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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.
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP
Tel. No. Glossop 2118


AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP
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for the year

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1958

Health Committee

1958 — 1959

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON, M.A., J.P.,
(Vice-Chairman)

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS (Chairman)

ALDERMAN J. D. DOYLE, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR S. BAMFORTH

COUNCILLOR G. B. DONALDSON.

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 1958.

The health of the community as measured by the incidence of infectious diseases has been good; only 59 cases have been notified, the lowest number this century.

The total population estimated at 17,430 by the Registrar General showed a small decrease of 20 since 1957. The birth-rate of 16.58 was the highest for seven years, but the total number of deaths exceeded the births by 24. There were 8 infant deaths under one year of age, 3 more than last year, and 5 occurred during the first four weeks of life, giving a neonatal death-rate of 20.76. For the third year in succession the incidence of deaths from cancer of the lung was higher than the national average, 0.631 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.516 last year. There were two deaths to report from tuberculosis, both in elderly males. The commonest causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 111 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 59 and cancer with 45. The three groups accounted for 68.7 per cent of the total number of deaths.

It was mentioned in last year's Annual Report that admissions to the maternity department of Ashton General Hospital had to be limited owing to structural building work, which had reduced the number of beds. From the end of February, 1958, more beds became available and there was some relaxation of the restrictions governing the selection of cases for admission. A limited number of primiparae and patients in their fifth and subsequent pregnancies became eligible for hospital delivery.

The W.V.S., with the co-operation of the Old People's Welfare Committee, has extended its activities on behalf of the old people of Glossop and established a Luncheon Club, which opened in February at Community House. The club is centrally situated and easily accessible from most parts of the borough. Membership is limited to those who have not the will to cook for themselves.

The meals, which are subsidised by the Glossop Borough Council and the County Welfare Department, are obtained from the Education Committee's Central Kitchen, and 30 are supplied

on Tuesdays and on Thursdays. A charge of one shilling per head is made. Transport of the food is arranged by the W.V.S. and a rota of volunteers supervise and operate the scheme. The well-balanced and appetising luncheons served in pleasant surroundings are very much appreciated by those participating.

The club also contributes to the happiness of its members by providing companionship, combating loneliness, and helping to maintain outside interests. Its popularity is shown by the increase in membership from 18 to 30.

No praise is too high for the enterprise and enthusiasm of the W.V.S. and the rest of the voluntary workers.

I am pleased to report that the insanitary conditions at St. Luke's School, which have caused so much agitation and distress amongst pupils' mothers for the past few years, have now been remedied. Two modern sanitary blocks have been built in the school playgrounds, and wash-basins with hot and cold water have been fitted in the cloakrooms. The work was completed at the end of August, 1958.

The establishment by a voluntary organisation of the Glossop and District Club for the Physically Handicapped has given much needed help and friendship to a deprived section of the population, many of whom would otherwise be housebound. The club was opened on the 23rd April, 1958, and its object is to provide facilities for education and mental and physical recreation. The disabled (other than the blind, the deaf and the dumb) living in Glossop and the surrounding districts of Charlesworth, Chisworth, Chinley, Coombs, Hayfield, New Mills and Whaley Bridge qualify for membership whether or not they are registered with the Welfare Authority.

The club meets every Wednesday afternoon and is affiliated to the Derbyshire Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped. One afternoon per month is devoted to social activities and on the other afternoons craft instruction is given.

The County Welfare Department arranges for transport to the handicraft classes only, and a great problem has been the conveyance of members from outlying districts to the social meetings held once a month. The Rotary Club and others have made a valuable contribution by very kindly lending their cars for this purpose, but there is a continuing need for the help of voluntary workers in social endeavours of this kind.

The members enjoy the pleasant and friendly atmosphere which prevails, and participate in all the social and educational activities of the club.

During recent years there has been a considerable increase in the incidence of lung cancer in those countries where cigarette smoking has been a common practice since the beginning of the century. Several investigations, both retrospective and prospective, have shown a direct relationship between lung cancer and tobacco smoking, particularly in the form of cigarettes.

