

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Glossop Borough.

Contributors

Glossop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1966

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jjk79yur>

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>



Borough of Glossop

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

and

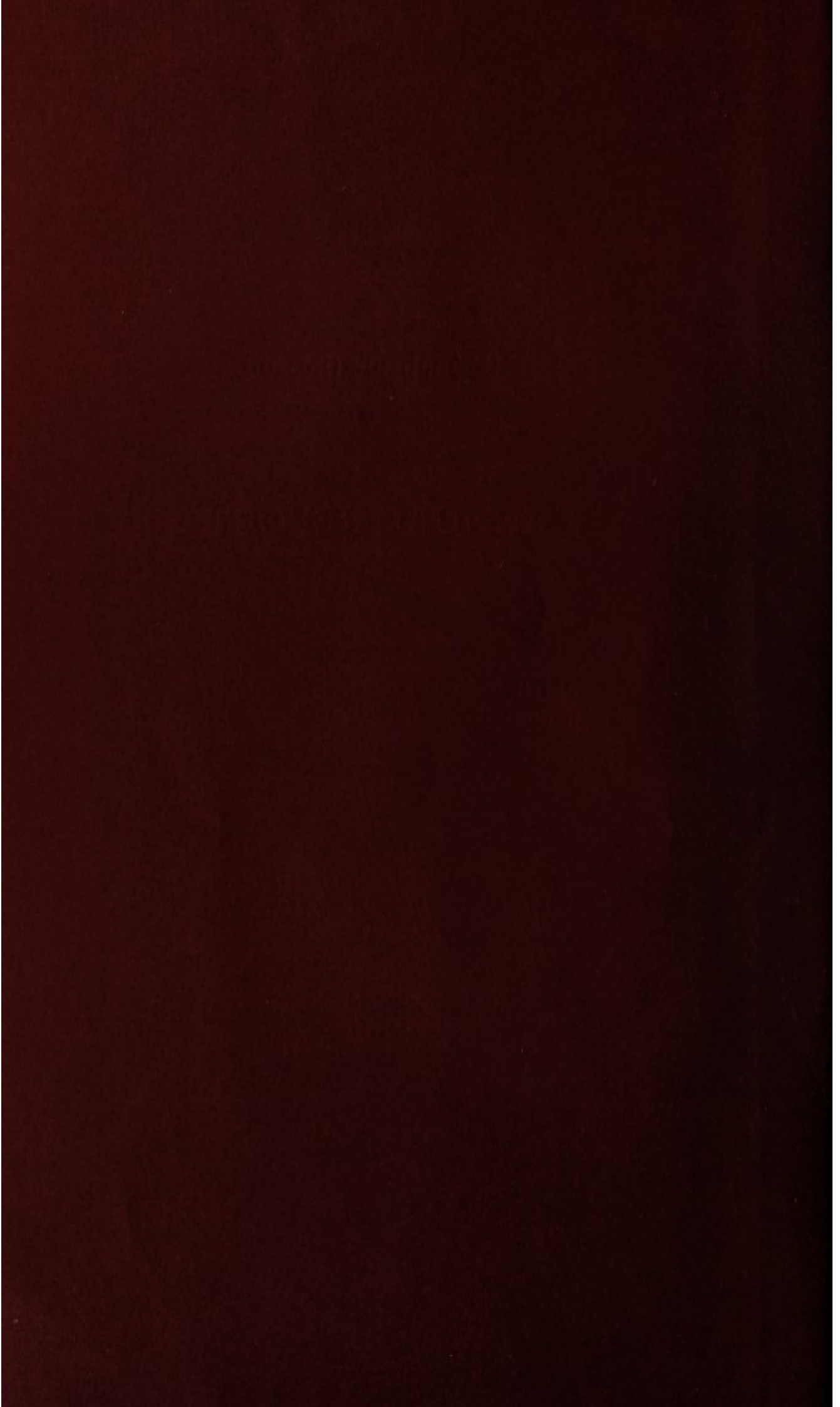
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

For the Year

1966

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1966 - 1967

Chairman: Alderman F. Gibbs

Vice-Chairman: Councillor P. Matthews

Councillor Mrs. A. Williams(Mayor)	Councillor J. Goddard
Alderman T. Briody-Duggan	Councillor Mrs. D. Singleton
Councillor Mrs. M. Burgess	Councillor F. W. Walton
Councillor G. Chatterton	Councillor K. D. Hoy
Councillor D. Eglin	Councillor W. Fisher

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

Chief Public Health Inspector, Shops Inspector,
Inspector Diseases of Animals Acts

E. DUNSMORE, F.R.S.H.,M.A.P.H.I.,
(Cert.Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.H.)
(Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.H.)

Additional Public Health Inspector

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

Pupil Assistant

A. Oakley

Clerk

Mrs. E. Wadsworth
(to November, 1966)

Mrs.A. Juby
(from December, 1966)

STATE OF NEW YORK

1902 - 1903

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

JOHN W. ALLEN

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

P R E F A C E

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

A widespread epidemic of influenza began during the last week in January following a sudden drop in temperature earlier in the month. The illness mainly affected school children at the beginning of the outbreak but spread to adults throughout February and the first two weeks in March. It was generally mild in type lasting only a few days though complications occurred in some elderly patients. No deaths were ascribed to this cause.

There were increases in the estimated population, the birth and infant mortality rates, and decreases in the stillbirth, neonatal and perinatal mortality rates. The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 74 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 56 and cancer with 45. The three groups accounted for 67.57 per cent of the total number of deaths. The average age at death was 70.81 years for women and 63.99 years for men; 70.34 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age group and 43.35 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

In 1966 the Borough of Glossop celebrated an important centenary, that of the granting of its Charter of Incorporation, and in doing so it emphasized its pride in the traditions of the past and its confidence in the future. At this time it seems appropriate to review the improvements in the health of the community as shown by the medical statistics and records which are available in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health since the end of the 19th century.

