Swineshaw | 1 | 1 |
| 20-1-54 | Swineshaw Reservoir, near to Valve Tower. | Swineshaw | 1 | 1 |
| 20-1-54 | Main stream supply to Swineshaw Reservoir from moorland. Taken below recorder. | Swineshaw | 3 | 3 |
| 29-3-54 | Tap — Clinic, Municipal Buildings. | Swineshaw | 1 | 1 |
| 1-6-54 | Stream feeding Swineshaw from point 550 yds. N.N.W. of Reservoir. Outlet of 6" pipe near Reservoir. | Swineshaw | 160 | 160 |
| 1-6-54 | Stream feeding Swineshaw Reservoir from point 550 yds. N.N.W. of Reservoir. Trough in field. | Swineshaw | 180+ | 180+ |
| 1-6-54 | Stream feeding Swineshaw Reservoir from point 550 yds. N.N.W. of Reservoir. Point below top wall. | Swineshaw | 90 | 35 |
| 2-6-54 | Kitchen tap at Whitfield Nursery. | Swineshaw | 1 | 1 |
| 2-6-54 | Main stream below "Recorder" — inlet to Swineshaw Reservoir. | Swineshaw | 90 | 90 |
| 2-6-54 | Tap — Clinic, Municipal Buildings. | Swineshaw | 1 | 1 |
| 1-9-54 | Tap — 12, Castle Hill, Glossop. | Swineshaw | 1 | 1 |
| 1-9-54 | Tap — Jumble Farm, Moorfield, Glossop. | Private | 160 | 160 |
| 22-9-54 | Tap—27/29, Sheffield Rd. | Swineshaw | 5 | 1 |

DRAINAGE

Estimated
Population
Involved.

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| No. of houses in District connected to sewers | 6335 | 17866 |
| No. of houses in District not connected to sewers | 34 | 102 |
| No. of connections made during year:— | | |
| (a) Existing houses | — | — |
| (b) New houses | 68 | |
| (c) Other premises | — | |
| No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s ... | 14 | |

Table 6. — Continued

| | |
|--|-------|
| Offensive Trades | 6 |
| Offices—P.H.A., 1936 | — |
| Outworkers | — |
| Overcrowding | 3 |
| Pet Animals' Act | — |
| Piggeries | — |
| Preserved Food Premises | 85 |
| Priority Work | — |
| Rag Flock Act | — |
| Rodent Control (Rats and Mice) | 1994 |
| Schools | 28 |
| Shops—Butchers | 101 |
| Fried Fish | 64 |
| Other | 645 |
| Slaughter-houses | 386 |
| Smoke Abatement | 24 |
| Swimming Baths | 6 |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds | — |
| Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice) | 55 |
| Warehouses | — |
| Sanitary Inspector's Journal (Complaints) | 4629 |
| Total | 10783 |

Table 7. **NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1954**

| | |
|---|-----|
| No. of Complaints received | 307 |
| „ Nuisances recorded after investigation | 386 |
| „ Nuisances outstanding from 1953 ... | 82 |
| „ Informal Notices served | 107 |
| „ Statutory Notices served | 3 |
| „ Nuisances abated | 323 |
| „ Nuisances outstanding at year end ... | 145 |

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

We now have 15 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 ... | 20 |
| Alterations and additions to Industrial Premises | 3 |
| Other New Buildings, alterations and extensions | 17 |

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of a total of 68 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 41 shops, loose or in bottles from 18 dairy farms, by eight dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from one local dairy.

CAMPING SITES

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

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

No action was necessary.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| With power | 138 |
| Without power | 14 |
| | — |
| | 152 |
| | — |

A total of 172 Inspections was recorded during 1954, and 26 defects were recorded. Twenty-five were remedied by the year end after verbal requests.

Table 8. (1)—Inspection

| Premises | Number of | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Inspections | Written Notices | Prosecutions |
| Factories with mechanical power | 155 | — | — |
| Factories without mechanical power | 17 | — | — |
| Other premises | — | — | — |
| Total | 172 | — | — |

(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.) | 9 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2.) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.): | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient ... | 3 | 3 | — | 2 | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective ... | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | 10 | 10 | — | 1 | — |
| Total | 26 | 25 | — | 4 | — |

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 | 25 |
| Brush Making | 56 |

A decrease of 30 as compared with last year. 81

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 44. One hundred and seventeen inspections were made and 12 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F and D. Acts and Byelaws:—

| Defects or Offences. | Found. | Remedied. |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Limewashing overdue | 9 | 9 |
| Insanitary conditions | — | — |
| Structural defects | 3 | 3 |
| Infestations | — | — |
| Other contraventions | — | — |
| | <hr/> 12 | <hr/> 12 |

OFFICES

No inspections were made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951 (operative with effect from 1/11/51)

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered establishments in constant use.