As the mortality from this disease in Glossop has been higher than the national average for the past two years, an anti-smoking campaign was held in 1958. The aim was to counteract propaganda in favour of smoking and to prevent young people from acquiring the habit, a very difficult task with so widespread and popular a social custom.

The libraries, schools and clinics gave their wholehearted support, and effective use was made of bookmarks, posters, a filmstrip and a flannelgraph.

The campaign will need to be continued for some time and it must not be forgotten that in health education of this type young people pay far more attention to practice than to precept.

We are all concerned with the large number of accidents which occur every year, not only on the roads, but also in the homes. They are responsible for approximately 13,000 deaths and an untold amount of suffering and disability. More than half the deaths are the result of accidents in the home, and of these 700 are due to burns and scalds. Eighty per cent of the deaths from extensive burns are caused by the victim's clothing catching fire.

The dangers of the unguarded open fire and of inflammable clothing are not yet fully appreciated. To draw public attention to the preventive measures which are effectual in reducing the loss of life and the immense amount of suffering involved, the Government sponsored and launched in November a Home Safety Campaign, "Guard that Fire."

The Glossop Borough Council agreed to organise a local campaign in support of the national one. In the area a number of organisations were found to be interested in home safety, and it was decided that, for maximum effect, their activities needed to be co-ordinated by the formation of a Home Safety Committee on which were represented various statutory and voluntary bodies. By this means useful information was exchanged between the representatives and a policy formulated for an effective attack on this needless suffering and wastage of life.

Many activities are planned for 1959 and will be mentioned in the next Annual Report.

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 1958.

Your obedient servant,

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

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure of subscribing to the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the fifteenth time.

Since the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, relating to the emission of dark smoke, came into operation on the 1st June, 1958, smoke observations have been increased in number and industrial firms in general have co-operated well in keeping within the law. Very costly gas cleansing equipment has been installed at several factories. It was unnecessary to take any legal proceedings.

Much of the pollution in Glossop is due to the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys, which has been conspicuous by its absence during the long, warm, dry summer of 1959 when few fires were necessary, with a resultant cleaner atmosphere.

Although Glossop is not listed in a "black area" so far as air pollution is concerned, no doubt the Council will give consideration to the question of the possibility of declaring smoke control areas, which are a means of controlling smoke emission, including that from domestic sources. Authorities listed in "black areas" have a time limit within which to submit their schemes to the Ministry.

Up to the time of writing, as part of the post-war slum clearance programme, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has confirmed for demolition fifty-two houses. The Council has also dealt with a further thirty-four for demolition or closure by individual action under the Housing Acts. Further areas are being dealt with and will be submitted for confirmation in 1959. A number of cottages, mostly empty, have been purchased, and will be repaired by the Council. Others have been purchased and are being reconditioned to provide accommodation for aged persons.

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

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,
September, 1959.

Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water) : 3,323.
mid-1957.

Population (Gamesley included) : 17,430 (Registrar General)

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1951), 6,041; 1958,
6,309 approx.

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

Rateable value: £148,250 1st April, 1958.

Sum represented by a penny rate £564 (estimated) 1958-59.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	157	132	289
Legitimate	152	122	274
Illegitimate	5	10	15
Birth Rate	16.58		
Comparability Factor	1.03		
Standardised Birth Rate	17.08		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	5.19		

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	1	2	3
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	10.27		

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	160	153	313
Death Rate	17.96		
Comparability Factor	0.73		
Standardised Death Rate	13.11		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			—
„ „ Diphtheria			—
„ „ Smallpox			—
„ „ Influenza			1
„ „ Cancer (all ages)			15

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:						M.	F.	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	27.68
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	29.19
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 1.03 and 0.73 respectively for 1958. 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.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House which unduly weight the death rates. From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residency if any.

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 1958**

	England and Wales	Glossop
	Rates per 1,000 population	
Births:		
Live Births	16.4	16.58
Still Births	21.6(a)	10.27(a)
Deaths:		
All causes	11.7	17.96
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.089	0.115
Other Tuberculosis	0.011	—
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus ...	0.439	0.631
Other Cancer	1.685	1.951
Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year	22.5	27.68
All causes under 4 weeks... ..	16.2	20.76

— Signifies that there were no deaths.