The past seventy years has been a period of both improved environmental and economic conditions and unsurpassed advances in medical knowledge. Not only has the mortality from many diseases fallen but the pattern of disease has altered and with the discovery of chemotherapeutic agents and antibiotics many infections have lost their former terrors. The result has been an increase in the expectation of life and a change in the age structure of the population.

At the turn of the century the infant mortality rate was very high and out of every thousand infants born in Glossop, one hundred and forty-eight did not survive the first year of life. With increased understanding of infant welfare, and better sanitation, housing, and living standards, the picture has changed considerably and since 1957 an average infant mortality of 21.62 has been achieved.

During the ten-year period 1891 to 1900, deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, smallpox, diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, diarrhoea, measles and whooping cough averaged 1.9 per 1,000 of the population. With the exception of measles and diarrhoea, no deaths have been certified from these cases since 1946.

The last big epidemic of smallpox in the town occurred in 1878 - 1879 and this was followed by a rapid decline in incidence and mortality until 1903 to 1904 when a recrudescence accounted for forty-eight cases with three deaths. Infected tramps passing through the town or staying in common lodging-houses were considered to be the agents responsible for this final outbreak. There has been no smallpox in the area since a sporadic case was notified in 1905.

The group, diphtheria and membranous croup, was an important cause of death in infants and young children at the end of the last century. In 1893, there were forty-seven cases in the Borough and seven deaths resulted; the following year the deaths increased to twenty-seven. In the Annual Report for 1902 reference is first made to the value of antitoxin both in treatment and as a preventative for contacts.

From 1907 to 1919 diphtheria became less common in the district though the fatality rate remained high. During the next twenty years there was a sustained fall in mortality together with a markedly fluctuating incidence. Immunization which has proved so effective a preventive measure was introduced in Glossop at the end of 1926 but it was not accepted by the majority until after the extensive immunization campaign of 1940. The last death from diphtheria occurred in 1946 and the last case was notified in 1950.

Scarlet Fever which used to be one of the serious infections of childhood is now a very mild disease and rarely followed by grave complications. The noticeable decline both in the virulence of the causative organism and the prevalence of the disease began long before the introduction of chemotherapy and antibiotics. During the first decade of the present century an average of 129 cases per year was notified. The average for the last ten years has been 4.4 and there have been no deaths since 1938.

At the end of the 19th century typhoid fever was relatively common; the highest number, eighty-five, being reported in 1898 when the case fatality rate was 17.65%. The insanitary conditions prevailing caused great concern to the Inspector of Nuisances who wrote in his report for 1900 -

"Gentlemen, you have arrived at a parting of the ways in this matter. If you decide on having a water-carriage system well and good, this is the best method and the Local Government Board expect you to adopt it eventually. You cannot yet adopt it as your water supply would prove inadequate, and as yet the house drainage in many instances is not in a condition for such a system. Yet I would advise you at this period to decide on the best method, only using the pail system until you can adopt the other; this, I think, will be in about another decade as things move but slowly in a Borough such as ours".

With improved drainage of houses, purer and more abundant water supplies, better methods for the disposal of refuse, and the gradual abolition of privy middens and cesspools, there was from 1904 a steady decline in the prevalence of typhoid fever though the conversion of pail closets on a large scale and the general adoption of the water-carriage system for sewage disposal did not take place until 1926 - 1928. In 1958, after eleven years of freedom from the disease, one sporadic case was notified. A further two cases of the same phage type were reported in 1959 and were traced to a carrier who had suffered from the infection sixty-nine years previously.

A higher standard of sanitation has also been an important factor in the eradication of epidemic diarrhoea in young children.

Future progress in the control of the external environment in the Borough includes the reduction of atmospheric pollution. Clean air will bring about a decrease in those diseases known to be associated with air pollution, especially bronchitis. A Smoke Control Order has now been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and will be implemented area by area, over the next ten to twelve years.

Measles, though still showing biennial periodicity, has now a very low mortality; only three deaths have been ascribed to this cause since 1937. Two measles vaccines are now available in England and Wales through the usual commercial channels but at the time of writing the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization had not advised "intensive country-wide use".

Whooping cough, while not an important cause of death in the area for nearly forty years, has given rise to a serious amount of morbidity. The widespread use of prophylactic vaccines since 1958 though not entirely eliminating the disease has, together with modern antibiotic treatment, considerably modified its clinical manifestations.

Respiratory tuberculosis made a significant contribution to total mortality in Glossop at the end of the 19th Century. The death rate from 1891 to 1900 of 2.01 per 1,000 of the population was ten per cent of the total number of deaths. In the next ten-year period the rate of 1.29 per thousand was greater than that of any other district in Derbyshire except one, and higher than the national average. As a result of better social conditions and the gradual elimination of bovine tuberculosis the mortality began to show a downward trend which was interrupted by a sharp increase in 1918. The downward trend accelerated after 1948 following the discovery and availability of effective anti-tuberculous drugs. During the last ten years the average death rate has been .089 per 1,000 population. The decline in notifications of respiratory tuberculosis has been less spectacular.

The death rate from pneumonia fell irregularly during the first five decades of the present century and has fluctuated since then, while that for bronchitis after a fairly steady decline until the end of the fourth decade, increased during the fifth and now appears to be stationary.

