BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

·THE·
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE
Chief Sanitary Inspector

1940

A. J. MUIR, M.B., CH.B., B.HY., D.P.H.

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Health Committee

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COUNCILLOR H. TAYLOR.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
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,, W. GREENWOOD, J.P.
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Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

P. HENDERSON, M.D., D.P.H., (Resigned October 31st, 1940.)

J. P. CRIGHTON, (Temporary—Nov. 1st to December 8th, 1940.

A. J. MUIR, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H., (Commenced December 9th, 1940).

Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic—

* M M. THIERENS, M.B.

Consultant for Difficult Obstetric Cases occuring in Private Practice—

* B. L. JEAFFRESON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

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—

† J. PESTER, A.R.SAN.I.

Health Visitors—

*‡MRS. A. N. GEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.SAN.I.

*‡MISS F. G. FOTHERGILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Resigned June, 1940).

*‡MISS A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*‡MISS D. I. MALLISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Commenced September 1st, 1940.)

Clerical Staff—

* MR. H. MARSHALL.

* MISS G. HENFREY.

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

Dental Attendant—

* MISS W. FIELDEN.

Matron of Fielden Joint Hospital—

MISS E. J. BREW-HUNTER, S.R.N., R.F.N. (Housekeeping Certificate)

Master and Matron of Sourhall Joint Hospital—

MR. AND MRS. KIRKBY.

* Part Time.

† Hold Meat Inspection Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Hold Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre,
Todmorden,
October, 1941.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors—

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Health Report for the year 1940. This has been compiled in compliance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health.

Increasing use is being made of the Ante-Natal Clinics and it is gratifying to note that about 75 per cent. of expectant mothers attend the clinic. Not only does ante-natal care reduce maternal mortality and morbidity but it also helps to reduce the number of stillbirths and the number of deaths in infancy. At this time when the birth-rate has fallen to such a low figure, the figure for Todmorden last year was 9.97 per 1,000 of the population, just about half what it should be to maintain the population at its present level, it is essential that all steps should be taken to prevent the death of infants in the first year.

The population continues to decline, the Registrar General's estimate of the population being 19,460. No doubt this is due in part to the migration to other parts for National Service purposes, but there was an excess of deaths over births of 151, and unless there is a marked increase in the birthrate the decrease in population of the Borough will become very great in the years to come.

There has been a diminution of the work associated with Housing but with that exception there has been no restriction of any of the Health Services during the year.

In conclusion I wish to convey my thanks to the Council for their courtesy to me since my appointment and I also wish to pay tribute to my staff for their unfailing consideration and support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. MUIR.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Area. 12,790 acres.
Population—Census 1931. 22,222 persons.
Registrar General's estimate of
Resident Population, mid. 1940, 19,460.
Number of dwelling-houses, 7,097.
Rateable value £113,601.
Product of a penny rate £429.
Rainfall at Gorpley Reservoir during 1940, 54·60 inches

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Todmorden is an industrial town, its chief industries being connected with the cotton textile trade, including spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing, picker making and shuttle manufacturing. There are also factories engaged in manufacturing furniture, ready-made clothing, fireclay goods, etc.

There are about 200 farms situated within the borough boundaries.

Unemployment.

		Dec. 1939	Dec. 1940
Wholly Unemployed	Men	260	18
	Women	44	24
	Juveniles	10	6
Temporarily Suspended	Men	166	34
	Women	52	110
	Juveniles	5	—
	Totals	537	192

Summary of Vital Statistics.

	Total	M	F	
Live Births– Legitimate Illegitimate	187 7	110 3	77 4	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 9.97
Still Births	8	4	4	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 39.6.
Deaths	345	183	162	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 17.7. Corrected Death Rate (comparability factor 0.86) 15.22.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES—

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis ...	nil	... nil
Other Puerperal Causes	nil	... nil

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All infants per 1000 live births	67
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births...	67
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	0

DEATHS FROM	Cancer (all ages)	38
	Measles (all ages)	0
	Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases)	0.31
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	0.31
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	0.00
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)	3.08

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, M.B.