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) 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...	0.35	—
Due to Abortion	0.08	—
Total Maternal Mor- tality	0.43	—

COMMONER CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1958

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	10
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
Diabetes	4	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	24	35
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	—

Causes of Death — Continued

	M.	F.
Coronary disease, angina	31	21
Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	1
Other heart disease	23	28
Other circulatory disease	4	3
Influenza	1	—
Pneumonia	6	8
Bronchitis	12	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Congenital malformations	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	18
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
All other accidents	4	2
Suicide	2	1

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891—1958**

Period.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Population.
1891—1900 ... 27 ... 20.4 ...	27	20.4	22,416 (1891)
1901—1910 ... 22 ... 16.4 ...	22	16.4	21,526 (1901)
1911—1920 ... 17 ... 14.4 ...	17	14.4	21,688 (1911)
1921—1930 ... 14.3 ... 13.5 ...	14.3	13.5	20,870 (1921)
1931—1940 ... 11 ... 14.6 ...	11	14.6	19,720 (1931)
1941 ... 12 ... 15 ...	12	15	20,001 (1931)
			with Gamesley.
1942 ... 13.6 ... 13.8 ...	13.6	13.8	18,030
1943 ... 15 ... 15.6 ...	15	15.6	17,594
1944 ... 14.7 ... 15.1 ...	14.7	15.1	17,150
1945 ... 13.45 ... 13.56 ...	13.45	13.56	16,950
1946 ... 18.8 ... 13.9 ...	18.8	13.9	17,740
1947 ... 20.04 ... 16.1 ...	20.04	16.1	17,610
1948 ... 16.47 ... 14.96 ...	16.47	14.96	17,850
1949 ... 15.56 ... 14.89 ...	15.56	14.89	17,930
1950 ... 15.05 ... 15.66 ...	15.05	15.66	18,010
1951 ... 16.76 ... 17.65 ...	16.76	17.65	17,900
1952 ... 13.63 ... 14.41 ...	13.63	14.41	17,830
1953 ... 15.2 ... 16.32 ...	15.2	16.32	17,770
1954 ... 12.5 ... 17.78 ...	12.5	17.78	17,830
1955 ... 12.13 ... 17.65 ...	12.13	17.65	17,730
1956 ... 13.87 ... 18.25 ...	13.87	18.25	17,590
1957 ... 15.19 ... 17.36 ...	15.19	17.36	17,450
1958 ... 16.58 ... 17.96 ...	16.58	17.96	17,430

Population figures for 1931 and previously are Census figures.
1942—1957 — 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.

Pupil Assistant:

R. H. FLINT.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. D. HARRISON (full-time) up to 3rd May, 1958

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

Mrs. S. H. BOOTH (full-time) from 5th, May, 1958.

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, Matlock.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1958

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	—	—
Hæmolytic Streptococci	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	—
Salmonella Organisms	2	10
Typhoid Organisms	14	23
Dysentery (Sonne)	—	—
Heat Resistant Anaerobes... ..	—	—
Staphylococcus Aureus	—	—

MILK:

Samples taken:	Number
Methylene Blue	53
Tuberculosis	38
Phosphatase Test	14
*Chemical Analysis	16
Turbidity Test	0

	121

* Taken by the County Council.

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	84
Chemical	3
Plumbo-solvency	2
	—
	89
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number
*Chemical—Miscellaneous	29
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream	58
	—
	87
	—

*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 has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1958 it was not necessary to use the powers mentioned under Section 47.

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.

One burial was arranged during 1958.

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 6,437 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 Glossop's mechanically-operated Gulley Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. Much use continues to be made of the free service provided by the Town Council in the case of private dwellings.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,471 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	6446
(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.

No extensions were made to the water mains during 1958.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	... ..	84
Chemical	... ..	3
Plumbo-solvency	... ..	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Nine of the 84 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of these are given in the following table. The water from the Public Swimming Bath was examined bacteriologically on eight occasions between the beginning of April and November. All the 24 samples, except two, were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL.