Six visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Five observations were taken during the year and it was necessary to draw attention to minor nuisances on several occasions. One informal written notice was served.

SHOPS

A total of 609 inspections were made during the year and Table 9 sets out the defects noted. There are 472 shops and 42 Market Stalls on the Register.

Improved sanitary accommodation was secured at seven shops, heating arrangements at one, improved washing facilities at three and other defects remedied at 35.

Two shops were found to be doing business after closing hours and warnings were given.

The Town Council made an order suspending the general closing hours of shops within the Borough to operate on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 22nd to 24th December, 1954.

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 | 1 | — |
| 3 | Lighting—Inadequate | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | Meals—Facilities lacking | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | Sanitary Conveniences insufficient | 4 | — | 4 | 3 | — |
| 6 | Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective | 5 | — | 5 | 4 | — |
| 7 | Washing facilities lacking | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| 8 | Seats, absence of | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | Records/Notices, not kept | 19 | — | 19 | 19 | — |
| 10 | Hours of Employment | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | Closing Hours | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| 12 | Insanitary Conditions | 22 | — | 22 | 16 | — |
| 13 | Disrepair | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14 | Other Offences | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 56 | — | 56 | 46 | — |

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, 1954:—

Table 10 (a) Surface Infestations

| | Total Inspections | Treatments Rats Mice |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Business Premises | 94 ... | 20 27 |
| Private Dwellings | 237 ... | 61 25 |
| Local Authority Premises | 8 ... | 5 — |
| | 339 ... | 86 52 |

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

Table 11.

| | Treatments. | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1st Maintenance. | 2nd Maintenance* |
| 1. Total number of manholes ... | 530 approx. | 530 approx. |
| 2. Dates of Treatment | 19-21/7/54 | 18-20/4/55 |
| 3. Bait base and poison used ... | Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide | Bread Rusk and Arsenious Oxide |
| 4. Number of manholes baited ... | 26 | 29 |
| 5. Number of manholes showing prebait take ... | 5 | 8 |
| 6. Number of manholes showing complete prebait take on one or both days ... | — | 5 |
| 7. Scheme of baiting used | Consecutive Days | Consecutive Days |
| 8. Number of manholes test-baited | — | 51 |

* This was delayed by snow and shortage of staff.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 56 rooms in 17 premises have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Table 12.

| Infestations. | | | | | Cases. | Treatment. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Bed Bugs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | Insecticide Spray or Powder |
| Cockroaches | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Wasps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Fleas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| Plaster Beetles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |

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

Three dwellings were treated as a precautionary measure.

During the months of August and September, plagues of crickets on Newshaw Lane Tip and Zion 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 87 rooms in 19 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 18 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

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

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894

And Orders made thereunder

There were no outbreaks of Swine Fever, Fowl Pest, Foot and Mouth Disease or other notifiable animal diseases during 1954.

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 | 350 | ... | 378 | ... |
| Atrophic Rhinitis | 4 | ... | — | ... |
| Foot and Mouth Disease | 12 | ... | — | 1,318 |
| Fowl Pest | 795 | ... | — | ... |
| Sheep Scab | — | ... | — | ... |
| Swine Fever | 1,455 | ... | — | 284 |

Anthrax outbreaks were only 57 per cent. of the previous year's figures.

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were 12 as against 40 in 1953.

Fowl Pest outbreaks dropped from 978 in 1953 to 795 in 1954.

Swine Fever outbreaks were approximately 53 per cent. of the previous year's figures.