Causes of Death	1939		1940	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Causes	152	173	183	162
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—	2	—
5 Diphtheria	—	1	—	—
6 Influenza	3	7	6	5
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	2	5	1
10 Other Tuberculous diseases ..	1	4	—	—
11 Syphilis	1	—	5	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	2	1	1	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease ..	15	25	16	22
14 Diabetes	1	5	2	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ..	15	18	14	26
16 Heart Disease	44	28	33	29
17 Aneurysm	—	—	—	—
18 Other circulatory diseases ..	14	23	11	6
19 Bronchitis	8	10	20	25
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ..	3	3	11	1
21 Other respiratory diseases ..	2	1	2	1
22 Peptic ulcer	2	2	3	—
23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	—	1	—
24 Appendicitis	1	1	2	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	1	—	—
27 Other digestive diseases ..	—	4	2	3
28 Acute and chronic nephritis ..	8	8	6	12
29 Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes ..	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ..	—	2	5	3
32 Senility	5	8	—	—
33 Suicide	3	3	4	2
34 Other deaths from violence ..	8	5	15	3
35 Other defined diseases ..	10	11	17	21
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1940.

	Rate per 1000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	14·6	0·55	14·3	0·00	—	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·06	0·32	4·6	55
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16·0	0·64	15·8	0·00	—	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·07	0·29	5·9	55
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	15·7	0·55	12·8	0·00	—	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·05	0·30	4·4	54
TODMORDEN	9·97	0·41	17·7	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·57	5·2	67

		Puerperal Sepsis		Other		Total
The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales	(per 1000 Total Births)	0·52	...	1·64	...	2·16
The Maternal Mortality Rates for TODMORDEN	(per 1000 Total Births)	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(A) Hospitals.

(B) Professional Nursing in the Home.

(C) Ambulance Facilities. General and Maternity. Infectious Diseases.

(D) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(E) Laboratory Facilities.

(F) Issue of Diphtheria Anti-toxin, Insulin, etc.

A. HOSPITALS.

Fever Hospital. The local Fever Hospital is the Fielden Joint Hospital of 56 beds, managed by a committee appointed by Todmorden Borough, Hebden Royd Urban District, and Hepton Rural District Councils.

Smallpox Hospital. The Smallpox Hospital is situated at Sourhall and contains 34 beds. It is administered by the same authorities as the Fielden Hospital with the inclusion of the Borough of Bacup.

Tuberculosis. The West Riding County Council exercises the supervision of cases of tuberculosis and when necessary admits them to sanatoria under its control.

Maternity Hospital. Todmorden Borough Council have an arrangement with Halifax Corporation whereby maternity cases may be admitted to Halifax General Hospital. Expenses are borne by the Corporation but are recovered from the patient in accordance with an income scale.

Orthopaedic Hospital.	The Bamford Memorial Home at Rochdale is available for the treatment of orthopaedic cases.
Eye Hospital.	Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are, by arrangement, admitted for treatment to Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.
General Hospital.	Cases requiring treatment other than that provided by the above have a choice of the many hospitals in the adjacent County Boroughs.
Public Assistance Institution.	Stansfield View Institution is within the Borough. It contains 97 beds and is controlled by the West Riding County Council.

B. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

This is undertaken by the Local Nursing Association.

There is a scheme by which cases of whooping cough and measles may be nursed at home, the fee of 2/6d. per visit being payable to the Nursing Association by the Borough Council.

C. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The facilities provided are ample for the needs of the Borough. One motor ambulance is provided for infectious cases and two for non-infectious cases (including maternity cases). On those occasions when the ambulance for infectious cases is not available, one of the two ambulances normally used for non-infectious cases is used for the conveyance of cases of infectious disease.

Details of the journeys made by the two ambulances conveying non-infectious patients are given in the following table :—

AMBULANCE JOURNEYS FOR 1940

	Accidental	Surgical	Medical	Maternity	Removed from Hospital	Deceased	Total
Birch Hill Hospital	2	4			4		10
Burnley Municipal Hospital...	3	2			3		8
Burnley Victoria Hospital ...	18	15	2		17		52
Cheadle Convalescent Home...					3		3
Christie Hospital, Manchester		3			2		5
Halifax Royal Infirmary ...	43	48	6	3	38		138
,, St. Luke's Hospital		6	2	13	4		25
,, Gibbet Street ...			1				1
Manchester, Royal Infirmary	1	18	2		44		65
,, Northern Hospital		14	3		34		51
,, Roby Street ...					3		3
,, High Street ...		2	3		8		13
,, Ear Hospital ...		1					1
,, Pendlebury Hospital		2	1		1		4
,, Gartside Street ...			5				5
,, St. Joseph's Whalley Range					1		1
,, Nursing Homes (Private) ...		2			1		3
Bamford Memorial Home ...			1				1
Duke of York's Home, Bradford					1		1
Blackburn Infirmary		1					1
Rochdale Infirmary	1				2		3
Stansfield View	4	5	33			1	43
Public Mortuary						6	6
W.R.C.C. Clinic, Sowerby Bridge			12				12
Town Removals	5		11				16
Services not required	1			1		1	3
	78	123	82	17	166	8	474

In addition to the above patients, 6 children were conveyed to Burnley Municipal Hospital for Tonsillectomy.

D. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following table gives the various clinics and treatment centres in the Borough. Full details of the work of these clinics are given in the body of this report.

Name, Address and Purpose of Clinic	Held by	Nature of Accommodation	Provided by	Times	
				Days	Hours
Infant Welfare Ridgefoot	M.O.H.	Consulting Room, Waiting room and Weighing room	Tod. Corp.	Tuesdays & Wednesdays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Vale Council School	M.O.H.	Consulting Room and Weighing Room	do.	Thursdays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Walsden Liberal Club	M.O.H.	Consulting Room and Weighing Room	do.	Thurs.	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post Natal Ridgefoot	Dr. M. M. Thierens	Consulting Room Dressing Cubicles and Waiting Room	do.	Wednesdays & alternate Thurs.	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
School Clinics Ridgefoot		Central Waiting Room			
(a) Minor Ailments	M.O.H.	Consulting & Treatmnt. Rooms	do.	(a) & (b) Mondays to Fridays	9 to 12 noon
(b) Dental	(Mr. Gibson (Mr. Jagger (Mr. Jackson	Surgery and Recovery Room		(c) monthly (d) Tues.	By arrangemnt.
(c) Eye and Ear	Dr. Greatorex	Test and Dark Room		& Fridays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
(d) Orthoptic	Miss Harris	Separate Room		(e) Mons.	
(e) Artificial Sunlight	M.O.H.	Waiting and Treatment Rooms		& Fridays	1-30 to 5 p.m. Oct.-March
Dental (M & CW) Ridgefoot	Mr. Gibson	Surgery and Recovery Room	do.	Monthly	2 to 4-30 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation. Ridgefoot	M.O.H.	Waiting and Treatment Rooms	do.	As required	By arrangement
Tuberculosis Hall Street	Dr. S. R. Wilson	Consulting Room and Waiting Room	W.R.C.C.	Fridays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

Children with orthopaedic defects are sent to the orthopaedic clinic at Rochdale.

All services available to school children are equally available to pre-school children.

E. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are provided by the West Riding County Council at a central laboratory at Wakefield. The following table gives particulars of the specimens sent to the County Laboratory from Todmorden during 1940.

Blood Films for Cytological Examination ..	1
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	13
Swabs for B. Diphtheriae	72
Urines and Faeces for B.typhosus, etc. ..	5
Urines for Tubercle Bacilli and organisms ..	2
Waters for Bacteriological examination ..	45
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	3
Urine for Zondek Ascheim reaction	1
Miscellaneous specimens	4
Biochemical specimens	5
Total	151

F. ISSUE OF ANTI-TOXIN, Etc.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Health Department, Ridgefoot, for the use of medical practitioners practising in the area. During 1940 some 58,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were supplied free of charge.

A small stock of tetanus anti-toxin is also kept for use in the school clinic.

No applications were received from general medical practitioners, under Section 177 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for a free supply of insulin for necessitous patients not being treated under the National Health Insurance Act.

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A. Ante-Natal Services—

During 1940 Dr. Thierens held 58 sessions and 150 patients made 741 attendances, an increase of 58 on the previous year. About 75% of the expectant mothers in the Borough attended the clinic. This reflects great credit on Dr. Thierens and on the Health Visitors. During the past six years there has been a great increase in the number of mothers attending the clinic. From 68 in 1935 to 150 in 1940 speaks volumes for the service which is given on this most profitable side of preventive medicine. The work of the clinic during the past five years is given below :—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Number of patients	80	92	118	136	150
No. of attendances	366	374	591	683	741
No. of sessions held	30	33	49	65	58
Patients sent by Midwives	15	28	27	45	55
Patients sent by Doctors	1	3	—	6	8
Patients sent by Health Visitors	figures not easily available			42	31
Patients attended on own initiative				40	49
Patients sent by Hospitals				3	7
Patients referred to own doctor	12	6	10	8	3
Patients referred to Hospital	6	6	9	33	27
Patients referred to Dentist	16	12	20	17	18
Patients given sun-light treatment	5	5	4	9	4
Patients allowed free milk	12	22	19	16	5
No. of pounds of free milk given	52	142	137	128	27

Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic.