Two full chemical analyses, one from the Swineshaw supply and one from the Hadfield supply, were made during 1958.

Both were satisfactory.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY.

Four samples, two from each supply, were examined for plumbo-solvency and found to be satisfactory.

**WATER SAMPLES
BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY**

Date of Collection.	Place of Collection.	Supply.	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.
23-4-58	Wood's Baths, Centre, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
1-7-58	127, Padfield Main Road, Hadfield	Hadfield	1	1
1-7-58	Simmondley Storage Tank	Hadfield	1	0
14-8-58	23, Ebenezer Street, Glossop	Swineshaw	50	0
14-8-58	14, Castle Hill, Glossop	Swineshaw	2	0
14-8-58	"Sixty," North Road, Glossop	Swineshaw	11	11
8-9-58	23, Whitfield Avenue, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	1
16-9-58	Wood's Baths, Inlet, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
22-10-58	23, Ebenezer Street, Glossop	Swineshaw	10	1

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

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

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Swineshaw Supply

Colour: Less than 5 Hazen Units	...	...	...	Turbidity: Less than 1 p.p.m. silica scale.
Appearance in 2ft. Tube	...	...	...	Practically clear, very faintly brown.
pH value	...	...	...	7.3
				Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	85
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	6
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	10
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	0.20
Hardness	Temporary	...	...	10
	Permanent	...	...	25
	Total	...	...	35
Metals—Lead	...	...	...	0
Copper	...	...	...	0
Zinc	...	...	...	0
Iron	...	...	...	Less than 0.05
Available Chlorine	...	...	...	0

In appearance the sample was practically clear and faintly brown in colour.

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

Hadfield Supply

Colour: Less than 5 Hazen Units	...	...	...	Turbidity: Less than 1 p.p.m. silica scale.
Appearance in 2ft. Tube	...	...	...	Practically clear, very faintly brown.
pH value	...	...	...	6.9
				Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	70
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	9
Oxygen absorbed (in four hours at 80° F.)	...	...	...	0.60

Hardness	Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	30
Metals—Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Zinc	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 0.05
Available Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04

In appearance the sample was practically clear and very faintly brown.

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

The water was slightly on the acid side of neutrality, but apart from a trace of iron was free from metallic contamination.

DRAINAGE

Estimated
Population
Involved.

No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6437	17,330
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	34	100
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	28	
(b) New houses	8	
(c) Other premises	6	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s ...	23	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No extensions were made to sewers during 1958.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets, 35; Ashbins, 6,437; Ashpits, 17; Waste Water Conveniences, 348; and Fresh-water Conveniences, 4,768. 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Canning Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Carts and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	729
Court Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cow Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Diseases of Animals Acts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Table 1—Continued

Factories	281
Food Poisoning	9
Food Standards and Labelling	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	—
Housing Acts	298
Housing Management	564
Ice Cream	318
Infectious Diseases	34
Inns	6
Kitchen Waste	36
Market Stalls	114
Merchandise Marks Act	—
Milk Distributors	45
National Assistance Act	4
Offensive Trades... ..	12
Offices—P.H.A., 1936... ..	—
Outworkers	—
Overcrowding	—
Pet Animals' Act	8
Piggeries	2
Preserved Food Premises	175
Rag Flock Act	—
Rent Acts	86
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	2571
Schools	38
Shops—Butchers	174
Fried Fish	35
Other	1071
Slaughter-houses	467
Smoke Abatement	311
Swimming Baths	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	12
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	37
Typhoid	128
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	3775
Total ...	11675

Table 2 NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1958

No. of Complaints received	611
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation	670
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1957	96
„ Informal Notices served	244
„ Statutory Notices served	7
„ Nuisances abated... ..	661
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end	105

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

We now have only 5 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste foodstuffs, scraps, etc. The contents are removed by farmers. Bins disused or causing a nuisance are withdrawn.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of the 79 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 53 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.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Two licences to occupy caravans were issued.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	133
Without power	7
	<hr/> 140 <hr/>

A total of 281 inspections were made during 1958, and 21 defects were recorded. Nineteen were remedied by the year-end after verbal requests.