WEATHER

It will be observed from the figures below that the average rainfall for Glossop was 60 per cent. above that for England and Wales.

| SUMMARY OF RAINFALL | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------|------|--|
| G L O S S O P | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | England & Wales (mean) | 1954 | |
| January | 2.79 | 3.24 | 5.85 | 4.81 | 2.14 | 4.74 | 2.03 | | |
| February | 2.29 | 6.47 | 4.42 | 1.73 | 3.28 | 3.55 | 2.73 | | |
| March | 2.18 | 2.12 | 5.76 | 2.77 | 3.07 | 2.92 | 2.53 | | |
| April | 5.36 | 4.42 | 3.18 | 4.10 | 3.12 | 0.97 | 0.53 | | |
| May | 3.24 | 1.73 | 2.35 | 2.17 | 2.59 | 3.72 | 2.55 | | |
| June | 1.26 | 3.29 | 1.53 | 3.37 | 3.35 | 3.16 | 3.05 | | |
| July | 2.75 | 3.85 | 4.02 | 3.84 | 6.71 | 6.91 | 2.91 | | |
| August | 3.37 | 4.64 | 5.29 | 2.87 | 4.77 | 5.64 | 4.33 | | |
| September | 1.39 | 5.96 | 2.56 | 4.83 | 2.71 | 5.12 | 2.80 | | |
| October | 4.49 | 2.97 | 1.21 | 5.49 | 2.30 | 7.27 | 3.69 | | |
| November | 7.54 | 7.04 | 8.86 | 3.52 | 3.77 | 6.80 | 5.88 | | |
| December | 6.92 | 2.59 | 6.14 | 3.69 | 2.02 | 6.60 | 2.68 | | |
| | 43.58 | 48.32 | 51.17 | 43.19 | 39.83 | 57.40 | 35.71 | | |

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.

Tables 14 and 15 indicate the progress made during 1954 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 14. **HOUSING PROGRESS — 1954**

| | |
|---|------|
| New Temporary Buildings | 0 |
| Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions) | 20 |
| Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.) | 6229 |
| Number of New Houses erected during the year: | |
| (a) Total | 68 |
| (b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme | 64 |
| 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) | 281 |
| (b) Number of Inspections made for the Health or Housing Acts | 1005 |
| (2) (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 0 |
| (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 0 |
| (3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 0 |
| (4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 281 |
| 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 | 276 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:— | |
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:— | |
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By Owners... .. | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 0 |
| (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:— | |
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 3 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By Owners | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 2 |
| (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 | 1 |
| (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 | 10 |

*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 | 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 | All occupied by 13th June, 1955 |
| <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.

ICE-CREAM

Four further premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. At the time of writing, 56 such premises are registered.

Nineteen samples were taken for Methylene Blue Examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. Ten were placed in provisional Grade 1, eight in Grade 2, and one in Grade 3.

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.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

Licences and registrations, 31st December, 1954, were as follows:—

Table 16.

(1) Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence | 1 |
| Dealer's Licence Sterilised | 39 |
| Dealer's Licence Pasteurised | 6 |
| Dealer's Licence Tuberculin Tested | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 47 |

(2) Registrations

| | |
|--|----|
| Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms | 42 |
|--|----|

Chemical Analysis

The Public Analyst (Tennyson Harris, Esq.) analysed 18 formal and one informal sample of Milk. All were found genuine.

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 three samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test and results were forwarded to the Derbyshire Agricultural Executive Committee for attention. No samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli. Two samples failed the Phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurisation which in one case was due to a faulty recorder at the local plant and in the other case was due to raw milk having been added to the treated milk.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Table 17.

| Designation | NATURE OF TEST | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Methylene Blue (Samples taken 18) | | Turbidity Test (Samples taken 1) | | Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 13) | | Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 9) | | 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 ... | 7 | 3 | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pasteurised ... | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 7 | 2 | — | — |
| Sterilised ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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 | — | — |
| Bi-Carbonate of Soda ... | — | 1 | — | — |
| Boric Ointment | — | 1 | — | — |
| Codeine Tablets | — | 1 | — | — |
| Coffee and Chicory Essence | — | 1 | — | — |
| Fish Paste | — | 1 | — | — |
| Glaubers Salts | — | 1 | — | — |
| Ice Cream | — | 8 | — | — |
| Jelly | — | 1 | — | — |
| Jelly Crystals | — | 1 | — | — |
| Jam | — | 1 | — | — |
| Mayonnaise | — | 1 | — | — |
| Milk | 18 | 1 | — | — |
| " Milo " | — | 1 | — | Labelling Defect |
| Rice | — | 2 | — | — |
| Sardines in Oil | — | 1 | — | — |
| Slimming Biscuits (Bisks) | — | 1 | — | Labelling Defect |
| Sweets | — | 1 | — | — |
| Tomato Sauce | — | 1 | — | — |
| Veal and Ham Paste ... | — | 1 | — | — |
| Vinegar | — | 2 | — | — |
| Yeovil Savoury | — | 1 | — | — |
| Zinc and Castor Oil Cream | — | 1 | — | — |
| Totals | 18 | 33 | — | — |

