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HEALTH
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**NEW MILLS
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



Annual Report

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year
1957



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Chairman: Councillor Dr. J. MILWARD

Vice Chairman: Councillor R. WHITEHEAD

Councillor J.D. BEARD

NEW MILLS

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year

1957

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1957

Chairman: Councillor Dr. L. MILLWARD
Vice Chairman: Councillor R. WHITEHEAD
Councillor J.D. BEARD
F. COVERLEY
J.F. COX
G.L. EDWARDS
W.H. FERGUSON
R. HOGGINS
F.S. KITCHEN, J.P.
J.H. MOON
E. OLDFIELD
A. SEATON

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.
Public Health Inspector, Shops Act Inspector
and Meat Inspector:
A.P. BATES, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

To the Chairman and Members of
New Mills Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the annual report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1957.

The two main epidemiological features of the year were measles and influenza. Measles was prevalent during the winter months when it attacked many children under ten years of age and reached its height in January.

The epidemic of influenza, reported in the Far East in April 1957, swept the town in autumn. The first wave of the disease affected mainly older children and cases were notified towards the end of the second week in September from one of the secondary schools where subsequently the attendance fell to 47%. The infection then spread to younger children and older members of their families. The incidence rose rapidly for the first ten days, was maintained for about two weeks and then gradually declined over a period of four weeks. New sickness benefit claims on the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance reached a peak during the week ending 8th October when they were 600% above the average.

The illness was sudden in onset with headache, fever, upper respiratory infections, gastric upsets and generalised aches and pains. The duration of the acute stage was short, usually 3 - 5 days and was followed by a more prolonged convalescence. Although the disease was extremely infectious and the incidence high, it remained mild in character. There were few complications and no deaths were attributed to the disease.

A vaccine was available at the end of September for certain groups of the population who were specially exposed to infection. A mass vaccination scheme was not practicable and was not considered necessary for so mild a disease.

The total population of the area estimated at 8,520 showed an increase of 190 over the 1956 figure. The live birth rate increased from 14.17 in 1956 to 16.43 in 1957. There was an increase in the infant mortality rate from 25.42 in 1956 to 28.57 in 1957. The national average was 23.0 per 1000 live births. All the 4 infant deaths occurred during the first few weeks of life giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 28.57 compared with 16.5 for the country as a whole. Deaths numbered 126 in 1957, the highest total for seven years, the death rate being 14.79 compared with 14.17 in the previous year. There were no deaths to report from tuberculosis and the number of notifications decreased from 6 in 1956 to 3 in 1957. The commonest causes of death in order of

frequency were diseases of the heart and circulatory system with 39 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 33 and cancer with 23. The three groups accounted for ~~71.48~~ 75.4 per cent of the total number of deaths

The experiment started in 1956 on the domestic purification of polluted water supplies on outlying farms by means of a special Berkefeld filter, continued during 1957. The same filter was used with greatly improved results, namely, the absence of pathogenic faecal organisms in all the samples of filtered water examined bacteriologically. A factor contributing to the improved results was possibly the gelatinous film which developed in the pores of the filter after several months' continuous use.

The great disadvantage is the slow rate of filtration which makes the method impracticable for purification of water on a sufficiently large scale for dairy farming. The filter is suitable for purifying small quantities of water for drinking purposes.

Many circumstances which included the high interest rates on loans prevented any slum clearance on a wide-scale during 1957, but 12 houses were officially represented to the Council as individually unfit houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957. In respect of these 1 demolition order and 11 closing orders were made. In addition, 1 closing order made in 1956 was revoked and a demolition order substituted.

A mobile exhibition, part of the Clean-Air Campaign organised by Stockport, made a one-day visit to New Mills on 20th November, 1957.

The purpose of the exhibition was to secure the co-operation of the public in achieving cleaner and safer air.

The North Western Electricity Board, the North Western Gas Board and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation were represented.

The public were shown how they could help by the proper use of smokeless fuels in suitable domestic grates. The latest methods and devices designed to make the work of the housewife easier and cleaner, and to reduce the domestic fuel bill, were demonstrated.

Half the smoke which is discharged into the air each year comes from domestic chimneys. Smoky chimneys mean inefficient and wasteful use of coal and therefore unnecessary expense. It is estimated that 10 million tons of coal are lost in this way every year. Atmospheric pollution causes a tremendous amount of

damage to buildings and harm to trade and agriculture. It corrodes stonework, metals, fabrics and paint and blights vegetation.

