

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yxtz57fx>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

1 OCT 57
17

Library

(7)

Borough of Glossop



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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


AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

for the year

1956



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2925842x>

Borough of Glossop



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

for the year

1956

Health Committee

1956—1957

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR G. B. Donaldson, J.P.

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN J. D. DOYLE, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR S. BAMFORTH

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR F. GIBBS

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR W. A. SMITH

COUNCILLOR F. W. WALTON

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 1956.

The population of the Borough of Glossop in 1956 was 17,590, a decrease of 140 since 1955. The live birth rate was 13.87 per thousand compared with 12.13 in 1955. The death rate of 18.25 per thousand was .6 more than in the previous year. The general death rate continues at a high figure owing to the preponderance of old people in the area. There was an increase in the infant mortality rate from 18.60 in 1955 to 28.69, compared with the national average of 23.8. All the seven infant deaths occurred during the first month of life giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 28.69, compared with 16.9 for the country as a whole. Heart disease was the commonest cause of death with a total of 104 cases, the next in order of frequency being vascular lesions of the nervous system with 56, cancer with 55, and bronchitis with 17.

There has been a sharp increase in deaths from cancer of the lung, 11 compared with an average of 3.8 for the past five years. All the deaths from this cause during 1956 occurred in males.

A large amount of research is proceeding to establish the relationship between cancer and the physical and chemical properties of various agents to which we are exposed in the environment. In particular, studies have been made of the smoking habits of patients with and without cancer of the lung. **All the studies show a definite association between lung cancer and excessive cigarette smoking.** Atmospheric pollution from the incomplete combustion of coal, and from the exhaust gases of petrol and diesel engines, has also been suggested as a contributing factor but this would not explain the increased incidence in males. Cigarette smoking is not one of the essential needs of life and young people especially would be well advised to forgo this luxury despite the bad example in self-indulgence set them by their elders. Unfortunately, many who will endure hardships inflicted upon them in times of crisis will avoid any kind of self-discipline in maintaining personal health. As it takes twenty or thirty years of cigarette smoking to develop lung cancer, the dangers to life and health of this unnatural habit tend to be overlooked, and it thus becomes a task of preventive medicine to educate the public and keep them informed of the facts.

During the year, in accordance with the Council's Slum Clearance programme, five clearance areas containing 33 houses and affecting 75 people were officially represented, and schemes for the demolition of the slum houses and rehousing of the occupants were submitted by the Council to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. All the orders which consisted of two clearance orders (4 houses in Kershaw Street and 5 in Woolley Bridge), one clearance area for purchase by agreement (8 houses in Gladstone Street), and two compulsory purchase orders (5 houses in Paradise and 11 in Kershaw Street) have been confirmed without alteration. In addition 7 houses were represented to the Council as individually unfit houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936. In respect of these 5 demolition and 2 closing orders were made.

A very welcome grant from the National Corporation for the Care of Old People has enabled the Glossop Old People's Welfare Committee to expand its domiciliary Chiropody Service. The service meets a long felt need and has relieved much distress amongst the elderly who were crippled by various foot ailments including corns, callosities, bunions, ingrowing toe nails and painful arches. In many cases the lack of foot treatment was the sole reason for confinement to the house. There is still an increasing demand for the service which is limited only by shortage of funds. For a reduced fee of half-a-crown the housebound are treated by a visiting chiropodist.

One of the great needs of old people living alone is an adequate diet. The provision of a well-cooked, nourishing meal gives great pleasure to the aged and infirm, many of whom are without relatives or intimate friends. Moreover, the regular visit from a sympathetic voluntary worker is something to look forward to and is much appreciated by those who are no longer able to take part in the activities of the community. To meet the needs of the aged and infirm, the "Meals on Wheels" Service was inaugurated on 22nd May, 1956, and is administered and operated by the Glossop Women's Voluntary Service which delivers hot dinners once or twice per week. Before the scheme was introduced, many difficulties were encountered in connection with transport, and with the supply of suitable hot dinners from local canteens at a reduced rate. At present a total of 60 meals per week, 36 from two local industrial firms and 24 from the Central Kitchen for Schools, are very kindly provided at a nominal charge and subsidised by the Borough Council and County Welfare Committee at one shilling per dinner. Four food containers specially insulated for heat retention and each holding twelve meals in individual metal receptacles, were presented jointly by the Borough Council and County Welfare Committee. The scheme is working smoothly and satisfactorily and is giving a very useful service to the community. The Women's Voluntary Service is to be congratulated both on its initiative and on the immediate success of this new venture.

Since May, 1956, the General Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, has had to limit the number of admissions to its Maternity Department. The reasons given are structural building work which has reduced the number of beds available, and the national shortage of practising midwives. Emergencies and known complicated cases are accepted as before, but where the reasons for seeking hospital confinement are of a social nature, patients have to apply to the local health authority where their problems will be assessed.