Table 3. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	265	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	16	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	281	3	—

(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.)	10	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	—	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	4	1	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	1	—	—	—
Total	21	15	1	5	—

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 by local firms 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...	39
Brush Making ...	16
	—
	55

A decrease of 40 as compared with last year.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 38. 214 inspections were made and 16 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F. and D. Acts and By-laws:—

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	11	11
Insanitary conditions	1	1
Structural defects	1	1
Infestations	2	2
Other contraventions	1	1
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 16

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

Twenty-one hourly observations, twenty half-hourly, and many of shorter duration were taken. In seven instances there was a contravention of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, but after warning notices were issued the smoke nuisance was abated in each case.

In January, 1958, a lead peroxide instrument and one deposit gauge were sited on the roof of the Municipal Buildings for estimating the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere and the amounts of soluble and insoluble deposits. Analyses are made each month and the County Analyst issues a report which is included in the monthly "Atmospheric Pollution Bulletin" of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The average monthly figures (available since April, 1958) are given in the following table:—

Deposits and Sulphur Dioxide, average figures covering a period of eight months

	Rain (millimetres per month)	Soluble and Insoluble Deposits (tons per sq. mile per month)	Sulphur Dioxide (milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day)
GLOSSOP	93.5	13.07	1.48

SHOPS

A total of 1,280 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 4 sets out the defects noted. There are 395 shops and 38 market stalls on the register.

Altogether 51 defects or contraventions of the Shops Act were recorded. The bulk of these related to insanitary conditions or failure to keep notices posted. Forty-three of these contraventions were remedied and the remainder of these will be dealt with during 1959. Several tours of the district were made after closing hours. Two contraventions were noted and warnings given.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Regular inspections have been made since the 1st April, 1958, under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, for the purpose of securing cleanliness in hairdressers' and barbers' premises. A copy of the local by-laws made under this section has been distributed to all hairdressers' and barbers' shops.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS—1958

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	4
Bakehouses	38
Bedding Store	1
Butchers	22
Cycles	2
Chiropodists	2
Chemical Products	1
Chemists	5
Cafes	7
Coal Offices	6
Draper and Ladies' Outfitter	8
Dressmaking and Alterations	1
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Electrical Engineering	1
Electrical Equipment	2
Fancy Goods	1
Florists	2
Fish (Wet)	5
Fish Friers	18
Furnishers (House)	7
General Provisions	77
Greengrocers	17
Haberdashery	1

Classified List of Shops—Continued.

Handicraft	1
Hardware	14
Hairdressers (Ladies')	12
Hairdressers (Gent's)	8
Herbalists	4
Jewellers	2
Milliner	1
Motor Accessories	6
Newsagents	15
Outfitters (Ladies')	10
Outfitters (Ladies' and Children's)	6
Outfitters Gent's)	4
Outfitters (Ladies' and Gent's)	3
Off Licences	14
Opticians	5
Photographers and Photographic Materials	1
Picture Framing... ..	2
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers	3
Painters and Decorators	6
Saddlers	1
Shoe Shops	9
Shoe Repairs	8
Showrooms	6
Sweets and Soft Drinks	1
Sweets and Tobacco	13
Sub-Post Office and Drapery	2
Sub-Post Office and Gift Shop	1
School Meals Service Kitchen	1
Tripe	1
T.V. and Wireless Repairs and Sales	1
T.V., Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs	6
Wools and Baby Linen	4
Watch Repairer	1
	<hr/> 408
Market Stalls	38

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	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	3	—	3	3	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	2	—	2	2	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	39	2	37	31	—
13	Disrepair	2	—	2	2	—
14	Other Offences	5	—	5	5	—
		51	2	49	43	—

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, 1958:—

Table 5 (a) Surface Infestations

				Total Inspections	Treatments	
					Rats	Mice
Business Premises	...	...	...	1220	18	8
Private Dwellings	...	...	...	222	46	19
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	34	11	—
Agricultural	...	...	...	2	1	—
				1478	76	27

(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 1958 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 23 rooms in 9 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Table 6.

