

[Report 1936] / Medical Officer of Health, Todmorden Borough.

Contributors

Todmorden (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1936

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

Best Review
FOR THE YEAR 1936

J. H. KITSON,

M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TODMORDEN :

John Bentley & Sons, Printers, etc., Albion Works, Halifax Road.



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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Health Committee

CHAIRMAN :

COUN. LT. COL. J. J. GLEDHILL, T.D., D.L.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN GOUCKE

„ W. GREENWOOD, J.P.

„ PICKLES, J.P., C.C.

COUNCILLOR COSTELLOE

„ F. CROWTHER

„ EGERTON

„ MORRISON, M.R.C.S.

„ SPENDLOVE

„ A. SUTCLIFFE

„ TOWN

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

ALDERMAN GOUCKE

„ PICKLES, J.P., C.C.

COUNCILLOR COSTELLOE

„ F. CROWTHER

„ EGERTON

„ GLEDHILL, T.D., D.L.

„ MORRISON, M.R.C.S.

„ TOWN

MRS. TUCKER

„ CROSSLEY

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent, Fielden Joint Hospital—

J. H. KITSON, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic—

* M. M. THIERENS, M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Consultant—

* R. W. GREATOREX, M.B.

Dental Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic—

* E. B. GIBSON, L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspector—

L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector—

T. W. ROBERTSHAW, CERT.S.I.B.

Veterinary Inspector—

* E. ACKROYD, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors—

* MRS. A. N. GEE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

* MISS J. HOYLE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned Oct. 31st, 1936).

* MISS E. FIELDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Died Aug. 2nd, 1936).

* MISS F. G. FOTHERGILL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced Nov. 2nd, 1936).

Clerical Staff—

MISS M. BARKER, duties divided between L.S.A. & L.E.A.

MISS E. CROWTHER, CERT.R.SAN.I.

* Part Time.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	Medical Officer.	Where held.	Nature of Accommodation.	Provided by.	Remarks.
Infant Welfare	M.O.H.	Central Offices, Roomfield. Vale Cl. School. Liberal Club, Walsden.	Consulting room and Waiting room. Consulting room and Waiting room. Consulting room and Waiting room.	Local Authority	Held twice weekly } Held weekly.
Ante Natal Clinic	Mrs. M. M. Thierens, M.B., Ch.B.	Central Offices, Roomfield	Consulting Room and Waiting Room	Local Authority	Held Fortnightly, from 1-30 to 4-30 p.m. (Wednesdays).
School Clinic (Medical)	M.O.H.	Central Offices, Roomfield.	Consulting Treatment and Waiting rooms	Local Authority	Open five times per week
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	M.O.H.	Central Offices, Roomfield.	Waiting and Treatment rooms	Local Authority.	Twice weekly. October to March
Dental	E. B. Gibson, L.D.S., Manch.	Dental Offices, Roomfield.	Operating room and Waiting room	Local Authority	For the L.S.A. (M. & C.W.) ten half days per annum.
Tuberculosis	Dr. S. R. Wilson	Masonic Hall.	Waiting room and consulting room on ground floor.	W.R.C.C.	Visits town once weekly (Friday afternoons).

The needs of the town for treatment of Venereal Diseases are at present best met by the Clinics in neighbouring towns and cities.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ROOMFIELD,

Todmorden.

May, 1937.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of Todmorden and on the work of the Public Health Department for the year ending December 31st, 1936. The contents of the report have been compiled in compliance with Circular 1561 of the Ministry of Health.

In previous reports mention has been made of the need for proper sanitary bins for storing refuse, instead of old boxes and tins which are in fairly common use. The need is still there and I recommend that the Health Committee should take active steps to abolish this insanitary method of storing household refuse and require all householders to provide proper refuse receptacles.

Under the Housing Act, 1936, power is given to Local Authorities to make byelaws with respect to houses which are occupied or are of a type suitable for occupation by persons of the working classes. A report on the Ministry of Health's Model Byelaws was submitted to the Housing Sub-Committee, but as certain of the byelaws could not be enforced with respect to back-to-back houses, it was resolved that consideration be deferred.

Work under the Housing Acts has again taken up a considerable amount of time but progress has been made. Several proposals for the conversion of back-to-back houses into through houses have been accepted and the new houses will provide living-room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bathroom with inside water closet. Having regard to the hilly nature of the district, the difficulty of obtaining suitable building sites and the fabric of the back-to-back houses, wherever possible converting into through houses should be the procedure adopted.

During the year, the Education Committee appointed Dr. R. W. Greatorex, Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Consultant, and allowed his services to be available to the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. This will enable early and continuous treatment to be given by a specialist to infants suffering from ear defects and so prevent deafness and deaf-mutism which are otherwise likely to ensue.

The Maternity Services should be improved and extended by making available institutional accommodation for those women whose homes are unsuitable for confinements.

In conclusion I desire to record my appreciation of the consideration extended to me by the members of the Health Committee, and of their constant endeavour to implement schemes for the improvement of the health of the public. Their sympathetic and progressive attitude has been a source of encouragement throughout the year.