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 1956.

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 and pleasure of subscribing to the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the thirteenth time.

A good deal of attention has been paid to food shops to bring them into line with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and the traders have been very co-operative in carrying out the wishes of the Department. The Council has provided additional sinks and wash-hand basins with hot water in the covered market for the use of stall-holders.

The Clean-Air Act, 1956, received Royal Assent on the 5th July, 1956. The first provision of the Act is to prohibit, subject to certain qualifications, the emission of dark smoke from chimneys be they industrial, commercial or domestic. It is intended that this provision shall come into effect early in 1958. New industrial furnaces are to be capable, as far as possible, of being operated continuously without emitting smoke, and provisions are included for the control of grit and dust emissions from chimneys. Special provisions are also included for dealing with certain special processes.

The Clean Air Act in addition to strengthening control over industrial smoke, provides for the prevention of smoke from domestic chimneys. This will be done through the establishment of smoke control areas which may or may not be the same as smokeless zones.

In industrial plants it should be possible to burn raw coal with a negligible smoke emission and solid smokeless fuels will take the place of bituminous coals in approved fireplaces designed for the burning of low temperature carbonised fuels.

Eight further conversions of waste water closets to fresh water closets were carried out, for which a grant of £5 each was paid. During the five years the scheme has been in operation seventy-eight conversions have been carried out. There are over 350 of these conveniences still existing. At the present rate of progress it would be more than 20 years before they all disappeared.

The number of council houses at the end of the year was 481, and at the time of writing this report the number had risen to 507, in addition there are a number of what were formerly privately owned dwellings now owned by the Council, and some service-tenancy cottages, bringing the total to 526 dwellings. The Council may shortly take over sixteen cottages at Hadfield with the intention of modernising them for use as old people's dwellings and a further ten at Whitfield to be repaired and made habitable.

I wish to thank my Committees, colleagues and staff for their help and support during the year under review.

Your Obedient Servant,

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
 Chief Public Health and
 Housing Inspector.
 Inspector, Diseases of Animals Act.
 Shops Inspector. Rodent Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Office.
 July, 1957.

Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A: Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water): 3,323.

Population (Gamesley included): 17,590 (Registrar General)
mid-1956.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1951), 6,041; 1956,
6,303 approx.

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

Rateable Value: £153,576 1st April, 1956.

Sum represented by a penny rate £580 (estimated) 1956-57.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	122	122	244
Legitimate	115	119	234
Illegitimate	7	3	10
Birth Rate	13.87		
Comparability Factor	1.04		
Standardised Birth Rate	14.42		
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live Births	40.98		

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	1	5	6
Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	24.00		
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	0.34		

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	189	132	321
Death Rate	18.25		
Comparability Factor	0.79		
Standardised Death Rate	14.42		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			0
„ „ Diphtheria			0
„ „ Smallpox			0
„ „ Influenza			4
„ „ Cancer (all ages)			55

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:						M.	F.	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	28.69
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	25.64
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	100.00

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.04 and 0.79 respectively for 1956. 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. Cotton goods, paper, canned goods, rope, shoes, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals, etc. are produced in the area. 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 1956**

	England and Wales	Glossop
	Rates per 1,000 population	
Births:		
Live Births	15.7	13.87
Still Births	23.0(a)	24.00(a)
Deaths:		
All causes	11.7	18.25
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.109	0.171
Other Tuberculosis	0.012	—
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus ...	0.407	0.625
Other Cancer	1.668	2.501
Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year	23.8(b)	28.69
All causes under 4 weeks	16.9(b)	28.69
— 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. Rates per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes ex- cluding Abortion...	0.46	—
Due to Abortion	0.10	—
Total Maternal Mor- tality	0.56	—

COMMONER CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1956

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	12
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
Diabetes	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	32	24