Apart from the damage to property and the wastage of coal, polluted air is one of the important causes of respiratory disease, particularly bronchitis, which is responsible for about 10% of the sickness absence in the working population and 30,000 deaths in England and Wales each year.

The achievement of clean air would therefore have a most beneficial effect on the health of the nation, particularly in industrial areas.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Urban District and the Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1957.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A - STATISTICS OF THE AREA

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

New Mills is situated in North-West Derbyshire, its western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. The town has many and varied interests and is a centre for the textile printing trade. Textile engraving, bleaching and dyeing give employment to two-fifths of the population.

Paper-making, confectionery, metal working, stone-quarrying and light engineering are other industries of the scattered township. Parts of the hamlet of Rowarth, of Ollersett Moor and of Thornsett are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

Area (in acres).....	5,242
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid 1957.....	8,520
Population Census 1931.....	8,551
Population Census 1951.....	8,473
Number of occupied houses Dec.1957.....	3,019
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1957.....	£78,897
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated 1957-58).....	£302

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	83	54	137
Illegitimate.....	2	1	3
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.....			16.43
Comparability Factor.....			1.06
Standardised Birth Rate.....			17.42
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live births.....			21.43
 <u>STILL BIRTHS</u>			
Legitimate.....	-	4	4
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....			27.78
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.....			.47

DEATHS

	M.	F.	Total.
All Causes.....	60	66	126
Death Rate.....			14.79
Comparability Factor.....			0.95
Standardised Death Rate.....			14.05
Maternal Death Rate.....			-
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....			-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....			-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....			-
Deaths from Diphtheria.....			-
Deaths from Smallpox.....			-
Deaths from Influenza.....			-
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....			23

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

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births.....	28.57
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	29.2
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 1.06 and 0.95 respectively for 1957. Crude births 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 differences in population as regards the proportion of the sex and age group components. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to make allowance for the higher death rate in the institutional section of the population and in 1957 the birth rate area comparability factor was similarly adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, AND DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1957.

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

Births:

England and Wales; New Mills:
Rates per 1,000 Population

Live Births	16.1	16.43
Still Births	22.4 (a)	27.78 (a)

Deaths:

All Causes	11.5	14.79
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.095	-
Other Tuberculosis	0.012	-
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	0.426	.352
Other Cancer	1.668	2.347

Deaths:

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

All Causes under 1 year	23.0 (b)	28.57
All Causes under 4 weeks	16.5 (b)	28.57

- Signifies that there were no deaths
- (a) Per 1,000 Total (live and still) births
- (b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF NEW MILLS

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	New Mills Rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion	0.39	-
Due to Abortion	0.08	-
Total Maternal Mortality	0.47	-

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN NEW MILLS, 1957

	M.	F.
Whooping Cough.....	-	-
Other Infection and Parasitic Diseases.....	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	2	1
Total carried forward.....	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

Causes of Deaths in New Mills, 1957 - continued -

	M.	F.
Totals brought forward	4	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	2
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm.....	11	2
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	-
Diabetes.....	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	12	21
Coronary disease, angina.....	6	2
Hypertension with heart disease.....	-	2
Other heart disease.....	6	5
Other circulatory disease.....	3	15
Influenza.....	-	-
Pneumonia.....	2	2
Bronchitis.....	4	-
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	6	7
Motor Vehicle accidents.....	-	-
All other accidents.....	3	2
Suicide.....	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-
Congenital Malformations.....	1	-
Totals (all causes).....	<u>60</u>	<u>66</u>

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1942-1957

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	17.72	13.53	8,350

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Population Figures, 1942-1957 cont.

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390
1956	14.17	14.17	8,330
1957	16.43	14.79	8,520

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SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

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 at the Derbyshire County Council Laboratory, Derby.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1957.

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined:-

GENERAL DISEASES:

Twenty-two specimens of faeces were submitted for bacteriological examination and from ten of these, Sonne dysentery bacilli were cultured.

MILK:

The routine sampling of milk was continued and the results of tests are given in the following tables:-

	<u>Void:</u>	<u>Passed:</u>	<u>Failed:</u>
<u>Methylene Blue</u> (to check probable keeping quality).....	1	47	-
<u>Phosphatase</u> (to check efficiency of heat treatment).	1	43	-
Turbidity.....	-	11	-
Biological (a) Tuberculosis.....	2	13	-
(b) Undulant Fever.....	-	2	-

Fifteen samples of milk were taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The County Analyst reported that one

sample of T.T. milk contained a small amount of added water and a caution notice was issued.