Cases may be referred from the Authority's Clinic to the Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic at Halifax General Hospital where facilities are available for X-ray examination if such is found to be necessary. X-ray examination of ante-natal patients is also carried out at Sowerby Bridge County Medical Centre by courtesy of the County Council. During 1940 twelve women were X-rayed under this scheme.

B. Midwifery Services.

Todmorden Borough Council have an agreement with Halifax Corporation for the treatment of maternity cases, both normal and abnormal. During 1940 24 cases were sent to Halifax General Hospital at a cost of £198 6s. 0d. of which £77 5s. 8d. was recovered from the patients in accordance with an income scale which came into force on June 1st, 1940, and which is given below:—

SCALE OF PAYMENT.

Where the Total Family Income, after deducting rent and rates paid and 5/- for each child under 14 yrs. and not working:—	Amount payable by Patient.
Does not exceed 24/- per week	1/- per day (if a Maternity Benefit rec'd.)
Is between 24/- and 33/11 per week	One-third Fees.
Is between 34/- and 43/11 per week	Two-thirds Fees.
Is 44/- or more per week	Full Fees.

Consultant Obstetrician.

The services of Mr. B. L. Jeaffreson, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the Leeds Maternity Hospital are available for difficult obstetric cases occuring in private practice in the town. During 1940 there was no call on Mr. Jeaffreson's services.

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The Emergency Unit attached to the Leeds Maternity Hospital is available for any cases which require it. The fee per visit is six guineas to which is added a mileage charge. The unit was not called on during the year.

Midwives.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority and it re-imburses the Local Authority for the net cost of the service. The bulk of the domiciliary midwifery in the town is carried out by the Municipal Midwife (Nurse Mills), whose fees are collected by the Local Authority, and two midwives employed by the Todmorden and District Nursing Association. The West Riding County Council makes an annual grant to the local Nursing Association for the services of its two midwives. The patient pays a fee of £1/10/0 when the nurse acts as midwife and a fee of £1 when the nurse acts as a maternity nurse: in the latter case a doctor is also in attendance. The proportion of fee paid by the patient was assessed in accordance with the following scale :—

SCALE OF PAYMENT.

Where the total family income, after deducting rent and rates and 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working and the expected child	Amount payable by Applcnt.	Council
MIDWIFERY CASE—		
Does not exceed 24/- per week	10/-	20/-
Exceeds 24/- per week	Whole Fee.	Nil.
MATERNITY CASES—		
Does not exceed 24/- per week	10/-	10/-
Exceeds 24/- per week	Whole Fee.	Nil.

During 1940 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 38 mothers and 12 infants. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions :—

MOTHERS.		INFANTS	
CAUSE.	No.	CAUSE.	No.
Torn Perineum	20	Unsatisfactory condition	5
Transverse lie	1	Anencephalics	2
No presentation	1	Foetal Distress	1
Offensive discharge during pregnancy	1	White Asphyxia	1
Delayed 1st stage	2	Haematemesis and melaena	1
Delayed 2nd stage	3	Skin eruption of left cheek	1
Uterine inertia	2	Blister on L. arm	1
Post partum haemorrhage ..	2		
Elevation of temperature ..	2		
Forceps	1		
Hysteria	1		
Ante partum haemorrhage ..	1		
Extended breech	1		
TOTAL	38	TOTAL	12

A torn perineum was the cause of more than half the summonses for medical assistance sent by midwives. The following table summarises the midwifery work of the district midwives for the year 1940 :—

Work done within the Borough	Midwvs. empld. by Tod. & Dist. Nursing Assoc.	Municipal Midwife	Total
No. of deliveries made by Midwives	47	62	109
No. of difficult cases met with by midwives where a doctor had to be sent for and who			
(a) Effected delivery	7	5	12
(b) Sent patient to Hospital	—	2	2
No. of cases where midwives acted as a maternity nurse	9	2	11
Medical aid sent for in case of (a) mothers	23	15	38
(b) infants	6	6	12

During recent years the number of women having their confinement in hospital has steadily increased and there is no reason to suppose that the hospitalisation of maternity patients will become less with the passing of the years. The following table shows the number of mothers delivered by midwives or by private medical practitioners and the number delivered in hospital during 1940 :—

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	67	33
No. delivered by midwives	109	54
No. delivered by doctors (including the 10 difficult cases met with by midwives in their private practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery) ..	26	13
TOTAL (including stillbirths) ..	202	100

Home Helps.