The decrease in total mortality in the last seventy years has been far from uniform in the different age-groups and an outstanding feature has been the proportionate reduction in the case of children and young adults. At the end of the 19th century mortality in those under 25 years of age was 36.05 per cent of the total, and in those 65 years and over, 29.29 per cent. The proportion of deaths in the latter group has now risen to 70.34 per cent, while deaths in those between 1 year and 25 years are uncommon. With the decline in infections and respiratory ailments, degenerative conditions of the heart and circulatory system became, in 1922, the leading cause of death. They have continued to increase and at present account for half the total mortality. In the fourth and fifth decades of this century cancer began to replace respiratory diseases as the second chief cause of death and has maintained this position. It is now responsible for 17 per cent of the annual mortality. Comparisons during the early years of the century between the three groups which are the main killing diseases today are not possible because of difference in classification.

With the conquest of the major infections and deficiency diseases, and the general use of prophylactic vaccines, the scope of preventive medicine has widened and new problems face public health workers.

In the medical field the challenge for the future lies in the elucidation of the causation of degenerative diseases, cancer, maladies of the mind and disorders of the emotions, and in the prevention of accidents on the road, in the homes and in industry.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

P R E F A C E

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year under review was exceptionally busy in the many and varied fields of public health. Altogether 8,386 visits of inspection were made, the larger number being made in respect of offices, shops, preserved food manufacturing premises, meat inspection, infestations, smoke abatement, housing, bakehouses and factories. Complaints were made to the Health Department of one or more nuisances or defects existing at 587 premises and by the end of the year at all but a few premises, including a carry-over from 1965, defects were remedied or in hand.

There are now 190 premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, employing nearly 900 persons. Inspections revealed contraventions in 90 instances relating to lack of or inadequate cleanliness, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, first aid provisions etc. Notices were served seeking a remedy and much of the required work had been done at the year end.

The sewers throughout the Borough received attention for the destruction of rats on four occasions when poison recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was placed down approximately 50 manholes on each occasion. One hundred and twenty five premises were treated for eradication of rats or mice.

Meat inspection involved the inspection of 2,790 animals slaughtered in the two small private slaughterhouses in the Borough. The meat is of a high quality and only a small percentage was rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Serving the population of Glossop are over 400 retail shops. Of these more than half are retailing food and/or drink and they receive visits of inspection as regularly as possible with special emphasis placed on those premises retailing perishable and prepared foods. Samples of milk and ice cream are submitted at intervals for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, West Didsbury and any necessary action is taken on the reports.

During 1966 there were no outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, fowl pest, swine fever or other notifiable animal diseases in the Borough. Throughout Great Britain however the provisional figures for 1966 are 45,312 animals slaughtered as a result of foot and mouth disease and 8,098 pigs slaughtered as a result of swine fever.

Very little progress was made in the clearance of slum properties due mainly to the lack of rehousing facilities. It is hoped that when new houses are available more of this work can be proceeded with.

I thank my Committees, Colleagues and Staff for their help and support during the year.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

August, 1967.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Acreage (land and water): 3,324

Population, Registrar General's estimated figure as at
30th June, 1966 - 19,150

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961 - 6,105; in
1966 - 6,887 approximately.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1961), 6,201

Rateable Value £486,297 1st April, 1966

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,795 (estimated 1966-7)

LIVE BIRTHS

	M	F	Total
Total	167	188	355
Legitimate	152	173	325
Illegitimate	15	15	30
Birth Rate	18.54		
Comparability Factor	1.12		
Standardised Birth Rate	20.76		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	8.45		

STILL BIRTHS

	M	F	Total
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.14		

DEATHS

	M	F	Total
All causes	140	119	259
Death Rate	13.52		
Comparability Factor	0.89		
Standardised Death Rate	12.03		
Maternal Death Rate	0		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0	0
" " Diphtheria	0	0	0
" " Smallpox	0	0	0
" " Influenza	0	0	0
" " Cancer (all ages)	30	15	45

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	M	F	Total
Total	7	3	10
Legitimate	7	2	9
Illegitimate	0	1	1

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	28.17
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	27.69
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	33.33

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.12 and 0.89 respectively for 1966. Crude birth and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in the age-sex constitution of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on the 1961 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 six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence 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.

Social Conditions

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, Cheshire and Yorkshire towns. Canned goods, rope, rubber commodities, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, metal goods, bricks, chemicals, etc., are produced in the area. Textile printing is carried out and stone is quarried at Mouselow in the Borough.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has very kindly supplied the following statistical information relating to the employment position in the area.

The monthly average number of wholly unemployed persons registered at the Glossop Employment Exchange during 1966 was 91 (81 men and 10 women), the highest figure being 143 (135 men and 8 women) at the December count and the lowest being 61 (52 men and 9 women) at the count taken in May.

The monthly average number of unemployed disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 21 (20 men and 1 woman), the highest figures being 28 in November and December and the lowest 18 in January, June and September.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1965, for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 8,247 (the estimated figure for June, 1966 is not yet available).

The estimated numbers of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June, 1965 were as follows:-

INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying			
Total	24	4	28
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
Metal Manufacture	101	16	117
Engineering and Electrical Goods	220	35	255
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	100	78	178
Textiles	1,198	1,124	2,322
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	-	-	-
Clothing and Footwear	134	609	743
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.	94	22	116
Timber, Furniture, etc.	9	-	9
Paper, Printing and Publishing	209	87	296
Other Manufacturing Industries,	666	994	1,660
Food, Drink & Tobacco, Chemicals			
and Allied Industries			
Total	<u>2,731</u>	<u>2,965</u>	<u>5,696</u>
Construction	312	7	319
Gas, Water and Electricity	110	2	112
Transport and Communication	221	12	233
Distributive Trades	201	253	454
Insurance, Banking and Finance	28	27	55
Professional and Scientific			
Services	144	481	625
Miscellaneous Services	194	243	437
Public Administration	220	68	288
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry, Industry not stated	-	-	-
Total	<u>1,430</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>2,523</u>
Grand Total	4,185	4,062	8,247

Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death Rates
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1966

	England and Wales	Glossop
	Rates per 1,000 population	
Births:		
Live Births...	17.7	18.54
Still Births	15.4(a)	11.14(a)
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Deaths:		
All causes ...	11.7	13.52
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.043	0.104
Other Tuberculosis	0.005	0
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.562	0.209
Other Cancer	1.687	2.141

Deaths:

Rates per 1,000 live births

All causes under 1 year...	...	...	19.0	28.17
All causes under 4 weeks	...	...	12.9	19.72
All causes under 1 week...	...	...	11.1	16.90
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	26.3	27.86

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 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		
Excluding Abortion...	0.20	0
Due to Abortion	0.06	0
Total Maternal Mortality	0.26	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B. 1966

	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	0
Tuberculosis non-respiratory	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0
Measles	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	0
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	2	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	29
Coronary disease, angina	32	21
Hypertension with heart disease	1	0
Other Heart disease	5	9
Other circulatory diseases	4	2
Influenza	0	0
Pneumonia	8	15
Bronchitis	8	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	-
Congenital malformations	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	9
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
All other accidents	2	1
Suicide	0	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	0
Homicide and Operations of war	1	0
	<u>140</u>	<u>119</u>

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION

FIGURES, 1942 - 1966

PERIOD	CRUDE BIRTH RATE	CRUDE DEATH RATE	POPULATION
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
1957	15.19	17.36	17,450
1958	16.58	17.96	17,430
1959	16.44	14.31	17,400
1960	16.03	14.76	17,340
1961	15.05	16.43	17,470
1962	17.95	16.11	17,440
1963	18.54	15.33	18,070
1964	19.32	14.98	18,690
1965	18.03	13.94	19,080
1966	18.54	13.52	19,150

SECTION B:

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN GLOSSOP

Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities are provided for bacteriological examination of specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

Public Health Laboratory Service Board

On 1st August, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act of 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority, and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Specimens and Samples Examined, 1966

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Matlock, and the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

GENERAL DISEASES:		Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	0	0	
Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A)	0	0	
Vincent's Organisms	0	0	
Salmonella Organisms	0	49	
Typhoid Organisms	0	39	
Dysentery (Sonne)	7	56	
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	0	0	
Staphylococcus Aureus	0	0	
Aerobic Spore Bearers	0	0	
Specific Coliform Types	0	0	
Acid Fast Bacilli	0	0	
Clostridium Welchii	0	0	
Occult Blood	0	0	
MILK			
Samples Taken:	Number	Satisfactory	
Methylene Blue Test	15	15	
Tuberculosis	1	1	
Phosphatase Test	6	6	
Turbidity Test	0	-	
Brucella M.R.T.	10	8	
Brucella Culture Test	10	10	
Brucella Biological Test	0	-	
WATER (drinking)			
Samples Taken:	Number		
Bacteriological	44		
Chemical	2		
Lead content	0		
	<u>46</u>		

FOOD AND DRUGS (Other than Milk and Water)

Samples Taken:	Number	Satisfactory
*Chemical Miscellaneous	35	32
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream	6	6
*Taken by the County Council		

The County Analyst gives the following information.

"An informal sample of Channel Island Milk contained a trace of added water. A formal sample from the same producer was free from added water but was somewhat deficient in fat. The producer was cautioned.

There was no declaration of ingredients on an informal sample of Instant Coffee. Representations were made to the manufacturers who agreed to amend the label.

A sample of Pain Relieving Powders was slightly deficient in Caffeine and Phenacetin. A formal sample was taken and following a letter to the manufacturers it was found that samples came from old stock. The manufacturers, who were cautioned, recalled all stocks from retailers."

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47

In 1966 it was not necessary to use the powers given under Section 47 for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.
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.

No burials were arranged during 1966.

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 administrated as a Geriatric Unit.

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 Immunization
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service, which is under his control.

On average household refuse is collected every 7 days from approximately 8,145 dustbins and is transported by one S & D Fore-and-Aft Tipper, one S & D 'Pakematic' and one Ford Thames Trader Eagle Collector which is also used for collections from outlying areas, special collections and trade waste removal.

Inspection and servicing of the three Council refuse tips for the control of infestations is carried out by the Health Department.

During the year special collections of household refuse, such as mattresses etc., were arranged through the Health Office in 102 instances.

For streetcleansing one Yorkshire-Karrier Sweeper-collector is employed. One full-time and two part-time men are also engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by Glossop's mechanically-operated gully-emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continues to operate a free service for the clearance of rodent infestations in the case of private dwelling houses, but a charge on a time and materials basis is made in respect of business premises. It must be remembered, however, that the legal onus of clearing all types of premises rests with the occupier.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The 7,199 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:

(a) Direct to houses from mains...	7,174
(b) By means of stand-pipe	0
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc.,	25

Number of connections made during the year:-

(a) Existing houses	Nil
(b) New houses (203 houses - 187 connections)	187
(c) To other premises	4

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough water supply is obtained from three sources, Swineshaw, Hurst, and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield and Hurst water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination. Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

The Glossop Water Undertaking was transferred to Manchester Corporation on the 1st April, 1959, under the Manchester Water Order, 1959.

The water mains were extended for 269 yards on Ashleigh Avenue, Glossop, 70 yards on Howard Close, Glossop, 888 yards on Green Lane Estate, Hadfield, 131 yards on Pennine Road Estate, Simmondley, 78 yards on Brookside Close, Hadfield and 884 yards on Shaw Lane Estate, Hadfield.

The total length of the water main extension was 2,320 yards.