WATER - (Drinking):

Samples taken:-

Number:

Bacteriological.....	74
Chemical (Morlands Supply).....	2
Plumbo-solvency.....	0
	<hr/>
	76
	<hr/>

The results of chemical analysis showed no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution. Both samples contained a high proportion of iron and one was acid in reaction.

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:-

Number:

* Bacteriological - Ice Lollies.....	0
* Chemical - Miscellaneous.....	22
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream.....	35
	<hr/>
	57
	<hr/>

* Taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Analyst stated that no serious irregularities were disclosed and no proceedings were taken. He also reported that samples of canned prunes which had been distributed by a firm with headquarters in the New Mills area, but which had been sampled at a branch shop in an adjoining area, were found to be seriously contaminated with tin. The remaining stocks from all branches were recalled to New Mills and condemned as unsuitable for use as food.

The Samples of Ice Cream were classified as follows:-

Provisional grade I.....	33
Provisional grade II.....	22
Provisional grade III.....	0
Provisional grade IV.....	0
Void.....	0

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 only for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the Order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act. In 1957 no action was taken under Section 47. Although some cases had to be considered, it was possible to make alternative arrangements.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the District, where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made. The powers given under Section 50 were used in one case during the year under review.

Section 51:

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

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Part II - Hospital Services:

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Group of the Manchester Regional Board.

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) Immunisation and Vaccination
- (h) Mental Health Service
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

Refuse is collected fortnightly by the Surveyor's Staff from approximately 3,394 dustbins. 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.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

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SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The 3,099 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a) Direct to houses from mains.....	2,995
(b) By means of standpipes.....	Nil
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc.....	104

WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District Council is the statutory water authority for the district with the exception of one road which is within the statutory area of Stockport Corporation. Prior to June, 1953 the Urban District Council obtained its supplies from a number of small sources, mainly disused mine workings, but since that date the greater part of the area has been provided with chlorinated and filtered water bought in bulk from Stockport Corporation. The aqueduct from the Kinder Reservoir of Stockport Corporation passes through the district along the route of A.6015 and supplies the Ball Beard Reservoir off Lowleighton Road by gravitation. From this covered reservoir the water is fed into the Urban District Council's supply mains in Lowleighton Road.

A small part of the area obtains its water from Morlands Reservoir which contains moorland water chlorinated and neutralised but not filtered. The Morlands Reservoir is also used for storage of water which is pumped up from Ball Beard Reservoir whenever the Morlands supply fails.

When arrangements are completed for the Stockport Water to supply the whole of the Urban District, the Morlands Reservoir will be lined and sealed and will serve for storage purposes.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of dairy produce.

Apart from the danger of drinking polluted water, the presence of harmful bacteria in water used on dairy farms is undesirable, as they may reduce the keeping quality of the milk through contamination of the utensils. Satisfactory hygienic conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome water supply.

Bacteriological:

Nineteen of the seventy four samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were unsatisfactory. Details of these are given in the subjoined table:-

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.
17. 1. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	160	50
17. 1. 57.	Pump, Whittle Fold	Private	180+	1
17. 1. 57.	Tap, Whittle Fold Farm	Private	180+	180 +
18. 3. 57.	Tap, "Overlea," Poultry Farm	Private	18	11
26. 3. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	1,600	11
11. 4. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	180 +	14

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Probable Number of faecal coli per 100 mls.
23. 4. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	1,800+	5
23. 4. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm through special Berkefeld filter	Private	20	0
2. 5. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	250	0
20. 5. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	600	30
20. 5. 57.	Tap, Little Beardhough	Private	160	8
20. 5. 57.	Tap, Burns Cottage, Castle Edge.	Private	180 +	180 +
5. 6. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	90	35
27. 6. 57.	Tap, Beardhough Farm	Private	180+	35
7. 8. 57.	Direct from Stream, Scouts Camping Site	Private	180+	180+
11. 9. 57.	Tap, Ringstones, Farm	Private	90	25
17. 10. 57.	From spring outlet, Kings Clough Head Farm	Private	13	13
17. 10. 57.	From pipe emptying into trough, Grove House	Private	180+	90
15. 11. 57.	Tap, Braeside, Gow Hole, Furness Vale	Whaley Bridge	1	1