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

| Sample No. | Article | Whether Formal, Informal or Private | Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity | Observations |
|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 11 | " Milo " | Informal | Labelling Defect | Manufacturers Notified |
| 45 | " Bisks " | Informal | Labelling Defect | Manufacturers Notified |

The foregoing Tables, 18 (1 and 2) give details of the Food and Drugs work for 1954, from which it will be seen that 18 formal and 33 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 137. The registration is in connection with premises used for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream or the preparation or the manufacture of preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

FOOD STANDARDS AND LABELLING

Two irregularities were discovered during 1954 (see Food and Drugs Samples Nos. 11 and 45).

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

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

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The Ministry of Food ceased slaughtering at Stalybridge Slaughterhouse, from whence Glossop's meat supplies were derived, during the week ending 3rd July, 1954, when meat became derationed and the market freed.

Slaughtering commenced at the slaughterhouses of the Glossop and District Co-operative Society, the Hadfield Equitable Co-operative Society and J. W. Mettrick and Son, on Sunday, the 4th July, 1954. The slaughterhouse belonging to Patchetts (Butchers) Hadfield, came into operation under licence at the beginning of December, 1954. All slaughtering is done by humane methods.

With few exceptions meat inspection duties have entailed Sunday work ever since the local slaughterhouses were licensed again. Prior to July 3rd, 1954, and during control, the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Glossop attended the Stalybridge slaughterhouse one week in three with no weekend duty.

Table 19. A.—Carcases Inspected and Condemnations.

| | Cattle exc. Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Total |
|--|------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Number killed | 168 | 182 | 118 | 1486 | 6 | 1960 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | 333 | 64 | 5 | 1671 | 246 | 2319 |
| Total | 501 | 246 | 123 | 3157 | 252 | 4279 |
| Number Inspected | 168 | 182 | 118 | 1486 | 6 | 1960 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | 333 | 64 | 5 | 1665* | 246 | 2313 |
| Total | 501 | 246 | 123 | 3151 | 252 | 4273 |
| All Diseases except Tuberculosis: | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Total | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 58 | 65 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 144 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | 30 | 11 | — | 44 | 6 | 91 |
| Total | 88 | 76 | 2 | 60 | 9 | 235 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... | 34.52 | 35.71 | 2.54 | 1.14 | 66.67 | 7.50 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | 9.01 | 18.75 | — | 2.70 | 2.44 | 4.02 |
| Total | 17.57 | 31.31 | 2.44 | 1.97 | 3.97 | 5.62 |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 24 | 69 | 1 | — | 1 | 95 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | 51 | 26 | — | — | 4 | 81 |
| Total | 75 | 95 | 1 | — | 5 | 176 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | 15.48 | 39.01 | 0.85 | — | 33.33 | 5.10 |
| Stalybridge Glossop | 15.61 | 40.62 | — | — | 1.63 | 3.54 |
| Total | 15.57 | 39.43 | 0.81 | — | 2.38 | 4.26 |

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

Total number of Animals killed under A and B. 4280

1 pig.

*6 not inspected

Total number of Animals inspected under A and B. 4274

C.—Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouse:

| | | | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|------|-------|------|------|
| Meat (Tuberculosis) | ... | Stalybridge | — | 16 | 3 | 14 |
| | | Glossop | — | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Meat (other diseases and conditions) | ... | Stalybridge | — | 7 | 1 | 27 |
| | | Glossop | — | — | 1 | 14 |
| Offal (Tuberculosis) | ... | Stalybridge | — | 18 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Glossop | — | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| Offal (other diseases and conditions) | ... | Stalybridge | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| | | Glossop | — | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | | | 4 | 15 | 0 | 4 |

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

| | | | | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|------|------|
| Canned Foods | ... | ... | ... | — | 5 | — | 27 |
| Meat | ... | ... | ... | — | 4 | — | 21 |
| Bacon and Ham | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | — | 9 | 3 | 24 |
| Total Food Condemned ... | | | | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, twenty-two licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons were eighteen years of age or over.