Samples taken: (include 14 from Swimming Baths).

Bacteriological	- 58
Chemical	- 2

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Eleven of the 58 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of drinking water are given in the table which follows. The public swimming bath is filled from the town's water mains. The water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath and is changed every three and a half hours. Fourteen samples were examined bacteriologically between the beginning of March and the beginning of October, 1966. All were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL

Two full chemical analyses were made in 1966, one from the Swineshaw and one from the Hadfield supply.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY AND FLUORIDE CONTENT

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department has given the following information:

"From recent analyses the amount of lead present is lower than the limit of detection, i.e. we have been unable to find any lead in Swineshaw, Hurst or Hadfield waters.

The fluoride value in each case is less than 0.1 p.p.m."

WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Samples collected by Glossop inspectors and examined at the Public Health Laboratory.

Date of Collection.	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Bact.Coli
9.3.66	Tap on storage tank - Heath Farm, Glossop	Private	7	2
24.6.66	Tap, High Bank, Hague St., Glossop	Private	25	25
24.6.66	Tap, 48 Chunal Lane, Glossop	Hurst	3	0
24.6.66	Tap, 17 Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	5	0
27.6.66	Shallow Well, High Bank, Hague Street, Glossop	Private	180+	180+
27.6.66	Tap, 7 Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	2	0
27.6.66	Tap, 17 Queen's Drive, Glossop	"	1	0
29.7.66	Tap, 7 Queen's Drive, Glossop	"	3	0
7.10.66	Kitchen tap, Co-operative Stores, Charlesworth	Hadfield	25	0
7.10.66	Bakehouse Tap, 22 Platt St., Padfield	Hadfield	1	0
7.10.66	Tap, 17 Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Samples collected by Glossop inspector and examined at the County Council Laboratory.

Certificate of Analysis

The result of the chemical examination of the Swineshaw water

supply is given below:

Swineshaw supply - February, 1966

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	Practically clear, practically colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity(p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	7.10
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter(Dried at 180°C)	80
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.08
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Faint Trace
Chlorine (present in Chloride)	12
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr.	0.05
Hardness Temporary	5
Hardness Permanent	25
Hardness Total	30
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.11
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	less than 0.05

This sample was of similar composition to earlier samples from this source.

Certificate of Analysis

Hadfield Reservoir Supply - February, 1966

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	Clear, practically colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH Value	7.15
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	85
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.05
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1
Chlorine(present as Chloride)	11
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°F	0
Temporary	10
Hard: Permanent	20
Total	30
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.13
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0

This sample was of similar composition to earlier samples from this source.

DRAINAGE

		Estimated Population Involved
No. of houses connected to sewers	7,167	19,058
No. of houses in district not connected to sewer	32	92
No. of connections made during the year: (a) Existing houses	2	
(b) New houses	185	
(c) Other premises	2	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s	2	

Table 1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

Agricultural Act, 1956	0
Animal Board Establishments	4
Bakeries	92
Caravans	4
Canning Factories	26
Carts and Vans (Food)	3
Cafes and Canteens	21
Clubs	3
Council Houses	80
Court Proceedings	0
Dairies	3
Diseases of Animals Acts	7
Factories	243
Food Hygiene	26
Food Poisoning	6
Food Standards and Labelling	0
Hawkers of Food	0
Houses to let in Multiple Occupation	0
Housing Acts	249
Ice Cream Dealers	22
Infectious Disease	24
Inns	90
Litter Act	0
Market Stalls	57
Merchandise Marks Act	0
Milk Distributors	73
National Assistance	2
Noise Abatement	0
Offensive Trade	2
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	772
Outworkers	0
Overcrowding	6
Pet Animals Act	7
Piggeries	4
Preserved Food Premises	167
Private Water supplies	10
Rag Flock Act	0
Rent Acts	0
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	1,383
Schools	2
Scrap Metal Dealers	7
Shops - Butchers	244
Fried Fish	45
Other	399
Shops Act	70
Slaughterhouses	353
Smoke Abatement	298
Swimming Baths	23
Typhoid	0
Vermineous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	113
Nuisances (P.H.I's. Journal)	3,446
Warehouses	0
	<u>8,386</u>

Table 2

NUISANCE JOURNAL 1966

*No. of complaints received	587
No. of nuisances outstanding from 1965	15
No. of Informal Notices served	236
No. of Statutory Notices served	0
*No. of Premises at which nuisance, one or more, abated	504
*No. of premises at which nuisances were outstanding at the year end	98

*Each one may refer to several items.

(i) Sewerage

A survey of the existing sewerage system is in progress and will be completed during the coming year. A section of the sewer in Shrewsbury Street collapsed necessitating emergency remedial works during August.

Work is in progress on the first stage of a scheme which will involve laying a new sewer in Talbot Road.

(ii) Sewage disposal

The new sewage works have now been in operation for two years and consist of automatic screening and grit removal plant, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, storm water tanks, sludge digesters, drying beds and four pumping stations. The works, which are controlled by the sewage works manager and staff under the direction of the Borough Surveyor, are operating satisfactorily and producing effluents which regularly satisfy the requirements of the Mersey and Weaver River Authority. Trade Effluent Agreements are now in operation with six firms and regular samples are taken for analysis from trade premises to ensure good control over the quality of effluent discharged. During 1966 the Council gave consideration to extending the works to deal with the sewage from the increasing population and additional trade effluents.

The total length of sewer extension to new housing sites was 608 yards. These extensions were on sites off Spire Hollin, in Simmondley and in Hadfield.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets 35, Dustbins 8,154, Ashpits 17, Waste Water Conveniences 135, and Fresh Water Conveniences 5,796.