Home helps are available for those mothers who have need of them during and after childbirth. These home helps are paid 1/- per hour but they provide their own food. Only persons of cleanly habits and suitable for the job are engaged. Mothers who cannot afford the full fee may have it reduced in accordance with the following income scale.

Where the total family income, after deducting rent and rates paid and 5/- for each child under 14 years and not working and the expected child :—	Amount payable by patient
Does not exceed 34/- per week ..	Nil.
Is between 34/- and 43/11d. per week ..	Half Cost.
Is 44/- or more per week	Full Cost.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits.

Each outfit contains :—
1 doz. Large Maternity Pads.
1 doz. Extra Large Maternity Pads.
1 sheet Gamgee Tissue 36ins. × 36ins.
½lb. Absorbent Cotton Wool.
1 sheet Tarred Paper 30ins. × 36ins.

These outfits are sold at cost price (4/8d.) by the Municipal Midwife and from the Council's Ante-Natal Clinic. They are not supplied free or at reduced cost. During 1940 fifteen outfits were sold.

Maternal Mortality.

In 1940 there were no deaths from puerperal causes in Todmorden. The following table gives the number of maternal deaths in Todmorden and England and Wales for the past ten years :—

	TODMORDEN			ENGLAND & WALES
	Deaths from :			
Year	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Rate per 1000 births	Rate per 1000 births
1931	1	2	11.11	3.95
1932	—	—	0.00	4.06
1933	—	1	4.24	4.23
1934	—	—	0.00	4.41
1935	—	1	4.52	3.93
1936	—	—	0.00	3.65
1937	—	2	8.23	3.11
1938	—	1	4.38	2.97
1939	—	—	0.00	2.82
1940	—	—	0.00	2.16

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are none in the Borough.

Post Natal and Gynaecological Clinics.

Gynaecological and post-natal patients are examined at the ordinary ante-natal clinic. During 1940, 59 patients made 67 attendances at the clinic. Some of the patients confined in Halifax General Hospital attended there for post-natal examination.

YEAR.	1937	1938	1939	1940
No. of post-natal patients ..	21	34	90	59
No. of attendances	24	48	103	67

C. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Infantile Mortality.

Thirteen infants under the age of twelve months died during 1940, giving an infantile mortality rate of 67 per 1000 births. The following table gives the cause of death of these thirteen infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of Infants dying in :—				
	1st. week	2nd. week	3rd. week	4th. week	5th-52nd week
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Heart Dis'se	1	—	—	—	—
Anencephalic Foetus	1	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis of Lungs	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral H'morrhage	1	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic Anaemia	—	1	—	—	—
Total ..	8	1	—	—	4

Total number of neo-natal deaths (1-4 weeks)—9.

Total number of infant deaths under 1 year—13.

Stillbirths.

During the year there were eight still births, including one pair of twins.

Of the eight, two were anencephalic and hydrocephalic respectively, and there was one case of placenta praevia in which the ante-natal and obstetric care was satisfactory; the mother was a primipara of 39 years of age. There was one case where induction of labour had been attempted unsuccessfully on account of a large baby. The child had to be delivered by forceps subsequently.

In another case there had been no ante-natal supervision whatever and the midwife was called in after the child was born. This was the only still birth which might have been prevented as the mother of the twins attended the Ante Natal Clinic and had her confinement in hospital.

Toddlers' Clinics.

Separate clinics for toddlers are not held. Toddlers may attend the Child Welfare Clinics at the various centres which are open to all children under five years.

Sunlight Clinic.

This was held twice weekly at the Medical Centre during the winter months. A Sollux Mercury Vapour Lamp was used. The children appeared to derive great benefit from the treatment. 81 children not attending school had 1105 treatment sessions.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Clinics were held at the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and at Walsden Liberal Club and Vale Council School on Thursday afternoons. A record of the work done in 1940 is given in the following table :—

	Medical Centre	Wals-den	Vale	Total
No. of sessions ..	103	50	50	203
No. of children who attended :—				
(a) Under 1 year old	99	27	15	141
(b) 1-5 years of age	253	62	85	400
No. of attendances by children :—				
(a) Under 1 year ..	1795	367	685	2847
(b) 1-5 years ..	1291	533	562	2386
Total attendances	3086	900	1247	5233
Average attendance per session ..	30	18	25	26

Orthopaedic Clinic.