I am grateful, too, for the loyal and active co-operation of the staff of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. KITSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A.**Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.**

Area. 12,770 acres.

Population—Census 1931. 22,222.

Registrar General's estimate for Mid. 1936. 21,700.

Number of inhabited houses. 6,968.

The Rateable value of the Borough is £113,940, a penny rate producing £418.

Todmorden is essentially a Factory Town, the people being chiefly employed in the cotton trade, including picker making, bobbin and shuttle manufacturing, dyeing, etc.

POPULATION.

In December 1935 and January 1936 an inspection of the Borough was carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, when enumerators visited 6,740 houses occupied by 21,134 persons. As the total number of inhabited houses in the Borough at that time was 7,003, 263 houses, representing the farms and larger houses were not visited. These particulars were forwarded to the Registrar General, whose estimated population for mid. 1936 is 21,700, as compared with 21,210 in 1935.

VITAL STATISTICS.**LIVE BIRTHS.**

The following table shows the net births by sex and legitimacy.

1935		1936		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
118	Males	114	2	116
103	Females	99	2	101
221	Total	213	4	217
10.42	Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident Population...	9.82	0.18	10.0

The percentage of illegitimate births was 1.8 as compared with 1.4 in the previous year.

Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1936 was 14.8. The Todmorden birth rate, therefore, in addition to being the lowest recorded in the borough, is considerably lower than that of the whole country.

STILLBIRTHS.

During the year 10 stillbirths were registered giving a rate of 44.1 per 1,000 total live and still births and 0.46 per 1,000 of population as compared with 55.6 and 0.61 respectively in 1935. The sex and legitimacy of the stillbirths for 1936 are shown in the following table.

1935		1936		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
7	Males	4	—	4
6	Females	6	—	6
13	Total	10	—	10

DEATHS.

There were 273 deaths registered in Todmorden during the year. Of this number 21 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded leaving 251 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 63 deaths of Todmorden people who died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 315 deaths is obtained (males 147 ; females 168) giving a crude death rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 16.3 for 1935. The death rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 12.1.

The deaths of Todmorden people occurring in Public Institutions represent 26.3% of the total deaths, and are 2.0% higher than in 1935.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The following table gives the number of live births, deaths from puerperal sepsis and other puerperal causes, and maternal mortality rates of Todmorden, West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales for the past 10 years.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year	Todmorden		Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Births	Deaths	Todmorden	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County
1927	282	2	7.09	4.11	5.18
1928	292	4	13.70	4.42	5.45
1929	263	3	11.41	4.33	5.24
1930	256	1	3.91	4.40	6.25
1931	270	3	11.11	4.11	5.82
1932	255	0	—	4.21	5.22
1933	236	1	4.24	4.51	6.24
1934	231	0	—	4.60	5.81
1935	221	1	4.52	4.11	4.55
1936	217	0	—	3.81	Not known

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year 10 infants under the age of one year died giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 46.1 per 1,000 live births. Of the 10 deaths, 5 occurred in infants under four weeks old.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, W.B.

Causes of Death	1935		1936	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Causes	179	166	147	168
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	2	—	1
6 Influenza	5	3	2	—
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	1
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	3	6	4
10 Other Tuberculous diseases	—	1	2	2
11 Syphilis	2	—	—	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	16	20	17	25
14 Diabetes	4	1	3	8
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	16	24	23	19
16 Heart Disease	40	26	36	28

			1935		1936	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
17	Aneurysm	.. ..	—	—	—	—
18	Other circulatory diseases	..	14	12	6	13
19	Bronchitis	.. ..	6	11	10	16
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	8	4	3	3
21	Other respiratory diseases	..	1	1	1	—
22	Peptic ulcer	.. ..	3	—	2	1
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)		—	2	—	—
24	Appendicitis	.. ..	2	1	1	1
25	Cirrhosis of liver	.. ..	2	1	1	1
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.		1	3	1	—
27	Other digestive diseases	..	9	5	2	6
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	11	18	7	9
29	Puerperal sepsis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
30	Other puerperal causes	..	—	1	—	—
31	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	..	13	4	3	3
32	Senility	.. ..	3	8	1	4
33	Suicide	.. ..	3	—	3	2
34	Other deaths from violence	..	3	4	6	6
35	Other defined diseases	..	10	10	11	14
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown		—	—	—	1
Special Causes (included above)—						
	Small-pox	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—						
	Total	.. ..	17	5	6	4
	Legitimate	.. ..	17	5	6	4
	Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—	—
Live Births—						
	Total	.. ..	118	103	116	101
	Legitimate	.. ..	116	102	114	99
	Illegitimate	.. ..	2	1	2	2
Stillbirths—						
	Total	.. ..	7	6	4	6
	Legitimate	.. ..	7	6	4	6
	Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Population	.. ..	21,210		21,700	

TABLE IX.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1936.

England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns,
and 143 Smaller Towns.