Infestations	Cases	Treatment
Wasps' Nests	2	Insecticide Spray or Powder
Fleas	5	
Cockroaches	2	

Insecticides were also 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 60 rooms in 11 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 20 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.

There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, 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	167	.....	170	.....	—
Atrophic Rhinitis	5	.....	—	.....	2386
Foot and Mouth Disease				116	.....	—	.....	20006
Fowl Pest	759	.....	—	.....	—
Sheep Scab	—	—	—
Swine Fever	1263	.....	—	.....	193

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were 116 as against 184 in 1957. A total of 20,006 animals were slaughtered.

Fowl Pest outbreaks decreased from 1,034 in 1957 to 759 in 1958.

Swine Fever outbreaks were up from 960 to 1,263.

WEATHER

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

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL

				GLOSSOP						
				1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	...	...	...	4.81	2.14	4.74	2.81	5.26	2.73	4.37
February	...	...	...	1.73	3.28	3.55	2.58	1.47	3.00	6.00
March	...	...	...	2.77	3.07	2.92	2.85	1.45	3.15	2.27
April	...	...	...	4.10	3.12	0.97	2.13	2.87	0.52	1.25
May	...	...	...	2.17	2.59	3.72	4.57	1.29	1.27	3.59
June	...	...	...	3.37	3.35	3.16	2.67	3.86	1.57	4.72
July	...	...	...	3.84	6.71	6.91	1.16	6.08	4.35	5.15
August	...	...	...	2.87	4.77	5.64	1.50	11.13	6.89	4.14
September	...	...	...	4.83	2.71	5.12	2.54	3.56	8.46	5.05
October	...	...	...	5.49	2.30	7.27	3.11	3.26	4.58	4.78
November	...	...	...	3.52	3.77	6.80	1.90	1.91	2.92	1.53
December	...	...	...	3.69	2.02	6.60	4.90	5.41	5.07	3.81
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				43.19	39.82	57.40	32.72	47.55	44.51	46.66

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1958 was 41.6 inches.

The average over England and Wales for the standard 35-year period 1916–1950 is 36.46 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

Housing management continued to be carried out by the Health Department until 1st July, 1958, when Mr. S. B. George took over duties as newly-appointed housing manager with an office in the Borough Treasurer's Department.

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957.

At the 31st December, 1958, there were 43 applications for certificates of disrepair subsequent to notices of rent increase.

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the progress made during 1958 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 8 HOUSING PROGRESS — 1958

New Temporary Buildings	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adapta- tions or extensions	9
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	6309
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	8
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	—
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	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	12

*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

(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	
Newshaw Lane, Hadfield ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 6th April, 1957
Wesley Street, Hadfield ...	4 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 4th May, 1957
Bankbottom, Hadfield ...	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 23rd Mar., 1957

During the year the 16 cottages at Station Road, Hadfield, purchased by agreement by the Corporation in 1957, were modernised and made into one-bedroomed old people's houses.

A bathroom was made out of the rear bedroom and a lavatory basin and w.c. fixed therein. New sinks and outside stores were provided, together with a back-boiler behind the living-room fireplace.

Ten cottages at Whitfield were purchased compulsorily to provide temporary housing, and although these are not being provided at the present time with bathrooms, they are having new sinks installed and additional w.c.s to enable each dwelling to have its own toilet.

**CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1958, TO
31st DECEMBER, 1958**

PART A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	3	5	1
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	1	3	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

PART B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	2	2	1
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	662	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	6	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

PART D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at End of Period	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) under Section 48	—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2)	—	—
(c) under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

PART E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	16	28

Section E

Food

Section E: Food

FOOD HYGIENE

Many visits have been paid to food premises and much attention has been given to the attainment of higher standards in respect of premises, equipment, storage and food handling. A few of the premises do not yet fully comply with all the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, but considerable progress has been made.