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 1954 was 134, compared with 481 in 1953 and 228 in 1952.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fourth year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in the Borough of Glossop and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946. The number of reinforcement doses of diphtheria prophylactic given at the clinics, increased from 115 in 1953 to 168 in 1954. Continuous propaganda, the most effective of which is persistent persuasion by the health visitor and school nurse is still necessary to ensure that a minimum of 70 per cent. of the population is immunised and that the immunity is maintained during school life.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1954 was:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pre-School Children | ... | ... | ... | ... | 212 |
| School Children | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | | | | | — |
| Total | ... | | | | 217 |
| | | | | | — |

MEASLES

Few notifications of measles were received, a total of eight compared with 349 in 1953. As epidemics of measles usually occur in alternate years, a reduced incidence in 1954 was expected. The disease was very mild in type and no cases were admitted to hospital.

SCARLET FEVER

Since the early years of the century, particularly during the last 15, scarlet fever has shown a decline both in incidence and severity. Many factors are probably involved in the reduction of streptococcal infections and include improvement in general living conditions, a higher standard of nutrition and the employment of antibiotics and sulphonamides.

Only 16 cases were notified and of these 12 were sent to hospital because of difficulty of isolation at home. The majority of the sufferers were from five to ten years of age, only one case being notified among adults. Most of the infections occurred during the first six months of the year.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop for many years, is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present, mainly on account of its resemblance in certain cases to modified forms of the latter disease. There were 40 cases notified during the year, all during the first six months.

WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough was the most prevalent infectious disease during the year, a total of 54 cases being notified, compared with seven in 1953. The majority of the infections occurred in October and November. Unfortunately over one half of the notifications were in respect of children under school age who are less able to withstand the strain and are more likely to suffer from serious after-effects. Only three cases are known to have been admitted to hospital and all recovered.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

FOOD POISONING

There were no confirmed cases during the year. Immediate notification of food poisoning is of the utmost importance, as delay in notification and failure to submit specimens of vomit, faeces and suspected food for early examination, renders ineffective any attempt at preventive measures.

DYSENTERY

No cases were notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 20. New Cases and Mortality during 1954

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

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year and no evidence of excessive incidence in a particular occupation of the area.

The Chest Clinic is held at LEES STREET, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Tuesday | 2 p.m. |
| Wednesday | 10 a.m. |
| Friday | 10 a.m. |
| Friday (Children) | 2 p.m. |
| 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month | 6 p.m. |

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1954 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.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY (Preliminary Report)

The Survey of Glossop was carried out between the 11th October and the 22nd November, 1954.

The information given in the following tables shows the results of the Survey as far as they can be ascertained at the 31st January, 1955. A final report will be compiled as soon as all the information is available:

Total number of persons examined, by age and sex.

| Age Groups | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Under 15 years ... | 387 | 413 | 800 |
| 15 to 24 years ... | 391 | 791 | 1182 |
| 25 to 34 years ... | 620 | 658 | 1278 |
| 35 to 44 years ... | 516 | 570 | 1086 |
| 45 to 59 years ... | 760 | 826 | 1586 |
| 60 and over | 220 | 193 | 413 |
| Total ... | 2894 | 3451 | 6345 |

Persons already diagnosed as suffering from:

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring treatment | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring observation | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| (c) Significant Non-Tuberculous abnormalities | 28 | 41 | 69 |
| Cases not yet diagnosed | 34 | 27 | 61 |

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Apart from the death returns the only information with regard to the presence of non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the returns from county schools. The infections of note in the early months were several cases of mumps in January, March and April. In November and December there was an epidemic of mild influenza, which mainly affected the children in the junior and senior departments, greatly reducing the attendances. The incubation period was about 48 hours and the infection lasted three days. Towards the end of the year there was some evidence of an increased incidence in the adult and older age groups.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation. Unfortunately the incidence of head infestation remains high amongst certain families.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies, which fortunately is now a rare disease. There was only one case in the school population during the year.

Table 21. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1954

| DISEASE | AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Notified | Sent to Hospital |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------------------|
| | AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 1 year | 1— | 2— | 3— | 4— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 35— | 45— | 60— | | |
| Diphtheria ... | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 11 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 16 | 12 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia (Acute Primary) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia (Influenzal) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Dysentery ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chickenpox ... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 40 | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhoid ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles ... | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — |
| Whooping Cough ... | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 54 | 3 |
| Food Poisoning ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sonne Dysentery ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Notified | M | FM | FM | FM | FM | FM | FM | FM | FM | FM | FM | FM | F | — |
| " " Died | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 11* |
| Other Tuberculosis — Notified | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| " " Died | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

*This figure does not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1954.

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