	England and Wales	122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	143 Smaller Towns (1931 Adjusted Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administra- tive County.	TODMORDEN (estimated population 21,700)
RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION—					
Live Births ...	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6	10.0
Still-births ...	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53	0.46
ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION—					
All Causes ...	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5	14.5
Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.00
Scarlet fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05
Influenza ...	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.09
Violence ...	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52	0.55
NOTIFICATIONS PER 1000 POPULATION—					
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57	1.84
Diphtheria ...	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69	1.11
Enteric fever ...	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	—
Erysipelas ...	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44	0.46
Pneumonia ...	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99	1.65
RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS—					
Total Deaths under 1 year ...	59	63	55	66	46
Diarrhoea and En- teritis (under 2 years) ...	5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4	—

SECTION B.**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

A. The laboratory facilities have remained unaltered.

The following table shows the number of specimens received in the County Laboratory from the Borough of Todmorden during the year :—

Sputa for tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	25
Swabs for B. Diphtheriae	...	...	...	...	36
Hairs, etc. for ringworm	...	...	...	...	1
Urines for general examination	...	...	...	...	1
Milks for tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7
Milks for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	8
Waters for bacteriological exam.	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	...	...	12
					109

B. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

These are provided by one Motor Ambulance for infectious diseases, and two Motor Ambulances for non-infectious cases.

Appended is an analysis of the latter cases dealt with during the year. (See page 14.)

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**(a) GENERAL.**

This is provided by the Todmorden Nursing Association. General nursing is not subsidised by the Local Authority.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By an agreement with the Todmorden Nursing Association, the latter have agreed to attend to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough and epidemic Diarrhoea in children under five for 2s. 6d. per visit, and cases of Puerperal Fever at 11s. 6d. per day.

AMBULANCE CASES FOR 1936

	Dead	Accidental	Surgical	Medical	Maternity	Removed from Hospital	Total
Birch Hill Hospital			1				1
Burnley Municipal Hospital...						2	2
Burnley Victoria Hospital ...		9	11	1		5	26
Charlestown, Beechwood Home					1		1
Cheadle Convalescent Home...						1	1
Christie Hospital						1	1
Halifax Royal Infirmary ...		6	58	6	1	28	99
Halifax, St. Luke's Hospital		1	1	2			4
Keighley Sanatorium... ..						2	2
Lancaster Infirmary						1	1
Leeds Infirmary						1	1
Manchester, Gartside Street ...			5				5
„ High Street			1			21	22
„ Northern Hospital			18	6		28	52
„ Pendlebury Hosp.			4	1		3	8
„ Roby Street			1			15	16
„ Royal Infirmary		2	34	4		40	80
„ Skin Hospital						1	1
„ Whitworth St.					6	13	19
„ Withington Hospital						1	1
Nelson, Grove House						1	1
Private Nursing Homes (M/c)			1				1
Rochdale Infirmary		1		1		1	3
Stansfield View		3	9	19			31
Stockport Infirmary			1			2	3
Town Mortuary	1						1
„ Removals	2	6	3	6			17
W.R.C.C. Clinic, Sowerby Bridge				3			3
	3	28	148	49	8	167	403
No. 1 Ambulance			Cases 191			Miles 5,896-9	
No. 2 Ambulance			212			6,685-8	
			403			12,582-7	

During the year 27 children were conveyed to Burnley Municipal Hospital for Tonsillectomy.

D. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Work is proceeding on the new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre which the trustees of Abraham Ormerod deceased are presenting to the town. The need for larger, better arranged premises has been pointed out in previous annual reports. This generous gift will provide sufficient accommodation to relieve the over-crowding at the Infant Welfare Centre and afford adequate privacy at the Ante-natal Clinic.

ANTE-NATAL.

The Ante-natal Centre was in session alternate Wednesday afternoons during the year under the direction of Dr. M.M. Thierens of Blackburn.

The number of women who attended expressed as a percentage of total notified births was 35.2. The corresponding figure for England in 1935 was 48.5.

The following table gives particulars :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Patients ..	54	65	69	68	80
Number of Attendances ..	130	221	256	308	366
Sessions held	13	24	25	24	30
Patients sent by Midwives	16	18	18	12	15
Patients sent by Drs. ..	—	1	—	—	1
Referred to own Drs. ..	17	16	11	8	12
" " Hospital ..	2	6	8	10	6
" " Dentist ..	8	13	9	16	16
Patients given A.S.T. ..	8	6	7	8	5
Number of exposures ..	76	52	55	92	36
Patients allowed Free Milk	14	18	10	9	12
Number of Packets given	67	120	92	119	54

Letters are sent to all Doctors and Midwives whose patients attend the Ante-Natal Clinic up to the eighth or ninth month of their pregnancy, but not in respect of those cases who discontinue attending in the early months, as a statement regarding the condition of the latter might be misleading.

POST-NATAL.

The Health Visitors have been instructed to invite women recently confined to attend for post-natal examination either by their family doctor or by the Medical Officer at the Ante-natal Clinic. During the year 17 women made 24 attendances at the clinic for such examination.