ICE-CREAM

At the time of writing, 56 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

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

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 to 1954 Tuberculin Tested Milk must not decolourize 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 to 1953 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 five samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. One of 38 samples taken for evidence of tubercle infection was positive. Fourteen samples passed the phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurisation.

Table 10

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST							
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 53)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 0)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 38)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 14)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk	34	4	-	-	37	1	-	-
Pasteurised	14	1	-	-	-	-	14	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and Registrations, 31st December, 1958, were as follows:—

Table 11.

(1) Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	—
Dealer's Licence Sterilised	53
Dealer's Licence Pasteurised	9
Dealer's Licence Tuberculin Tested... ..	1
Supplementary "Pasteurised" Milk	2
Supplementary "Sterilised" Milk	2
Supplementary "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	2
	<hr/>
	69

(2) Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms 3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

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

Forty-five samples, including 16 milks, were taken during 1958.

No serious adulteration was encountered and no proceedings were taken.

Registration of Preserved Food Premises

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 70. The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or 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 Council carry out duties in this connection.

No action was taken by the Health Department.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at three licensed slaughterhouses. Table 12 (on page 43) 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 Slaughterhouses:

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	19	3	1
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	5	1	9
Offal (Tuberculosis)	1	15	3	24
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	—	12	0	9½
	3	13	—	15½

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Bacon	—	—	—	5	0
Canned Meats	—	4	0	3	3
Meat	—	—	1	12	0
Evaporated Milk	—	—	—	4	0
Yeast	—	1	0	0	0
Frozen Eggs	—	—	—	28	0
Canned Foods	10	9	2	5	8½
	10	15	1	1	11½

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, 22 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

Table 12. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	882	202	3	2495	80	—	3662
Number Inspected	882	202	3	2495	80	—	3662
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	156	43	—	47	1	—	247
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	17.8	21.28	—	1.88	1.25	—	6.75
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	99	55	—	2	2	—	158
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11.68	27.28	—	.08	2.5	—	4.425
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F :

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1958 was 59, compared with 350 in 1957 and 147 in 1956.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eighth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop, and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946.

Most parents willingly accept primary immunisation for their children, either from the general practitioners or at the clinics, but many are apathetic and indifferent when the time comes four years later for a reinforcing dose to maintain the immunity.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1958 was:—

Under one year	162
One to four (inclusive)	18
Five to fourteen (inclusive)	2
	—
Total	182
	—

MEASLES

1958 was an inter-epidemic year for measles, and only 22 cases were notified, compared with 286 in 1957. The disease was mild in type and no cases are known to have been admitted to hospital.

SCARLET FEVER

A total of four cases was notified, all being children under 10 years of age.

Scarlet Fever continues to be a mild disease, rarely followed by serious complications and is difficult to distinguish from other infections caused by the streptococcus. Because of the wide distribution of the organism the attitude to preventive measures **has changed** and it is no longer considered necessary to exclude contacts from school.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop since 1921, 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. Thirteen cases were notified in 1958, compared with seven in 1957.

WHOOPING COUGH

Two cases were reported, compared with one in 1957 and three in 1956.

Whooping Cough vaccination, which has now received official approval, started at the local clinics in October, 1958. The three doses for the primary course are recommended at three, four and five months of age, because the disease is most serious and lethal in young children. The mothers have shown a keen interest and the response has been good, though many, in order to reduce the number of injections given to their children, prefer the combined diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, which is not available at the clinics.

POLIOMYELITIS

The 1958 poliomyelitis vaccination programme, which continued throughout the year, was extended in autumn to include all those born in 1933 to 1942 inclusive, thus raising the upper age limit from 15 to 25. A wider range of hospital staff and their families also became eligible for vaccination and a third or booster dose, not less than seven months after the second, was recommended to maintain immunity.

The acceptance rate was disappointingly low, particularly in the priority group 15 to 25 years, and efforts were made to increase registration in all groups.

As there was a shortage of British vaccine and there appeared to be no significant difference between the protective power of the two types, British and Salk, all persons registering were advised to avoid delay by accepting whichever vaccine was available.