These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of 99 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 80 shops, 14 dairy farms, by 4 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 1 local dairy.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of factories on the register:

With power...	...	...	98
Without power	...	...	8
Other premises	...	...	1
			<u>107</u>

A total of 243 inspections was made during 1966 and 17 defects were recorded.

The Factories Act, 1961, is partly administered by local authorities and partly by H.M. Factory Inspectorate. The provisions dealt with by the Borough Council relate to the following matters:

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used:
Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature & ventilation, drainage of floors, provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for the sexes.
- (3) Basement Bakehouses
- (4) Homework.

Table 3

(1) Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power... ..	225	11	0
Factories without mechanical power... ..	18	0	0
Other Premises	0	0	0
Total	243	11	0

(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.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)... ..	13	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	0	0	0	0	0
(a) Insufficient	1	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	0	0	0	0

Note:- Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above table.

(3) Outwork (Section 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.

Brush making in the home...	...31
Ladies Overalls made in the home ...	... 2
Glove making in the home...	... 1

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council or instances of work on unwholesome premises.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 21. Eight defects were recorded and these were remedied.

Defects or Offences	Found	Remedied
Limewashing overdue...	8	8
Insanitary conditions	0	0
Structural defects	0	0
Infestations	0	0
Other contraventions	0	0
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one registered establishment. Two visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

No gauge readings were taken in 1966. The Council agreed to join the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Glossop is not a 'Black' area, but a phased scheme to include the whole Borough in smoke control areas has been approved by the Ministry in principle. The first two areas have now been surveyed and will shortly be submitted for confirmation.

Several warnings were given when factory chimneys emitted excess smoke.

SHOPS

Numerous inspections to shop premises were made during the year. Some of these were done during the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. There is now considerable overlapping in the administration of the Shops Act, 1950, the afore-mentioned Act of 1963 and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

As from 1st May, 1964 anyone intending to employ persons in offices, shops or railway premises, is required to send a notification in the prescribed form to the authority responsible for enforcing the Act at the premises. Premises already in use on that date should have been registered in this way between 1st May and 31st July, 1964.

There are three main classes of enforcing authorities for the general provisions of the Act (Sections 4 - 27 and 46 - 50) local authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors, and H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, depending on the class of premises concerned.

By the end of 1966, a total of 190 premises had been registered and 21 newly registered premises had received one or more visits of inspection. In all 772 visits were made in connection with the above Act.

The premises registered are classified as follows:-

	Registered	No. receiving a general inspection	Persons Employed
Offices	32	5	262
Retail	130	15	416
Warehouses	5	1	67
Catering Establishments) open to the public and canteens	20	0	126
Fuel storage depots	3	0	11
	<u>190</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>882</u>

There were no exemptions granted and no prosecutions.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section 4 Cleanliness...	13
" 5 Overcrowding	0
" 6 Temperature...	17
" 7 Ventilation...	5
" 8 Lighting	1
" 9 Sanitary Conveniences	16
" 10 Washing Facilities	15
" 11 Supply of Drinking Water	0
" 12 Clothing Accommodation	1
" 13 Sitting facilities	0
" 14 Seats (Sedentary workers)	0
" 15 Eating facilities	0
" 16 Floor, passage & stairs...	5
" 17 Fencing-parts of machinery	0
" 18 Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	0
" 19 Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery...	0
" 23 Prohibition of heavy work	1
" 24 First Aid General Provisions	<u>16</u>
	<u>90</u>

Notices were served seeking a remedy of the contraventions.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local bye-laws, made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1964, which came into operation on 11th August, 1958.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS - 1966

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	2
Bedding Store	1
Betting Shop	3
Builders Merchants	1
Butchers	19
Chemical Products	1
Chiropodists	2
Chemists	5
Cafes	6
Carpets and Lino	2
Coal Offices	6
Confectionery	2
Confectionery and General Provisions	27
Drapers	5
Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters	6
Dairy Produce	1
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Electrical Contractors	2
Fancy Goods	3
Florists	3
Fish (wet)	1
Fish Friers	14
Furnishers (House)	8
General Provisions	70
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers and wet fish	4
Handicrafts	1
Hairdressers (Ladies')	22
Hardware	11
Hairdressers (Gent's)	7
Herbalists	3
Jewellers	2
Launderette	3
Milliners	1
Motor Accessories	8
Newsagents	15
Outfitters (Ladies')	9
Outfitters (Ladies' and Childrens)	3
Outfitters (Gent's)	4
Outfitters (Ladies' and Gent's)	6
Off-Licences	14
Opticians	4
Photographers & Photographic Materials	3
Picture Framing	1
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers	7
Painters and Decorators	8
Saddlers	1
Shoe Sales and Repair	7
Shoe Repairs	3
Showrooms	6
Sports Shops	2
Sweets and Tobacco	11
Sub-Post Office, Gift Shop and Sweets, etc.	2
Travel Agents	1
Tripe	1
T.V. Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs	7
Upholstery	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1
Wools and Baby Linen	5
Watch Repairer	1
Market Stalls	38
	<u>435</u>

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Since the 1st April, 1959, a Ministry block grant is received towards the cost of rodent control and it is not now necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

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, 1966.

Table 4

a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments Rats Mice	
Business Premises	671	27	7
Private Dwellings	534	54	25
Local Authority Premises	176	9	3
Agriculture	2	-	-
	<u>*1,383</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>35</u>

*Includes inspections of properties when visited primarily for other purposes.

b) Sewer Maintenance Treatment

During the year sewer treatments have continued using the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods recommended poison fluoracetamide.

ANIMALS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three annual licences were renewed after inspection of the premises.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1961. Six firms are registered in respect of nine yards.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

Sixty-six rooms in 33 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations or as a precautionary measure.