Until the number attending the Health Department increases your Medical Officer does not consider it advisable to hold separate post-natal clinics, but that such cases should be examined together with expectant mothers at the Antenatal Clinic.

There is no doubt that at present the Todmorden mothers are averse to vaginal examinations.

CHILD WELFARE.

As last year the Roomfield Centre was held twice weekly, and the Walsden and Vale Centres weekly.

Mothers are invited to bring their children regularly to the centres, so that their progress can be noted and advice as to general management, feeding, clothing, etc. given. Where progress is not being made, and extra milk is needed this is supplied free or at a reduced price. Dried milk is supplied as it is much easier to distribute, and it is much less liable to be contaminated by pathogenic organisms. Cases requiring medical treatment are referred to their private doctor, or to hospital with the exception of certain cases, e.g., Orthopoeedic cases, tonsils and adenoid cases, etc. The number of such cases treated during 1936 under the Authority's schemes will be found later in the report.

The total attendance at all the centres was 4,791.

151 babies under one year of age attended the centres for the first time during the year, and 40 toddlers. The net births for the district was 217, of whom 5 died before reaching the age of one month. Of the remainder, 71 per cent. were brought to the centres, which is very satisfactory.

Roomfield M. and C.W. Clinic—Total Attendances, 2,580.
Average Attendance per Session, 25.3.

Walsden M. and C.W. Clinic—Total Attendances, 978.
Average Attendance per Session, 20.4.

Vale M. and C.W. Clinic—Total Attendances, 1,233.
Average Attendance per Session, 25.7.

Dried milk is supplied free or at reduced cost in necessitous cases to expectant and nursing mothers and children according to a scale recommended by the Ministry of Health.

During the Year milk to the value of £36 was given as compared with £52 in 1935.

DENTAL CLINIC.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic was held by Mr. E. B. Gibson, L.D.S. (Manch.) and his report is herewith appended.

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1936, on account of disorganisation of the nursing staff and the consequent difficulties in following up cases the amount of work available was only sufficient to justify attendances on nine half-days instead of the usual ten.

During this time I treated 54 mothers of whom 16 were expectant and paid 20 visits to the Clinic. 3 nursing mothers paid 4 visits to the Clinic and the 35 mothers who had children under school age paid 66 visits making a total of 90 visits for the mothers.

30 children under school age received treatment and paid 37 visits totalling 127 visits in all or 14.1 per session.

72 temporary and 322 permanent teeth were extracted, a total of 394. Local anaesthetic was administered in 100 cases.

9 fillings and 9 dressings were inserted and in 8 cases the teeth were scaled and cleaned.

All work required in 48 cases was completed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis is undertaken by the West Riding County Council. Cases are seen by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary, which is held in the Masonic Hall on Friday afternoons. Any necessary disinfection of premises and clothing is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector's Department of the Local Authority.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

Two courses of Artificial Sunlight Treatment were held during the year, (a) January to March, and (b) October to December. The apparatus used is an air-cooled Mercury Vapour Lamp (British Hanovia Quartz Lamp Co., Ltd.), and a course of treatment consists of twelve exposures of gradually increasing duration, spread over a period of six weeks. The majority of children benefitted as a result of treatment.

Number of attendances for treatment—1042.

Number of children treated—Boys, 57 ; Girls, 33 ; Total, 90.

E. HOSPITALS.

(i) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Todmorden Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated at Lee Bottom, and has accommodation for 54 patients. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent.

Particulars of the number of cases from the Borough admitted and discharged will be found on Page 38.

(ii) The Joint Small-pox Hospital at Sourhall has 32 beds for the isolation and treatment of Small-pox. There were no admissions or discharges during the year.

MATERNITY.

There are no Maternity Homes and Hospitals within the area and cases needing Hospital treatment have to be removed to Hospitals outside the Borough.

(1) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Local Authority makes no Subsidy towards practising midwives. There are ten midwives practising in the area—four at the Nurses' Home, one at Stansfield View Hospital, and five in private practise.

During the year there were no applications for the payment of midwives' fees in necessitous cases.

Payment of compensation to midwives was made in respect of 9 cases referred by them to the Ante-natal Clinic or to local doctors and subsequently admitted to hospital.

BIRTH CONTROL.

No arrangements exist for the giving of advice and instruction in contraceptive methods.

(2) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

The arrangement with Halifax C.B.C., whereby complicated obstetric cases and cases of puerperal fever could be admitted to St. Luke's Hospital was in force during the year and one case was sent from the Borough. One patient, where home conditions were considered unsatisfactory for a confinement, was also admitted to St. Luke's Hospital.

There is no institution for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children, within the area, apart from the service provided in the ordinary way by the Public Assistance Committee.

CHILDREN.

There are no beds available in any hospital (Infectious Diseases excepted) within the Borough for children, but arrangements have been made with the following institutions :

- (a) Rochdale Crippled Children's Union, for the treatment of crippling defects.
- (b) Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital for the X-ray treatment of Ringworm of the scalp. No cases occurred during the year.
- (c) Municipal Hospital, Burnley, for operative treatment for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. During the year two children (under school age) were admitted to hospital.