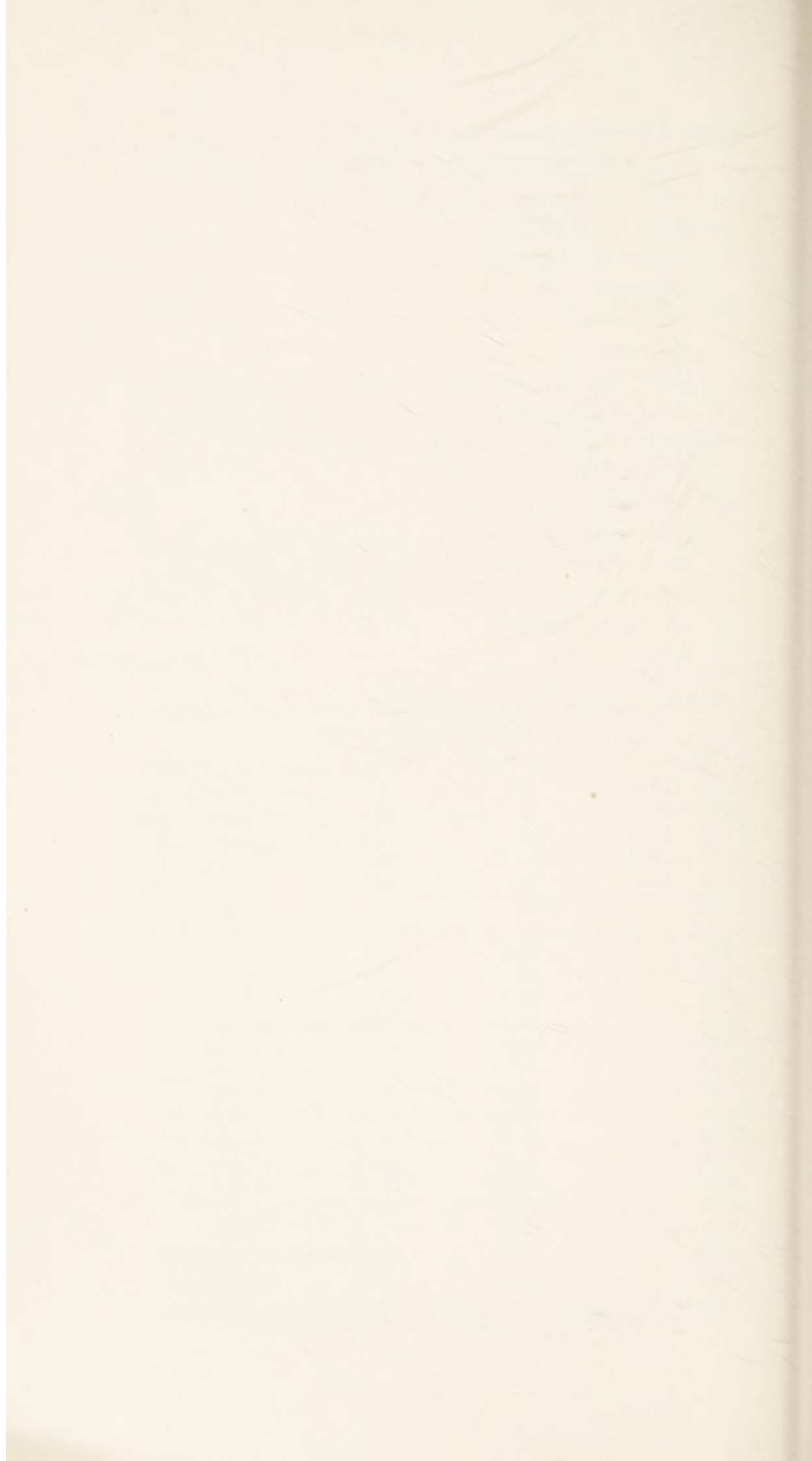
Causes of Death — Continued

	M.	F.
Coronary disease, angina	26	19
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1
Other heart disease	29	28
Other circulatory disease	3	4
Influenza	3	1
Pneumonia	8	1
Bronchitis	12	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
Congenital malformations	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	12
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
All other accidents	4	4
Suicide	1	4

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891—1956**

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
1955 ...	12.13	17.65	17,730
1956 ...	13.87	18.25	17,590

Population figures for 1931 and previously are Census figures
1942—1956 — 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 Public Health Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

B. GORMAN (full-time).

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

Mrs. K. WILDE (full-time, temporary until April, 1956).

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, 1956

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

GENERAL DISEASES:

	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	—	3
Hæmolytic Streptococci	1	1
Vincent's Angina	—	3
Salmonella Organisms	—	31
Typhoid Organisms	—	30
Dysentery (Sonne)	22	34
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	—	6
Staphylococcus Aureus	2	4
	25	112

MILK:

Samples taken:	Number
Methylene Blue	34
Tuberculosis	25
Phosphatase Test	9
*Chemical Analysis	24
Turbidity Test	2

*Taken by the County Council

94

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	74
Chemical	4
Plumbo-solvency	4
	—
	82
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number
*Chemical—Miscellaneous	40
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream	28
	—
	68
	—

*Taken by the County Council

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.

The powers given under Section 47 were used in one case during 1956.

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.

During the year the Council accepted responsibility for the burial of two children.

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 eight working days by the Borough Surveyor's staff from approximately 6,204 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 sale of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Karrier-Yorkshire Sweeper-Collector, and two men engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by a mechanically-operated Gulley Emptyer.

RODENT CONTROL

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

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,436 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	6411
(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, Swineshaw Reservoir and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	... ..	74
Chemical	... ..	4
Plumbo-solvency	... ..	4

Extensions have been made to water mains to supply new houses.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Of the 74 samples taken for bacteriological examination there were 10 unsatisfactory ones, details of which are given on the next page.