Results before and after filtration through
special Berkefeld filter

Date	Place of test	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	faecal coli per 100 mls.
26. 3. 57.	Beardhough Farm, unfiltered filtered	1,600 1	11 0
11. 4. 57.	Beardhough Farm, unfiltered filtered	180 + 0	14 0
23. 4. 57.	Beardhough Farm, unfiltered filtered	1,800 20	5 0
2. 5. 57.	Beardhough Farm, unfiltered filtered before scrubbing filter filtered after scrubbing filter	250 0 1	0 0 0
20. 5. 57.	Beardhough Farm, unfiltered filtered	600 0	30 0
5. 6. 57.	Beardhough Farm, unfiltered filtered	90 0	35 0
27. 6. 57.	Beardhough Farm, unfiltered filtered	180 + 0	35 0

The Manchester Education Committee has not yet re-opened Strines Camp.

Plumbo-solvency:

No sample was examined for plumbo-solvency. The Water Engineer has kept the hardness of the water under close observation and the pH is tested daily, and if necessary, action taken to counteract any plumbo-solvent tendency.

The quality of the supply was kept under constant observation by the Water Engineer and the Health Department.

During the year, 5 houses were connected to the town's supply.

No extensions were made to the water mains during 1957.

DRAINAGE

		<u>Estimated Population involved</u>
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	2,928	8,520
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	91	284
No. of connections made during the year:-		
(a) Existing houses	-	-
(b) New houses	5	17
(c) Other premises	-	-
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	15	41

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewer was extended for 7 yards along Watford Road to provide main drainage for new private houses.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Prevention of pollution is the responsibility of the Mersey River Board.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths in the area.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1957:-

Privy Middens	35
Water closets	2,184
Waste water closets	324
Pail closets	36

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

Water.....	76
Bakehouses.....	20
Factories and Workplaces.....	45
Ice Cream Premises.....	47
Market Stalls.....	4
Milk Distributors and Dairies.....	34
Moveable Dwellings.....	5
Preserved Food Stores.....	3
Food Shops.....	89
Slaughterhouses.....	432
Knacker's Yard.....	9
Infectious Diseases.....	13
Food Inspection.....	283
Meat Inspection.....	422
Rats and Mice.....	893
Drains.....	51
Housing Inspections.....	135
Nuisances.....	189
Pet Animals Act.....	3
Licensed Houses.....	21
Schools.....	2
Smoke Abatement.....	8
Piggeries.....	8
Rag Flock Act.....	-
Canteens.....	2
Council Houses.....	361
Miscellaneous.....	12
Shops Act Inspections.....	89
Rent Act, 1957.....	26
Total.....	<u>3,232</u>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal.....	78
Statutory.....	28
Notices Complied with.....	79

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are 20 distributors of milk in the Register, and 5 registered dairy premises. Five persons distribute milk in the area from premises outside the Urban District.

CAMPING SITES

There is one private camping site at Strines.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Two moveable dwellings are licensed by the Council.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Improvement to the sanitary accommodation at Public Houses continued to receive attention during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	5	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	64	40	5	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	69	45	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	No of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	5	-
Other Offences against the Act	3	3	3	-	-
Total	12	12	3	5	-

NOTE: Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above tables.

OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)

No persons were employed as outworkers in any of the classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State.

BAKEHOUSES

There are 14 bakehouses on the Register. 20 inspections were made and 5 offences were discovered and remedied. 4 Food Hygiene Regulation notices outstanding from 1956 were complied with.

OFFICES

No inspections of offices were made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises are registered under this Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one Offensive Trade established in the district.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The factory chimneys were kept under constant observation.

In a number of cases excessive smoke emission took place and where this was observed the attention of the factory management was drawn to the offence. The principal cause of excessive smoke continued to be careless or unskilled firing. On the whole there was a reduction in the amount of black smoke produced.

SHOPS

Eighty nine inspections were made during the year and the shops in the district were generally well kept. It was necessary to warn a number of shopkeepers over Sunday trading, and trading in restricted articles on the weekly half day closing

Failure to exhibit a notice stating the half day closing was of common occurrence.