One child (under school age) was refracted at the Clinic, but spectacles were not prescribed.

The fees payable are on the same scale as those of the Local Education Authority.

(3) HEALTH VISITORS.

Well-organised, efficient and sympathetic health visiting lies at the root of successful maternity and child welfare work. The health visitor has a long training before she qualifies for her post and it is of great importance that conditions of service should be such as to attract well-educated and competent women.

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year.

To expectant mothers—(1) First Visits, 117 (2) Total Visits, 247.

To Infants under 1—(1) First Visits, 187 (2) Total Visits, 837.

To children, 1—5 years—Total Visits, 1123.

Enquiries into Still-births, 9.

The number of visits made is much lower than in previous years owing to a depleted staff. Nurse Fielden's illness and untimely death on August 2nd, is much regretted. In October, Nurse Hoyle resigned her appointment on account of illness. It had not been possible at the end of the year to fill both vacancies, but Nurse Pothergill, the newly appointed health visitor and school nurse commenced duties in November. It will be seen that for the greater part of the year the nursing staff consisted of two nurses instead of the usual three.

(4) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

A register of the number of persons receiving children for reward, and the number of children boarded out is kept at the Health Office.

It is not at all a common practice in Todmorden to receive children for reward and at the end of the year only one child was on the register. The Health Visitors carry out the duties of Infant Protection Visitors, and frequent visits were paid in respect of the above-mentioned child.

(5) ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The arrangements made in 1930 with the Rochdale Crippled Children's Union continued during the year, and 3 children received in-patient treatment, 2 cases of congenital dislocation of the hip, and 1 case of birth paralysis resulting from injury to the cervical flexus. In addition a case of talipes equino-varus made 10 attendances for massage.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1 (i) WATER.

The Corporation water is supplied from Gorphey reservoir, and the supply is at present adequate for the needs of the Borough.

A sample was collected on May 18th, and submitted for bacteriological examination. The bacteriologist's report is as follows :

BACTERIAL CONTENT—

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C—5 per m.l. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C—66 per m.l. of water.

PRESUMPTIVE B. COLI.—

None in 100 m.l. of water.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

8 samples have been examined by your Medical Officer for the presence of lead with negative results.

The number of dwelling-houses on the Corporation supply is 4,690. The remainder of the houses 2,274, have their private supply from springs and storage cisterns.

RAINFALL FOR 1936.

January	5.48 ins.	September ..	5.36 ins.
February	2.80 „	October	6.23 „
March	3.34 „	November ..	7.32 „
April	1.55 „	December ..	7.16 „
May	1.47 „		
June	4.54 „		54.00 „
July	5.79 „		
August	2.96 „		

WATER SUPPLY FROM LONGFIELD RESERVOIR—

Since June 1933, 33 samples of water obtained from this supply have been submitted for bacteriological examination, and the reports received show that the water is unsuitable for domestic use.

All owners of the property (about 103 houses) receiving water from this supply have been informed and urged to install the corporation supply.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewer extensions for re-housing under the 1930 Act were effected during 1936. Certain portions of the district still require sewerage, but in all these parts the cost is prohibitive. All defective sewers are improved as required.

All sewage is treated at the Corporation Sewage Works which are quite adequate for the needs of the Borough.

There have been no complaints from the West Riding Rivers Board in respect of the effluent from the Sewage Works.

2 RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action has been taken during the year to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

3 (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of the various types of closets in the Borough :—

Privies with open middens, 0. Pail or Tub Closets (a) Houses, 446 ; (b) Factories, etc., 52 ; Total, 498.

Privies with covered middens, about 70.

Water Closets (a) Houses, 4867 ; (b) Factories, 609 ; Total, 5476.

Waste Water Closets, 364.

No. of additional closets provided for: old property (a) W.C.'s 1 ; (b) others, 0 ; new houses (a) W.C.'s, 96 ; (b) others, 0.

With a view to securing the conversion of privies, etc. to the water-carriage system the Corporation contribute one-third of the cost of conversion to a maximum of £4 per closet.

No. of Tub Closets converted into Water Closets, 2.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The methods of scavenging of the Borough have been carried out on the same lines as the previous year, the collection of nightsoil being carried out by motor waggon fitted with special tank, and the motor waggon and three horse drawn vehicles being used in the collection of house refuse. Most of the refuse (71.5%) is dealt with at the destructor, the remainder (28.5%) being taken to the tip at Woodhouse. Here the refuse is dealt with on the "controlled" system. No complaint as to any nuisance from the tip has been received.