Of these unsatisfactory samples it will be noted that three were taken at one time at the Wood's Public Swimming Bath when the bottom of the bath had just been swept and chlorination had only been in operation for approximately ten minutes. However, the baths were open to the public and the bath water ought at such times to be satisfactory. Arrangements were made for the necessary cleansing procedure to be carried out well before opening times.

CHEMICAL

Five full chemical analyses were made during 1956, three from the Swineshaw supply, one from a private reservoir and

one from a flooded cellar. The three Swineshaw samples were brown in colour, slightly turbid and contained a high content of iron which was the cause of the discolouration.

The analytical results of the four samples of drinking water showed no evidence of pollution. The water from the flooded cellar was polluted with sewage matter.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

Four samples, two from each supply, were examined for plumbo-solvency. All were satisfactory.

WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml	Fæcal coli per 100 ml
8-5-56	Windy Harbour Farm kitchen tap	Private	13	13
*16-7-56	42, Woolley Bridge, Glossop kitchen tap	Hadfield	90	50
*16-7-56	"Cromford," Simmondley Village kitchen tap	Hadfield	25	25
19-7-56	117, Manor Park Road, Glossop kitchen tap	Swineshaw	1	1
24-7-56	53, North Road, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
§24-7-56	Wood's Bath outlet		More than 180	0
§24-7-56	Wood's Bath centre		11	0
§24-7-56	Wood's Bath inlet		90	0
24-7-56	"Hazelwood," Simmondley kitchen tap	Hadfield	5	2
23-10-56	3, Queen's Drive, Glossop kitchen tap	Swineshaw	3	0

* At the time of sampling, repairs were being carried out, and the chlorinating plant was not in operation.

§ At the time of sampling the bottom of the bath was being swept and the chlorinating plant had been working for only 10 minutes.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

The results of two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given as follows:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Swineshaw

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	Very slightly turbid, brown.
pH value	7.7
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	95
Free and Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	10
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.11
Temporary	10
Hardness Permanent	25
Total	35
Metals — Iron	0.95
Available Chlorine	0

In appearance this sample was brown and slightly turbid. The iron content is high and the brown discoloration of the water is largely due to this factor.

The analytical results afford no indication of pollution.

Hadfield Supply

Colour: Less than 5 Hazen Units	Turbidity: 1.0 p.p.m. silica scale.
Appearance in 2ft. Tube	Slightly turbid, faintly brown.
pH. value	7.4
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	55
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	11
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.40
Temporary	10
Hardness Permanent	10
Total	20
Metals — Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron less than	0.05

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

DRAINAGEEstimated
Population
Involved.

No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6402	17490
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	34	100
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	2	
(b) New houses	11	
(c) Other premises	2	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s ...	12	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

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

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets 35, Ash Bins 6,204, Ashpits 17, Waste-water Conveniences 378, and Fresh-water Conveniences 4,710. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Table 1. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:—

Bakeries	173
Camping Sites	1
Canning Factory	5
Carts and Vans	3
Catering Licences	—
Clubs	8
Council Houses	722
Court Proceedings	1
Cow Sheds	4
Dairies	6
Diseases of Animals Acts	25
Factories	140
Food Poisoning	11
Food Standards and Labelling	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	—
Housing Acts (Slum Clearance)	157
Housing Management	224
Ice Cream	129
Infectious Diseases	33
Inns	51
Kitchen Waste	7

Table 1 — Continued

Market Stalls	208
Merchandise Marks Act	3
Milk Distributors	48
National Assistance Act	3
Offensive Trades	12
Offices—P.H.A., 1936	—
Outworkers	—
Overcrowding	3
Pet Animals' Act	4
Piggeries	10
Preserved Food Premises	122
Priority Work	—
Rag Flock Act	—
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	2466
Schools	12
Shops—Butchers	230
Fried Fish	71
Other	1310
Slaughter-houses	433
Smoke Abatement	23
Swimming Baths	8
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	23
Warehouses	—
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	4753
Total ...	11,399

Table 2. NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1956

No. of Complaints received	440
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation	520
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1955	130
„ Informal Notices served	255
„ Statutory Notices served	29
„ Nuisances abated	472
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end	178

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

We now have only 7 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	10
Other New Buildings, alterations and extensions	71

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of a total of 74 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 48 shops, loose or in bottles from 17 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								145

A total of 140 Inspections was recorded during 1956, and 26 defects were recorded. Twenty-five were remedied by the year end after verbal requests.

Table 3. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	121	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	19	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	140	—	—

(2)—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	15	15	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.).	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	9	9	—	—	—
Total	26	25	—	1	—

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), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:—

Wearing Apparel	... ..	27
Brush Making	... ..	74
		101

An increase of 10 as compared with last year.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 40. One hundred and seventy-three inspections were made and 24 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F and D. Acts and Bylaws:—

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	17	16
Insanitary conditions	—	—
Structural defects	—	—
Infestations	—	—
Other contraventions	7	7
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 23

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.