<u>Infestations</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
General Uncleanliness	1	
Fleas	5	
Cockroaches	21	Insecticide
Wasps	3	spray or
Other insect pests	5	powder

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

DISINFECTION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading no houses were disinfected during 1966.

Disinfectant is supplied free to occupants for current and terminal disinfection.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER

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

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

Four movement licences were issued during 1966.

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

Table 5

	Outbreaks	Animals	
		Deaths	Slaughtered
Anthrax...	222	236	0
Atrophic Rhinitis ...	0	0	0
Foot & Mouth Disease ...	34	0	45,312*
Fowl Pest ...	194	0	0
Sheep Scab ...	0	0	0
Swine Fever ...	25	0	8,098

There were 34 outbreaks of foot and mouth disease compared with one last year. Fowl Pest decreased in number, 194 outbreaks in 1966 with 495 in 1965.

Anthrax outbreaks decreased in number from 515 outbreaks with 588 deaths in 1965 to the stated 222 outbreaks involving 236 deaths in 1966.

*Provisional figures

WEATHER

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

Summary of Rainfall (in inches)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	3.73	6.51	5.81	4.62	2.13	1.76	4.46	2.025
February	0.48	2.91	2.62	1.86	0.77	1.56	0.735	4.83
March	2.23	1.24	2.34	4.84	2.79	4.09	1.335	2.25
April	3.67	2.40	3.79	3.78	3.27	2.88	3.345	2.50
May	1.10	2.01	1.96	3.40	3.05	2.50	2.83	3.34
June	2.61	1.77	2.27	0.82	5.18	3.70	2.39	4.36
July	3.92	6.51	3.81	2.09	1.99	4.41	5.27	4.59
August	0.39	5.02	5.19	6.15	5.57	3.88	3.365	4.20
September	0.21	3.99	2.33	4.47	4.43	2.00	8.11	3.89
October	3.53	5.45	5.62	1.71	3.38	2.85	1.93	3.24
November	5.77	5.57	3.52	2.33	5.91	2.90	3.685	5.13
December	6.66	4.43	3.28	4.18	0.76	5.43	10.715	6.42
	<u>34.30</u>	<u>47.71</u>	<u>42.54</u>	<u>40.25</u>	<u>39.23</u>	<u>37.96</u>	<u>48.17</u>	<u>46.775</u>

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1966 was 40.3 inches, 11% of the annual average over England and Wales of 35.6 inches for standard-year period 1916 - 1950.

PET SHOPS

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

SECTION D

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

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.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been made since October, 1962.

HOUSING PROGRAMME, 1966

Tables 6 and 7 indicate the progress made during 1966 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property

Table 6

New Temporary Buildings....	Nil
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions) ...	Nil
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.) ...	6,887
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total ...	185
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme ...	40

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..	0
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein...	0
+ (b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	0
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year ...	17
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	85

* Information not available

+ Cases of overcrowding were reported on housing application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

PERMANENT COUNCIL PROPERTIES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

4 Bedroom houses...	...	...	...	...	17
3 " " (maisonettes)...	...	...	...	...	8
3 " " ...	...	...	...	...	319
2 " " ...	...	...	...	...	81
2 " flats ...	...	...	...	...	214
1 " " ...	...	...	...	...	113
1 Bedroom Bungalows ...	...	...	...	...	24
					<u>776</u>

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

2 - 30 Station Road	1 Bedroom	...	15
Parkcroft	2 Bedroom	...	2
Hillcrest	3 Bedroom	...	1
6 Spire Hollin	2 Bedroom	...	1
82-84 Woolley Bridge	3 Bedroom	...	2
15 George Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
99/101,103,163 High St.East	2 Bedroom	...	4
2-12 Whitfield Cross	2 Bedroom	...	6
3-9 Ebenezer Street	2 Bedroom	...	4
48 Freetown	2 Bedroom	...	1
Roughfields	2 Bedroom	...	2
"	3 Bedroom	...	1
Woolley Bridge Road	3 Bedroom House & Shop	...	1
Cross Street	2 Bedroom	...	1
Prefabricated Bungalows	...	...	<u>50</u>
			<u>92</u>

Included in the aforementioned total are the following new properties completed during the year 1966.

Brookside Close, Hadfield 16 - 2 bedroom houses

4 - 1 " flats

Thorncliffe Road, Hadfield 16 - 3 " houses

4 - 4 " "

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1966 TO
31st DECEMBER, 1966

Part A. Houses Demolished			
	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Displaced during year Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) (Housing Act, 1957)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	16	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part B. Unfit Houses closed			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	11	27	7
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
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	41	Nil	
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Act	29	Nil	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	3	Nil	
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	
Part D. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)			
Position at End of Period			
No unfit houses were in temporary use under Sections 48, 17(2) or 46 and no licences for temporary use under Sections 34 or 52.			
Part E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement			
	Number of Houses	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1)	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period.	Nil	Nil	

SECTION E: FOOD

ICE CREAM

At the time of writing 83 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Six samples were taken for Methylene Blue examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Withington. All were placed in provisional Grade 1.

MILK

Since 1st October, 1964, milk producers and dealers selling raw milk under special designation require a licence authorising the use of the designation "Untreated". This replaces "Tuberculin Tested" as the designation for raw milk. All Milk produced in England and Wales now comes from attested herds.

Producers obtain licences from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and dealers from the local food and drugs authority. Distributors require registration with the local Council and now number 80, (excluding dairy farms).

On the 1st October, 1965, the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 came into force. They amended the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and prescribed a new designation, "Ultra Heat Treated" in relation to milk which has been treated by the ultra high temperature method. Such milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 270°F for not less than one second.