The total annual cost of the collection and disposal of refuse was £3,131.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1936, for Nuisances only	...	...	...	...	614
Nuisances found in 1936	...	...	...	...	106
Nuisances in hand, end of 1935	...	...	...	...	9
Total needing abatement	...	...	...	...	115
Abated during 1936	...	...	...	...	108
Outstanding, end of 1936	...	...	...	...	7
Notices served, Informal	...	...	...	...	31
Complied with	...	...	...	...	29
Notices served, Statutory	...	...	...	...	13
Complied with	...	...	...	...	10
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	0

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	General Conditions?	Legal proceedings if any
Common Lodging Houses ..	2	2	24	Satisfactory	None
Houses let in Lodgings	0	0	0		
Canal Boats	0	0	0		
Knackers Yards ..	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans & Sheds	0	0	0		
Offensive Trades—					
1 Tripe Boiler	45	45	46	Satisfactory	None
1 Fat Melter					
6 Dressing Hides for Pickers					
37 Fish Friers					

(iv) SHOPS.

No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 50 observations, each of 30 minutes duration, were taken of factory chimneys. In 5 cases the amount of black smoke emitted during the period of the observation exceeded the limit allowed by the Bye-Law of the Council. The results of the observations were reported to the Council, and a statutory notice for the abatement of the nuisance was served in each case.

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

During the year plans and estimates for the erection of Open Air Baths were approved by the Council, and on September 30th, a Public Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into the Council's application for sanction to borrow £10,400 for the provision of such baths at Centre Vale. Amended proposals have since been approved by the Minister and the Health Committee is at present considering the tenders received.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUG.

1. No. of Council Houses found to be infested ... 0
 No. Disinfested 0
 Other Houses found to be infested 8
 No. disinfested 8
2. The method employed for freeing infested houses is fumigation with sulphur or specially prepared sulphur and spraying with insecticide.
3. The belongings of tenants from infested houses are disinfested in the houses before removal to Council houses.
4. The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

4 SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of schools in the Borough remain satisfactory.

The action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease is reported on in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	53	3	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laund's)	46	1	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	0	0	0
Total	99	4	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of Cleanliness ...	15	15	0	0
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	2	1	0	0
Unsuitable or defective	11	11	0	0
Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Total	28	27	0	0

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

Inspections of Premises	Total ...	4225
1. For nuisances, etc.	...	209
2. Where infectious disease has occurred ...	...	51
3. Where offensive trades are carried on ...	...	46
4. Inspections of Workshops	...	2
5. Inspections of Factories	...	53
6. Inspections of Bakehouses	...	44
7. Inspections of Ice Cream Manufactories ...	...	33
8. Inspections under Shops Acts	...	23
9. Inspections of Cowsheds... ..	...	338
10. Inspections of Premises used for the Prepara- tion of Food for Sale	...	31
11. Inspections under Rats and Mice Destruc- tion Act	...	13
12. Inspections of Common Lodging Houses ...	...	24
13. Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	887
14. Inspections of Water Supplies	...	31
15. Inspections of Work in Progress	...	246
16. Inspections as to refuse receptacles ...	...	410
17. Inspections of Markets	...	140
18. Inspections under the Housing Acts, 1936 ...	...	173
19. Re-inspections under the Housing Acts, 1936	...	374
20. Inspections under the Housing Act, 1935 (overcrowding survey)	...	655
21. Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	...	159
22. Inspections of houses under Public Health Acts	...	279
23. Inspections under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	2
24. Inspections of Cinemas	...	2
25. No. of houses disinfected after		
(1) infectious disease	...	59
(2) tuberculosis	...	3
26. Smoke test applied to drains	...	9
27. Smoke observations taken	...	50
28. Samples of milk taken for analysis... ..	...	17
29. Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	7
30. Samples of Water taken for bacteriological examination	...	21
31. Samples of Water taken for analysis ...	...	2
32. No. of complaints investigated	...	169
33. Cases abated under preliminary notice ...	...	136
34. Cases abated under statutory notice ...	...	226
35. Cases abated under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	2

**SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE
WITH NOTICES, Etc., DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

House Drainage—

House drains repaired, cleansed, etc. ...	31
New pipe drains provided ...	7

Sanitary Conveniences—

Tub closets converted into water closets ...	1
New water closets provided ...	1
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc. ...	28

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses—

New Sanitary Conveniences provided ...	1
Tub closets converted into water closets ...	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed, limewashed, etc. ...	18
Sanitary conveniences put into proper repair ...	8
Workshops cleansed, limewashed, repaired, etc. ...	4
Sanitary conveniences provided with adequate lighting and ventilation ...	6
Tub closets abolished ...	2

Houses dealt with under Housing Acts 1925 and 1930—

Houses repaired by informal notice ...	12
Houses closed as unfit for habitation ...	21
Houses rendered fit for habitation ...	25
Houses demolished ...	87
Houses abolished as separate dwellings... ..	14

Cowsheds and Dairies—

Cowsheds provided with improved lighting ...	1
Cowsheds provided with improved ventilation ...	1
Cowsheds cleansed, limewashed, etc. ...	4
Shippon floors relaid or repaired ...	4
Cowsheds provided with proper middenstead ...	1
Cowsheds repaired ...	1