A total of 846 children received first injections and 848 children second injections at the clinic. Few untoward reactions, either local or general, were reported.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the Borough.

FOOD POISONING

A sporadic case of food poisoning in a female of 32 years was the only one reported during the year. The agent causing the infection was salmonella typhi-murium, but its source could not be traced. The suspected food was a cream bun which had an unpleasant taste. Symptoms occurred two days after the consumption of the bun and continued for five days. The illness was considered to be dysentery until the Public Health Laboratory reported a scanty growth of salmonella typhi-murium in a faecal specimen obtained from the patient eight days after the onset of the illness. Other members of the family ate buns made by the same bakery, but were unaffected.

The last confirmed case of food poisoning in the area was in May, 1957.

DYSENTERY

There were no confirmed cases in 1958.

ENTERIC FEVER

A sporadic case of typhoid fever was notified in June, the first for 11 years.

The patient, a boy of 8 years, became ill on the 29th May, 1958, with general malaise, headache and cough. Later he developed a high temperature and meningeal symptoms and was admitted to Cherry Tree Hospital, Stockport, on 6th June, as a suspected case of meningitis. Attacks of typhoid fever in children are often atypical in the early stages with pulmonary and meningeal symptoms predominating. From examinations of the blood serum, the infection was suspected on 10th June and a definite diagnosis made on 12th June. There are about 30 types of the typhoid bacillus which can be distinguished only by bacteriological methods. The boy was suffering from Vi-phage type A. The members of his family were fully investigated, but all tests proved negative.

After many years of freedom from typhoid fever, the occurrence of a sporadic case was entirely unexpected and called for a careful enquiry into the environmental factors. The house had main drainage and sewerage. The water and milk supplies could not be implicated, for the town's water is from a pure source and is adequately chlorinated, and the family consumed only sterilised milk. Moreover, the boy had not been out of the area during the incubation period and was not in the habit of taking meals away from home. As the usual environmental safeguards proved satisfactory, an intensive search was made for a carrier.

A series of sewer swabs were placed in the surrounding sewers and after 12 weeks of patient and laborious work on the part of the Public Health Inspectors and the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, infection of the same Vi-phage type

A was traced back through approximately 9,350 feet of public sewers and a large unknown length of private drainage until the block of property involved and finally the actual house was isolated. The occupants of the house co-operated fully and a chronic symptomless carrier was found who had suffered from the disease many years previously.

As the organisms from the patient and the carrier were of the same type it was presumed that the carrier was the primary source of the infection.

Unfortunately, the investigations have failed to trace the link between the presumed source and the boy.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

One notification was received, the first for six years. The patient was a boy of 5 years who was admitted to hospital and made a complete recovery.

PUERERAL PYREXIA

Puereral Pyrexia is now defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4 degrees F. or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage."

No notifications were received.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from the death returns and from head teachers who are required to notify absences due to any infectious disease.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local National Insurance office informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when the percentage of sickness benefit claims shows an increase of 30 per cent on the figure for the previous week, or first reaches 250 per cent of the average weekly figure during the period 2nd April to 2nd December of the previous year.

INFESTATIONS

Children infected 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 Bensoate Emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies, which is now a rare disease. One case was treated at the Glossop clinic during 1958.

Table 13. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1958

DISEASE	AGE												Total Notified	Sent to Hospital	
	AGE														
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—			
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	1	3	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	2	3	2	1	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Notified	M FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	F	13*
" " " Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	3	2	2	—
Other Tuberculosis — Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
" " " Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

*These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1958.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 14 New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Age Periods	New Cases						Deaths				
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
1	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
5	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
15	4	1	...	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—
25	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
35	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
45	2	—	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—
55	2	—	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
	10	2	...	—	1	...	2	—	...	—	—

There were 12 primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis, compared with 6 in 1957.

It should be borne in mind that in small areas appreciable fluctuations occur from year to year and are without special significance. Where small numbers are being considered a difference of one or two in the figures can make a decided change in a statistical rate. To get a true picture the average over 4 to 5 years should be taken.

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 REGULATION

No action was necessary in 1958 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) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 (Section 135) provide for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

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