The special designations for dealers prepacked milk are 'Untreated', 'Pasteurised', 'Sterilised' and 'Ultra Heat Treated'. Licences are not transferable and are subject to the conditions prescribed in the regulations.

Of 16 samples submitted to the methylene blue, turbidity, biological, phosphatase and/or brucellosis test, 2 were positive to the M.R.T. test.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A wholesale firm was warned about the sale of a very mouldy loaf said to be the result of a van man's decision to meet a shortage by supplying from surplus stocks at other shop premises.

A purchaser brought to the office an opened can of rice pudding which contained a beetle. The source was of doubtful origin and no action was taken.

REGISTRATION OF PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

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 received special attention from the Health Department Staff. There are 65 such registered premises.

CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY OF MILK

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 amend the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963. They prescribe a new designation 'Ultra Heat Treated' and also tests for keeping quality and the efficiency of heat treatment.

BRUCELLOSIS

Ten samples were collected of which two were positive to some degree to the Ring Test and of these none was positive to direct culture.

Table 8.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST								
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 15)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 0)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 6)		Brucellosis (Samples taken 10)		
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Positive to test MFT	Culture Biolo- gical	
Untreated	9	0	-	-	-	-	2	0	-
Pasteurised	6	0	-	-	6	0	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: No samples were submitted to the turbidity test.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Two licensed slaughterhouses are in use. The table below gives details of the carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Table 9 - Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations

	Cattle exc. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed...	290	20	0	2,191	289	0	2,790
Number Inspected ...	290	20	0	2,191	289	0	2,790
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	50	2	0	20	22	0	94
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus	17.2	10.0	0	0.9	7.6	0	3.4
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	1%	0	0
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10

Approximate weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouses

		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.			
Meat (Tuberculosis)...	...	0	0	0	0
Meat (other diseases and conditions)...	...	0	0	0	11
Offal (Tuberculosis)...	...	0	0	1	8
Offal (other diseases and conditions)...	...	0	4	3	0
		0	5	0	19

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

		Tons. Cwts. Lbs.		
Meat at wholesale premises		0	2	32
Meat at retail shops		0	6	109
Cooked meat and meat products		0	0	0
Canned meats		0	3	13
Fish		0	0	0
Fruit and vegetables		0	0	0
Other Foods		1	15	103
		2	8	33

Slaughtermen's Licences

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, 14 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1966 was 447, compared with 213 in 1965 and 174 in 1964.

DIPHTHERIA

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

The total number of children immunized in 1966 was:

Primary immunizations...	...	...	322
Booster injections	...	...	253

A high level of immunity is still necessary for with the increasing speed of modern travel no community is safe while diphtheria exists in the undeveloped countries of the world.

MEASLES

Measles was prevalent during the last quarter of the year when most of the 320 cases were notified.

Two measles vaccines are now available in England and Wales through the usual commercial channels. They are Measles Virus Vaccine (inactivated) and Measles Virus Vaccine (live attenuated). It is considered that an injection of killed vaccine followed four weeks later by an injection of live vaccine, or one injection of live vaccine given alone, are effective and acceptable immunizing procedures. There are certain contra-indications to both live and killed vaccines. The duration of protection is not yet known and is the subject of further study.

At the time of writing the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization had not advised a country-wide campaign.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever which used to be one of the serious infections of childhood often followed by grave complications is now a very mild disease. Five cases were reported.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Two notifications were received.

POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccination sessions were held monthly and there was a moderate response. Four hundred and twenty-five doses of Sabin vaccine were given, 10,488 fewer than last year when panic conditions prevailed and older members of the public attended the clinics.

The last poliomyelitis infection in the area occurred in 1962.

FOOD POISONING

There were no confirmed cases of food poisoning.

DYSENTERY

Two cases of Sonne dysentery were reported.

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 instances to modified forms of the latter disease. One hundred and twelve notifications were received.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is defined as any "febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage". One case was notified.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from head teachers who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

School attendances were severely affected by a major outbreak of influenza at the end of January. The youngest children were attacked first and the absentee rates when the epidemic was at its peak varied from 17 to 57 per cent. The illness which was probably due to type B influenza was mild and lasted only a few days. The eighty-three other infectious diseases reported, all from primary schools, comprised thirteen cases of mumps, one of rubella and sixty-nine of measles.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Social Security. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceding eight months, April to November. The intake of new claims was high from the second week in January to the middle of March due to influenza and other respiratory illnesses.

Table 11

DISEASE	AGE												Total Notified	Sent to hospital
	under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-		
Diphtheria...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (Influenza 1)...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	0	4	4	12	8	71	12	3	0	0	0	0	114	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zytnotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	7	28	47	51	47	133	6	1	0	0	0	0	320	5
Whooping Cough ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified Died	M. F 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.R. 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.F. 0 0	M.F. 20 20	M.F. 10 0	M. F. 3 0	5*
Other Tuberculosis - Notified Died	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

* These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1966.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 12

New Cases and Mortality during 1966

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

There were three primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis and two deaths from the disease.

At the end of the year 42 cases were recorded in the Tuberculosis Register.

The Chest Clinic is held at Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Tuesday... .. 1.30p.m.
 Wednesday 9.30a.m.
 Friday 9.30a.m.
 Friday(children) ... 1.30p.m.

Second and fourth Wednesday in each month (by appointment only)
 5.30p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1966 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, 1961, (Section 41) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, (Section 135), provide for compensation to be paid.

INFESTATIONS

The cleanliness surveys in the schools showed that infestation with head lice is still a serious problem and 1966 had the highest proportion of verminous children (7 per cent) since 1959. The increase is largely due to certain families who have recently moved into the area and whose standards of hygiene are much below average.

No cases of scabies were seen at the Glossop Clinic.