Slaughterhouses

Slaughterhouses cleansed, limewashed, etc. ...	1
Slaughterhouses repaired etc. ...	2

Miscellaneous—

No. of seizures of unsound food	...	...	9
No. of galvanised iron dust bins provided	...	...	28
No. of houses cleansed, limewashed, disinfected, etc.	...	...	12
No. of cases of overcrowding abolished...	...	...	15
No. of accumulations of manure, refuse, etc. removed	...	...	7
No. of yards repaired, flagged, asphalted, etc.	...	...	6
No. of Ashpits closed...	...	...	1
No. of removals of animals improperly kept	...	...	1
Water Supplies properly piped	...	...	1
No. of new sinks provided	...	...	15
No. of houses provided with proper water supply.	...	...	28

SECTION D.**HOUSING.**

- (1) **Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—**
- (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 170
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 188
- (2)
- (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 155
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 173
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 114
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 15
- (2) **Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices—**
- Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers 33

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year—**A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23, of the Housing Act, 1930.**

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. | None |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices. | |
| (a) By owners | None |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | None |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices. | 4 |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | None |

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 8 |

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 —

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 21 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. | None |

(4) Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.

- | | |
|---|------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 41 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... | 41 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... | 303 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | None |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 15 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 91 |

SECTION E.**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD****(a) MILK SUPPLY.**

Two registers (a) for retailers, (b) for Cow keepers or Wholesale Traders are kept as required by Section 2 (3) Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and no retailers have been removed from the register.

Number of Milk cows kept in the district—about 1,000.

Number of Cow-keepers—149.

Number of Wholesale Traders—5.

Number of registered retail milk sellers—119.

Number of cowsheds—255.

Number of Inspections of cowsheds—338.

6 samples were taken for Bacteriological examination or for special examination for dirt. There was no outbreak of disease attributable to milk in 1936.

TABLE SHOWING REPORTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Number of sample	Designation	Bacterial Count per c.c.	Presence of Tubercle Bacillus	Presence of B. Coli.			Remarks.
2691	Rawmilk	8,200	—	+	+	+	Unsatisfactory
2692	„	98,000	+	—	—	—	„
2693	„	1,260	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
2694	„	4,800	—	+	+	—	Unsatisfactory
2695	„	184,000	—	+	—	—	Satisfactory
2696	„	13,400	—	—	—	—	„

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922**MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**

In connection with the administration of the above Act and Order, 199 inspections of farms with 338 cowsheds were made during the year. 190 of these inspections were of farms where milk is produced for sale. The number of registered retail purveyors of milk in the Borough is 119 (including retail shopkeepers engaged in the sale of bottled milk) and the number of wholesale traders is 5.

The farms inspected were found to be in a satisfactory structural condition generally, having regard to their age and type. Various improvements, including the relaying of floors, the provision of proper drainage, middensteads, etc., and the rendering of internal walls with cement were carried out at a number of cowsheds during the year and particulars of these improvements are included in the summary of work carried out.

With regard to cleanliness, in most cases the premises utensils, etc., were found to be kept in a cleanly condition and the grooming of cattle properly attended to, and in many cases the standard of production and handling of milk was found to be quite satisfactory. As in previous years a few cases were met with where the standard of cleanliness either in respect of the cowsheds or of the cattle was below the standard desirable in the production of milk. In some cases the occupiers were warned as to the need of a higher standard of cleanliness and in 2 cases written notices were served. The latter cases were met with near the end of the year and were still receiving attention.

The inspection of farm premises have been made in conjunction with the Veterinary Inspector of the West Riding County Council who has continued his inspections of dairy cattle in the Borough.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No samples of foods (other than milk) were taken by the Local Authority for examination under the Food and Drugs Act in 1935.

There were 9 seizures of unsound food (meat), approximately 1,744 lbs. total weight. There were no prosecutions.

There are 16 private slaughterhouses, all of which are licensed by the Local Authority, of these 5 may be termed good, 7 fair, and 4 poor. These are widely distributed throughout the Borough, and although each slaughterhouse is inspected weekly on killing days and 887 inspections carried out during the year, it is impossible to maintain adequate supervision of these premises. This could only be obtained by the provision of a Public Abattoir.

All carcasses are examined to see that the provision of the 1932 Bye-laws and the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, with respect to the use of the Humane Killer, are carried out.

	Total No. of Carcases Inspected	No. entirely condemned	No. of cases where part of carcase or organs condemned
Beasts ...	1079	1	150
Calves ...	72	Nil	Nil
Sheep ...	3975	1	35
Lambs ...			
Pigs ...	464	2	22

There are 42 Bakehouses—one of which is underground—in the Borough, in respect of which 44 visits of inspection were made during the year.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

The West Riding County Council is the authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but your inspectors take samples of milk for examination.

17 samples of milk were taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and none were found to be adulterated.