Twelve visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Eleven observations were taken during the year. A local hospital chimney continued to smoke heavily and cause a recurring nuisance. An underfeed stoker delivered to the hospital has not been fitted. Since the year end the boiler has undergone overhaul and at the time of writing is causing less trouble.

Intermittent smoke nuisances have occurred from six factory chimneys and in each case it has been due to bad firing.

The two public health inspectors attended a post-advanced air pollution course at the Manchester College of Technology for 16 weeks during the winter of 1956/57.

SHOPS

A total of 1,611 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 4 sets out the defects noted. There are 407 shops and 40 Market stalls on the register.

Altogether 121 defects or contraventions of the Shops Act were recorded. The bulk of these related to insanitary conditions or failure to keep notices posted. One hundred and seventeen of these contraventions were remedied and the remainder of these will be dealt with during 1957. Several tours of the district were made after closing hours. It was found necessary to give four written warnings where business was being carried on after closing hours.

The Town Council made an order suspending the general closing hours of shops within the Borough to operate for seven days preceding Christmas Day.

Table 4. 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	2	—	2	2	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	17	—	17	17	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	1	—	1	1	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	40	—	40	40	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	4	4	—	4	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	36	—	36	36	—
13	Disrepair	17	—	17	14	—
14	Other Offences	4	—	4	3	—
		121	4	117	117	—

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1956

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	40
Butchers	...	...	...	...	22
Cycles	...	...	...	...	2
Chiropodist	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Products	...	...	...	...	1
Chemists	...	...	...	...	5
Cafes	...	...	...	...	7
Coal Offices	...	...	...	...	6
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	4
Drapers	...	...	...	...	21
Electrical	...	...	...	...	8
Florists	...	...	...	...	2
Fish (Wet)	...	...	...	...	5
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	19
Furnishers (House)	...	...	...	...	9
General Provisions	...	...	...	...	75
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	18
Herbalists	...	...	...	...	4
Hardware	...	...	...	...	14
Hairdressers (Ladies)	...	...	...	...	11
Hairdressers (Gents)	...	...	...	...	9
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	4
Milliner	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Accessories	...	...	...	...	6
Newsagents	...	...	...	...	14
Outfitters (Ladies)	...	...	...	...	11
Outfitters (Gents)	...	...	...	...	4
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	13
Opticians	...	...	...	...	4
Picture Framing	...	...	...	...	2
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	4
Printers and Stationers	...	...	...	...	2
Painters and Decorators	...	...	...	...	6
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	3
Shoe Shops	...	...	...	...	8
Showrooms	...	...	...	...	6
Shoe Repairs	...	...	...	...	10
Sweets and Tobacco	...	...	...	...	14
Tripe	...	...	...	...	1
Wools and Baby Linen	...	...	...	...	6
Watch Repairer	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 407
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	40

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Public Health 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, Fisheries and Food. 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, 1956:—

Table 5 (a) Surface Infestations

				Total Inspections	Treatments	
					Rats	Mice
Business Premises	...	...	...	454	10	15
Private Dwellings	...	...	...	262	47	28
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	12	7	1
Agricultural	...	...	...	1	—	—
				729	64	44

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

In accordance with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, no baiting of the sewer manholes was carried out during 1956 because previous treatments had cleared the rat population in the sewers and there was no evidence of re-infestation.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

(excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 65 rooms in 15 premises have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Table 6.

Infestations.				Cases.	Treatment.
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	4	Insecticide Spray
Fleas	...	...	...	1	

Ten dwellings were treated as a precautionary measure.

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

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 56 rooms in 15 premises.

Disinfectant is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding from 29 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, 1950

And Orders made thereunder

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

During 1956, under the Swine Fever Order, 1938, it was necessary to serve form "A" Notices "Defining an Infected Place" in respect of Hill Top Farm, Dinting, Glossop; Carr Farm and Whitfield Barn Farm, Whitfield, Glossop.

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

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

Table 7.	Outbreaks	Animals	
		Attacked	Slaughtered
Anthrax	1,245	1,330	—
Atrophic Rhinitis	11	—	—
Foot and Mouth Disease	162	—	28,535
Fowl Pest	956	—	—
Sheep Scab	—	—	—
Swine Fever	741	—	129

There was an increase of over 60 per cent. in the number of Anthrax outbreaks as compared with 1955.

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were 162 as against nine in 1955. A total of 28,535 animals were slaughtered.

Fowl Pest outbreaks increased from 906 in 1955, to 956 in 1956.