RODENT CONTROL

One part-time operator is employed for Rodent Control work. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have undertaken to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole of the cost of treating business premises is recovered. With the exception of the amount recoverable from business premises the whole cost of rodent control is subject to a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table shows the types and numbers of infestations dealt with:-

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	All other (including business premises)	Total (cols 1, 2 and 3)	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	6	3,019	319	3,344	69

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	All other (including business premises)	Total (cols 1, 2 and 3)	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	88	12	100	1
(b) Survey under the Act	6	927	20	953	35
(c) Otherwise	-	840	272	1,112	3
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	3	73	20	96	1
Number of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice	2	17	11	30	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	5	90	31	126	1
Number of "block" control schemes carried out	-	6	-	-	-
Number of premises where rat proofing was required	-	3	-	3	-

.....

SECTION D - HOUSING

HOUSING PROGRESS 1957

Number:

New temporary buildings 0
 Total number of inhabited houses (approx) 3,019

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total..... 5

(b) Included in (a) above as part of Council Housing Schemes.

0

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

i. (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act or Housing Acts.....	135
(b)	Number of inspections made under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....	496
ii. (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	-
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	-
iii.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	10
iv.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	43

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.....	53
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	-

Number:

ii.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners.....	-
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.....	-
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	8
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners.....	8
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.....	-
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	7
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	22
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
i.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	-
ii.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.....	-
(e)	Unfit houses closed:-	
i.	Under Section 11, Housing Act 1936 and Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2), Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.....	10

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV - Overcrowding):-

Number:

*	(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.....	20
	(c)	i.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	9
		ii.	Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	48

* Information not available

+ Cases of overcrowding reported on Housing Application forms only.

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	25
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Bakehurst	20
1937	Buxton Road	<u>4</u>
	Total	<u>179</u>

POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1947-54	Highfield Estate	281
1949	Highfield Estate (temporary)	50
1951	∅ Watford Lodge (Flats)	5
1952	∅ Hague Bar	1
1953	∅ Mouseley Bottom	1
1953	∅ Diglands Cottages	2
1954	High Hill Road	26
1954	Diglands Estate	48
	(25)	

POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES - continued

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1955	High Hill Road	6
1955	Diglands Estate	83
		<hr/>
		503
		<hr/> <hr/>

∅ - Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes

SECTION E - FOOD

OTHER THAN MEAT

Seventy-one certificates were issued in respect of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year, Councils were informed that those whose officers inspected meat intended for consumption in other districts would be eligible for a grant based on the amount of meat inspected in relation to the population of the inspecting district.

With the revenue gained from this source, the Council employed a part time veterinary officer on Sundays, Monday evenings and holidays in order to relieve the Public Health Inspector.

The Public Health Inspector is still required to carry out meat inspection on Saturday afternoons, and on weekday evenings.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed....	1,730	312	184	14,157	746
Number inspected.	1,730	312	184	14,157	746
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	1	1	3	3	2

INSPECTION OF MEAT - continued

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	41	20	-	59	12
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis..	2.42	6.73	1.63	4.3	1.86
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	3	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	87	46	1	-	24
Percentage affected with tuberculosis..	5.02	15.7	.543	-	3.22
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	1	-	-	-	-

There were no carcasses generalised and totally condemned.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, notified during 1957 was 298 compared with 67 in 1956 and 31 in 1955.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eighth year in succession there was no diphtheria in the Urban District of New Mills, and there has not been a death from the infection since 1937.

Freedom from the disease is due solely to immunisation which is carried out by officers of the County Health Department at the Welfare Clinic and schools, and by general practitioners.

During the year primary immunisation was completed for 55 children and booster doses of diphtheria prophylactic were given to 41 children at the clinic and schools.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1954 was:

Under 1 year.....	46
1 to 4 (inclusive).....	28
5 to 14 (inclusive).....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	80
	<hr/> <hr/>

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases were notified during the year

The 1957 poliomyelitis vaccination programme in England and Wales was delayed until the third week in March owing to complications in production. On two occasions at the beginning of the year, the vaccine did not satisfy the stringent standards of purity and safety laid down by the regulations under the Therapeutic Substances Act.

Priority was given to children born between 1947 and 1954 who had already been registered but not vaccinated. General practitioners were given an opportunity to take part in the vaccination scheme and arrangements for supplying them with the vaccine were made by the local health authorities.