No. of Sample	Gravity at 60F	Total solids	Solids not fat	Fat	Ash	Preservatives
781	1.0325	13.42	9.22	4.20	.74	None
782	1.034	12.80	9.51	3.29	.76	None
783	1.032	14.34	9.27	5.07	.76	None
784	1.0323	13.20	9.14	4.06	.74	None
785	1.033	13.00	9.40	3.60	.78	None
786	1.031	13.24	8.95	4.29	.72	None
787	1.0331	12.80	9.25	3.55	.76	None
788	1.0327	13.04	9.21	3.83	.74	None
789	1.0332	13.40	9.37	4.03	.76	None
790	1.0329	13.46	9.30	4.16	.76	None
791	1.0336	13.28	9.44	3.84	.76	None
792	1.0324	14.00	9.30	4.70	.74	None
793	1.0301	12.36	8.54	3.82	.70	None
794	1.0325	13.00	9.16	3.84	.74	None
795	1.0321	12.56	9.00	3.56	.72	None
796	1.0322	14.00	9.26	4.74	.74	None
797	1.0315	12.68	8.90	3.78	.72	None

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are done by Mr. Richardson, of Bradford, and Bacteriological work at the County Hall, Wakefield. The work done during the year will be seen in the body of this report.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE GENERALLY

During 1936 there has been no large epidemic of Notifiable Infectious Disease. The tables given show the number of cases notified, cases admitted to hospital, total deaths, and the age, ward and seasonal incidence. Each case notified is investigated as soon as possible after receipt of the notification.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 40 cases notified during the year, compared with 49 in the previous year. Clinically on the whole they were of a mild type. There were no deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

14 cases were notified, of whom 6 died.

Number of specimens of sputum for typing	...	...	0
Number of cases supplied with serum	...	...	0
Number of cases admitted to hospital	...	...	0

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These diseases are not notifiable, but a certain number of cases are discovered in connection with the work of the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

43 cases of Measles were brought to our notice in this manner, but no deaths occurred. Although isolation in hospital has little effect in limiting the spread of this disease, hospital treatment is required in the severe or complicated cases, and this could be provided at the Fielden Hospital.

42 cases of Whooping Cough were brought to our notice during the year. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

24 cases were notified during the year, 1 of which died. In the latter case although the parents had been invited to have their child protected against diphtheria, consent was not given.

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

1312 children have received this treatment since the inception of the scheme. "Wellcome" Brand Diphtheria Prophylactic A.P.T. in doses of 0.2 c.c., and 0.4 c.c., is given at 4 weeks interval.

**NUMBER of CHILDREN IMMUNIZED at DIFFERENT AGES
DURING 1936.**

Ages	By Medical Officer of Health	By Private Practitioners	Totals
Under 1 year	1	1	2
1— 2 years	10	—	10
2— 3 years	8	2	10
3— 4 years	6	1	7
4— 5 years	7	1	8
5— 6 years	6	2	8
6— 7 years	4	2	6
7— 8 years	8	2	10
8— 9 years	6	1	7
9—10 years	2	1	3
10—11 years	6	2	8
11—12 years	9	2	11
12—13 years	4	3	7
13—14 years	7	—	7
14—15 years	2	—	2
15—16 years	1	—	1
16—17 years	1	—	1
17—18 years	1	—	1
TOTALS	89	20	109

26 scholars were Schick tested, of whom 14 gave a positive result.

To-day so far as is known, immunization constitutes the only scientific method of diphtheria control.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is stored for the use of the Practitioners in the area.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

5 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year in which :—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Vision was impaired	...	...	...	...	0
(c) Vision was lost	...	...	...	...	0
(d) the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	0
(e) The patient died	...	...	...	...	0
(f) The patient removed from the district	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL					5

The following Table gives particulars of cases of Tuberculosis, and of all deaths from this disease in the area during 1936 :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1936.

Age Period.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
5-10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
15-20	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20-25	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
25-35	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
35-45	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
45-55	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
55-65	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	4	5	7	6	4	2	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INCIDENCE.

Disease	WARD.					
	Central	Cornholme	Langfield	Stansfield	Todmorden	Walsden
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	2	17	3	3	6	9
Diphtheria	—	5	6	6	3	4
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	3	1	2	3	3
Erysipelas	6	—	2	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	3	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	5	—	1	—	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	—	4	3	1
Total ...	14	35	13	18	16	19

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	40	39	—
Diphtheria	24	24	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	—	6
Erysipelas	10	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1936.

DISEASE.	Total Cases No'fid.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
Small Pox	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	40	...	...	2	4	4	23	4	2	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	24	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	3	5	1	...	...
Enteric Fever (Typhoid & Para-typhoid)	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	14	2	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	...
Anthrax	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	94	8	0	4	6	6	37	9	6	8	4	6	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES INCIDENCE TABLE FOR 1921.

Name of Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Small Pox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Scarlet Fever	5	2	10	—	—	1	2	2	5	8	2	3	40
Diphtheria, including Membraneous Croup	—	—	1	6	5	1	1	2	3	5	—	—	24
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pneumonia	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	14
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	10
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	5
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
TOTAL—	11	4	14	9	7	4	5	5	9	15	6	5	94