Swine Fever outbreaks were down from 1,403 to 741.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past six years is set out below:—

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL

GLOSSOP

					1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
January	...	...	...	...	5.85	4.81	2.14	4.74	2.81	5.26
February	...	...	...	...	4.42	1.73	3.28	3.55	2.58	1.47
March	...	...	...	...	5.76	2.77	3.07	2.92	2.85	1.45
April	...	...	...	...	3.18	4.10	3.12	0.97	2.13	2.87
May	...	...	...	...	2.35	2.17	2.59	3.72	4.57	1.29
June	...	...	...	...	1.53	3.37	3.35	3.16	2.67	3.86
July	...	...	...	...	4.02	3.84	6.71	6.91	1.16	6.08
August	...	...	...	...	5.29	2.87	4.77	5.64	1.50	11.13
September	...	...	...	...	2.56	4.83	2.71	5.12	2.54	3.56
October	...	...	...	...	1.21	5.49	2.30	7.27	3.11	3.26
November	...	...	...	...	8.86	3.52	3.77	6.80	1.90	1.91
December	...	...	...	...	6.14	3.69	2.02	6.60	4.90	5.41
					51.17	43.19	39.82	57.40	32.72	47.55

The mean rainfall for England and Wales in 1956 was 30.93 inches.

PET SHOPS

Four such shops are licensed by the Council under the Pet Animals Act 1951, for which an annual fee of 10s. 0d. is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

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.

Table 8 and 9 indicate the progress made during 1956 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 8. HOUSING PROGRESS — 1956

New Temporary Buildings	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	20
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	6,303
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	11
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	7
Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A. 1936, Part IV):—	
*(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	3
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	25

*Information not available

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

Table 9.

(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
	<hr/> 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	
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955
Cowbrook Avenue ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 24th Nov., 1956
Sheffield Road	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses	

A further 24 flats and two houses are in course of erection in Hadfield.

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1956, to 31st
DECEMBER, 1956

PART A. CLEARANCE AREAS (H.A., 1936, and H.R. and R.A., 1954).

	Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in the period		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses	
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	Nil	Nil	None
(2) Land coloured grey	—	Nil	None

PART B. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS.

Houses demolished or closed in the period	Number of	
	Houses	persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1936		
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	6	14
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	—	—
(c) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	—	—
(2) Housing Act, 1949		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)	—	—
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)	1	1
REPAIRS in the period		Number of Houses*
(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts		255
(5) Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice: Houses in which defects were remedied		
(a) By owners		9
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—
(6) Housing Act, 1936—action after service of formal Notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16): Houses made fit		
(a) By owners		—
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—
(7) Housing repairs and Rents Act, 1954		
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)		—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE. (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

Position at end of period	
(8) (a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7	—
(b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above	—
(c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6)	—

PART D. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses
(9) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	—

Note:—*A defective house remedied more than once during the period is included once only.

Section E

Food

Section E: Food

FOOD HYGIENE

Personal contact with food-preparing premises was maintained, as will be seen from the list of visits to be found on another page.

A determined effort is being made by the Health Department to bring all shops up to regulation standards and the shopkeepers are co-operating well.

On the 27th September, 1956, the Council kindly granted the loan of the Town Hall for a talk and film show sponsored by the Health Department when all those engaged in the local food industry were invited. The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor S. Burgess). A commentary on a food hygiene film strip was given by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Public Health Inspector gave a talk, with the aid of flannel-graphs, on the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. This was followed by a showing of the Milton-Deosan film, "Food — Without Fear."

Approximately 120 interested persons attended and questions were answered. The evening was considered to be well worth while.

ICE-CREAM

One additional application for registration under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was granted. At the time of writing, 53 such premises are registered.

Twenty-eight samples were taken for Methylene Blue Examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. Twenty-six were placed in provisional Grade 1, one in Grade 2, and one in Grade 4.

MILK

The Special Designations now authorised are:—

Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested Milk must not decolorize Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year.

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.

From the table below it will be noted that four samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. The two samples of sterilised milk were satisfactory. Of the twenty-five samples taken for evidence of tubercle infection, 24 were satisfactory and one proved positive. The milk from this source was sent for pasteurisation. One cow was slaughtered. Nine samples passed the phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurisation.

Table 10.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 34)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 2)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 25)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 9)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken 0)	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Raw Milk	19	4	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	11	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and registrations, 31st December, 1956, were as follows:—

Table 11.

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

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	...	...	...	...	—
Dealer's Licence Sterilised	...	...	...	...	42
Dealer's Licence Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	7
Dealer's Licence Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	1
Supplementary "Pasteurised" Milk	...	...	...	...	2
„ "Sterilised" Milk	...	...	...	...	2
„ "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					56

(2) **Registrations**

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms	49
--	----

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information relating to sampling in the Borough:—

Sixty-four samples, including 24 milks, were taken during 1956.

No serious adulteration was encountered and no proceedings were taken.