Detailed information from other countries on the wide-scale use of poliomyelitis vaccine at various periods of the year was studied by the Ministry. As there was no evidence that the disease was provoked by inoculations during the summer season when the infection was most prevalent, it was decided to continue vaccination throughout the year.

In May 1957 registration was extended to children born in 1955 and 1956.

With the slow rate of production of British vaccine the needs of priority groups could not be met and the question of importing the American product was considered in all its aspects. Finally, it was decided that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages and that the Salk vaccine, after being fully tested by British standards for safety and potency, should be made available.

In May 1957, the Medical Research Council reported its findings

on the protection conferred by the British vaccine used in May and June 1956, and reached the conclusion that although the numbers on which the assessment was based were small, there appeared to be no doubt that the vaccine did confer some, although not complete, immunity over the ages $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ years. It was found that the observed incidence of paralytic disease in the vaccinated children was only about one-fifth of that in the unvaccinated.

At the New Mills Clinic 290 children received first injections and 274 children second injections of the vaccine. The inoculations have been remarkably free from unpleasant reactions both local and general.

The duration of the immunity has still to be determined.

MEASLES

Measles, which is one of the most infectious illnesses of childhood, was present in epidemic form at the beginning of the year. In January, 135 cases out of a total of 258 were notified.

The disease was mild in type with few serious complications and no cases are known to have been admitted to hospital.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever has declined both in incidence and severity, particularly during the last 20 years. It is difficult to distinguish from other streptococcal infections and isolation and treatment in hospitals is usually limited to those patients who live in overcrowded homes where many susceptible members of the family are at risk.

One case only was notified in 1957 and was not so far as is known admitted to hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Whooping cough is now one of the most serious infectious ailments particularly in children under two years of age when the complications are dangerous, and parents are strongly advised to have their children protected during the first few months of life.

Immunisation is the only preventive measure of any real value and prophylactic agents are available which prevent or modify attacks.

Twenty five of the twenty seven cases notified in 1957 occurred among children under 10 years of age.

FOOD POISONING

No outbreaks were reported.

DYSENTERY

Eight cases were notified and six of these occurred in one household in June. Though all the infections were of the Sonne type, which is the mildest form of dysentery, two of the patients required hospital treatment.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

No notifications were received.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1957:-

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

There were no deaths to report and there was a decrease in primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis from 6 in 1956 to 2 in 1957.

There is no evidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in a particular occupation.

The Chest Clinic is held at Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1957 under the Public Health (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.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Apart from the death returns, the only information regarding the presence of non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the notifications from County Schools.

The most prevalent disease was influenza which affected hundreds of children in September and October.

The other infection of note was rubella which accounted for 80 cases during the first five months of the year, 75 in primary schools and 5 in secondary schools.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are cleansed with a D.D.T. preparation. The incidence remains low amongst the New Mills children.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies. No case was found in the school population in 1957.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1957.

Disease	A G E													Total notified	Removed to hospital
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 60 years	Over 60 years	Total notified		
Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Typhoid Fever						1							1		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1957 - continued

Disease	A G E												Total notified	Removed to hospital	
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 60 years	Over 60 years			
Paratyphoid Fever															
Puerperal Pyrexia															
Pneumonia (Acute primary)															
Pneumonia (Influenzal)								1						1	
Meningococcal Meningitis															
Erysipelas															
Dysentery				1	1		2			2	1		1	8	2
Encephalitis															
Poliomyelitis															
Ophthalmia Neonatorum															
Measles	7	21	24	30	29	142	5							258	
Whooping Cough		2	3	4	5	11	1	1						27	
Food Poisoning															
Malaria															
	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	
Pulmonary T.B. Notified										1	1			1	1
Died														1	2 ^x
Other Tuberculosis Notified												1		1	
Died														1	1

x - This figure does not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1957.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Diphtheria												
Scarlet Fever				1								
Typhoid Fever												
Paratyphoid Fever												
Puerperal Pyrexia												
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)										1		
Pneumonia (Influenzal)												
Meningococcal Meningitis												
Erysipelas												
Dysentery						7			1			
Encephalitis												
Poliomyelitis												
Ophathalmia Neonatorum												
Measles	135	90	31	1			1					
Whooping Cough	1		10	2	3	1	2	1		7		
Food Poisoning												
Malaria												
Pulmonay Tuberculosis			1									1
Other Tuberculosis												
Total	136	90	42	4	3	8	3	1	1	8		1