Two samples of orange squash were deficient in fruit juice. Further samples were taken, and on analysis were satisfactory.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

Registration of Food Premises

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 117. 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.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Analyst states that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act requiring the marking of certain imported foodstuffs exposed for sale by retail with an indication of origin have been brought to the attention of practically all the food retailers in the Borough. Explanatory leaflets have been issued to all the greengrocers and to many grocers and general dealers, and further explanation and advice has been given verbally. Many of the premises concerned have been re-visited, and warnings have been given to some retailers for neglecting to mark imported apples and tomatoes.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at four licensed slaughterhouses. Table 12 (on page 40) gives details of carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. The meat in general has been of good quality.

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouse:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	7	—	20
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	—	3	16
Offal (Tuberculosis)	1	3	3	9
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	—	3	2	5½
	1	15	1	22½

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Foods	—	18	2	14	4½
Meat	—	1	2	11	14
Meat Paste	—	—	—	1	5
Mussels	—	—	3	—	—
Cereals	—	—	—	6	—
Cake	—	—	—	13	—
Preserves	—	—	—	4	—
Cheese Spread	—	—	—	—	14
Bacon	—	—	—	3	—
	1	1	0	26	5½

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, twenty-seven licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are eighteen years of age or over.

Table 12. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	767	180	13	3438	281	—	4679
Number Inspected	767	180	13	3438	281	—	4679
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	207	46	—	92	5	—	350
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	27.12	25.56	—	2.70	1.78	—	7.52
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	73	44	—	—	3	—	121
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.64	24.44	—	—	1.42	—	2.63
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 1956 was 147, compared with 221 in 1955 and 134 in 1954.

DIPHTHERIA

For the sixth 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.

There was a decrease in the number of booster injections of diphtheria prophylactic given at the immunisation clinics. Unless booster doses are given children cannot be considered to be sufficiently protected and the level of immunity amongst the child population will fall. Parents still need to be reminded that unless an adequate degree of immunity is maintained during school life, diphtheria could return in its former severity.

MEASLES

Only one case of measles was notified compared with 134 in 1955 when it was present in epidemic form.

SCARLET FEVER

All the five cases of scarlet fever reported were admitted to hospital as isolation at home was impossible and many susceptible members of the family were at risk. The disease remains mild in type and is difficult to distinguish from other forms of streptococcal infection.

CANICOLA FEVER

One case of meningitis was notified but the diagnosis has since be corrected to Canicola Fever (or Leptospirosis), a rare disease contracted from infected animals including dogs. On investigation it was found that there was an ailing dog in the household two weeks before the patient became ill. As the dog died two weeks after the patient was admitted to hospital and before the final diagnosis was made, it was not possible to confirm the source of infection by examining a specimen of blood from the sick animal.

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. During the year 84 cases were reported.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There was a low incidence of whooping cough, only 3 cases being notified compared with 50 in 1955 and 54 in 1954. As whooping cough in children under the age of two years is one of the most serious diseases, babies should be protected by immunisation as soon as possible, preferably before six months when the infection causes a high death rate.

POLIOMYELITIS

The three cases of poliomyelitis notified occurred in September and October in males aged 6, 8 and 12 years respectively. The first two were brothers and attended a primary school. An apparently unaffected sister of theirs attended the same secondary school as the 12-year-old boy who was the last to become ill. The usual quarantine measures were instituted. Fortunately all three cases were of the mild, non-paralytic type and all made a satisfactory recovery.

The source of infection was not traced.

The control and prevention of poliomyelitis with its almost world-wide distribution in the 20th century is one of the most outstanding public health problems. Until recently there was no known method of preventing the disease which has an increasing incidence in countries with high standards of hygiene. Quarantine measures in the past have not been successful, and the only hope at present lies in vaccination, a new development since 1954 when the Salk vaccine, prepared from strains of each of the three known types of virus, was administered in a field trial in the U.S.A. with favourable results. The vaccine manufactured in this country is of the Salk-type and the campaign began in May, 1956, with the inoculation on a voluntary basis of a limited number of children born between 1947 and 1954. Vaccination was suspended after 30th June during the poliomyelitis season (July to October inclusive) and resumed in November. In Glossop in May and June, 1956, 42 children received two injections of vaccine and 11 children a single injection. Children who could not be inoculated before the end of June because of shortage of vaccine, and those who received only one dose, were given priority later in the year, in November, when 8 children received second injections and 2 children first injections. No cases of poliomyelitis attributable to the vaccine have occurred in the area and no untoward effects have been reported. It is too early to assume that the poliomyelitis problem has been

solved and one must wait the final assessment of the results of the vaccination campaign, but control of the disease now appears possible. A detailed assessment of the results of the May and June vaccinations was made by the Medical Research Council which announced its preliminary findings in February, 1957. It was found that in a high proportion of children the poliomyelitis vaccine used was able to produce an immune response to all three types of poliomyelitis virus. The results compared favourably with those reported from other countries and were similar to those obtained in America.

FOOD POISONING

During the year two sporadic cases and two family outbreaks, affecting 10 people, were reported. Only the two sporadic cases were confirmed, and in these salmonella typhimurium was isolated on bacteriological examination of specimens of faeces. In seven of the cases, the long delay between onset of illness and notification rendered ineffective all attempts at tracing the source of the infection. In none of the incidents was any of the suspected food available for bacteriological investigation.

DYSENTERY

Dysentery was fairly prevalent particularly in the Hadfield area. A total of 26 cases was reported, all the confirmed ones being of the mild Sonne variety which is the commonest type of dysentery in England and Wales and accounts for 95 per cent of the cases. An important factor in its transmission is the presence of many symptomless excretors in the population, and only the strict practice of personal hygiene by the whole community will limit the spread of the infection.

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.

Forty-two cases were reported, all of these being from primary schools.

The most prevalent infection was rubella which accounted for 35 cases. There were 7 notification of infectious hepatitis.

INFESTATIONS

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

Benzyl Benzoate emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies, which fortunately is now a rare disease. No cases were dealt with during 1956.

Table 13. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956

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

*These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1956.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 14. New Cases and Mortality during 1956

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

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis 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 1956 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, which prohibit 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.

Index

Section A—Statistics of the Area.

- „ B—Health Services.
- „ C—Sanitary Circumstances.
- „ D—Housing.
- „ E—Food.
- „ F—Infectious and Other Diseases.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Abortion — Mortality ...	10	Drainage and Sewerage	21
Adulterated Samples — Food and Drugs Act, 1955	38	Drugs — Sampling, etc.	15, 38
Animals, Diseases of ...	29	Dysentery	44
Atmospheric Pollution ..	25	Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	23
Bacteriological Specimens —General Diseases	14	Food	36, 38
Bakehouses	24	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 — Adulterated Samples	38
Bedding, etc., Destruc- tion of	29	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 — Registration of Food Premises	38
Birth Rates	8, 10, 11	Food and Drugs—Sampl- ing, etc.	15, 38
Buildings, New, Alterat- ions and extensions ...	23	Food Hygiene	36
Camping Sites	23	Food-Poisoning	44
Chemical Analysis—Milk	14, 38	Food Unfit for Human Consumption	39
Chest Clinic	46	General Diseases — Bacteriological Speci- mens	14
Chickenpox	43	Gerber Tests—Milk	37
Cleanliness and Safety of Milk	37	Gulley Emptying	16
Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses	34	Health Committee — Membership 1955-1956	2
Council Houses prior to 1939-45 War	33	Health Department — Staff	14
Death, Causes of, Civilians only	10	Health Services, General Provision of	16
Death Rates	8, 9, 10, 11	Hospital Services	16
Dental Officer	15	Housing	32
Destruction of Bedding etc.	29	Housing Accommodation	32
Diphtheria	42	Housing, Post-War	33
Diseases of Animals ...	29	Ice-cream and Sampling	36
Disinfection and Disin- festation	29	Infant Mortality	10
Disinfection of Infected Rooms	29	Infected Rooms, Disinfec- tion of	29

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Infectious and Other Diseases, Prevalence and Control over	42	Partington Home	16
Infectious Diseases—Non notifiable	44	Pet Animals Act	30
Infectious Diseases — Notifications, Age Groups, etc.	45	Poliomyelitis	43
Infestations — Lice and Scabies	44	Population Records	11
Kitchen Waste Bins	22	Post-War Housing	33
Laboratory Facilities ...	14	Preserved Food Premises	38
Lice and Scabies—Infestations	44	Public Cleansing	16
Measles	42	Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Acts, 1951	25
Meat and Food Inspection	39	Rainfall, Summary of ...	30
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	38	Refuse Collection and Disposal	16
Milk—Chemical Analysis	14, 38	Rodent Control	16, 28
Milk — Cleanliness and Safety of	37	Sanitary Accommodation	21
Milk Distributors	23, 38	Sanitary Circumstances	18
Milk—Examination of ...	37	Sanitary Inspection of the Area	21
Milk—Gerbert Tests ...	37	Scabies and Lice—Infestations	44
Milk — Designations, Licences, etc.	36, 38	Scarlet Fever	42
Milk Samples	14	Sewerage and Drainage	21
Milkshops and Dairies ...	23	Shire Hill Hospital	16
Mortality—Analysis	10	Shops	25
Mortality—Infant	10	Slaughterhouse Work ...	39, 40
Mortality—Maternal ...	10	Slaughtermen's Licences	39
National Assistance Act, 1948	15	Staff — Health Department	14
New Buildings — Alterations and Extensions	23	Statistics of the Area ...	8
Nuisance Journal	22	Street Cleansing	16
Offensive Trades	25	Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	23
Offices	25	Tuberculosis	46
Outworkers	24	Verminous Premises — excluding Rats and Mice	28
Overcrowding	32	Water — Samples and Supply	15, 18
		Weather	30
		Whooping Cough	43
		Wood's Hospital	16
		Workshops, Workplaces and Factories	23