The Local Authority have an agreement with the Rochdale Crippled Children's Union for the treatment of orthopaedic cases at the Bamford Memorial Home. An out-patient clinic was held in the Smith Sreet Clinic, Rochdale, every Monday afternoon. During 1940 some 9 children made 24 attendances at the Clinic.

Diptheria Immunisation.

During 1940 some 85 children, not in school attendance, attended for immunisation against diphtheria.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

During 1940 some 92 children, not in school attendance, made 313 attendances for treatment at the Medical Centre.

Dental Clinic.

During the year seven Dental Clinics were held by Mr. Gibson.

It is important that expectant mothers should have bad teeth attended to before their confinement is due. By clearing away septic foci in the mouth the patient has a much better chance of avoiding complications of a septic nature following childbirth.

During the year 32 patients had extractions under general anaesthesia (gas and oxygen). Artificial dentures were supplied by a private firm. The patients were assessed to pay in accordance with the following income scale. During 1940, 44 nursing and expectant mothers were fitted with dentures. This branch of the dental service is self-supporting.

Where the total family income, after deducting rent and rates paid, and 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working :	Amount payable by patient
Does not exceed 24/- per week	Nil.
Is between 24/- and 33/11 per week	One Third Fees. (£1 10s. 0d.)
Is between 34/- & 43/11 per week	Two Thirds Fees (£3).
Is 44/- or more per week	Full Fees (£4 10s. 0d.)
Partial dentures to be charged pro-rata.	

The following table gives a record of the work done :—

	Mothers	Pre-School Children
Number	48	18
Total Attendances	67	22
Number of Sessions	7	—
Temporary Teeth extracted ..	—	18
Permanent Teeth extracted ..	377	—
Temporary Teeth filled ..	—	27
Permanent Teeth filled ..	5	—
No. of patients given a general anaesthetic ..	32	—
Dentures supplied—Complete ..	42	—
Partial ..	2	—

Ophthalmic and Aural Clinics.

At its meeting held on July 29th, 1936, the Council decided (Council Minute 1681 (c)) that the services of the Council's ophthalmic surgeon should be made available for pre-school children suffering from diseases of the ear, nose or throat or from abnormal conditions of the eyes. During 1940 some fourteen pre-school children attended Dr. Greatorex's ophthalmic clinic. Dr. Greatorex held a combined ophthalmic and aural clinic for pre-school and school children once a month throughout the year.

Orthoptic Clinic.

No pre-school child was referred to this clinic in 1940.

Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids.

The Council at its meeting on October, 30th 1929 (Council Minute 2147 (e)) authorised the Medical Officer of Health to send children under five years of age to hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids. In 1940 one pre-school child was sent to Burnley for operation under the Council's scheme.

Provision of Milk, Cod Liver Oil, etc.

During 1940, 1371 pounds of dried milk (approx. 1,000 gallons of liquid milk) were supplied free or at a reduced cost to expectant and nursing mothers under the Authority's scheme. The net cost to the Council was £50.

The following scale was used to assess applicants for a supply of milk free or at reduced cost:—

Where the total family income, after deducting rent and rates paid and 5/- for each child under 14 years and not working and the expected child :—	Amount payable.
Does not exceed 24/- per week	Free.
Is between 24/- and 34/- per week	Half Cost.
Is 34/- or more per week	Full Cost.

From 1st October, 1940, National Dried Milk was supplied in accordance with the Government's Milk Scheme. Forty-seven packets were supplied free of charge and 85 packets were sold at 1/2d. each during the year. Each packet contained 20ozs. dried milk.

A supply of cod liver oil was available at the various Child Welfare Clinics. At the ante-natal clinic tablets containing iron, calcium, and vitamin D were available, and in suitable cases Fertilol, ferrous sulphate, and calcium tablets were given.

Child Life Protection.

A register is kept in the Public Health Department as required by the Infant Life Protection Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932,

of all persons resident in the Borough who receive children for reward together with the names of the children concerned. There were no children on the register during 1940. The local press is scrutinised for advertisements asking for, or offering a house for, children for reward or adoption.

Travelling Expenses.

On account of the fact that there are no hospitals in the Borough, patients are sometimes referred from the clinics to hospitals in neighbouring towns. In certain cases the patients or their parents are unable to pay the cost of travelling and to assist such cases the Council at its meeting on 31st March 1937 (Council Minute 890 (f)) authorised the Medical Officer of Health to pay their travelling expenses. During 1940 the sum so incurred amounted to 5/8½d.

Home Visiting of Health Visitors.

Home visiting is an essential part of a Health Visitor's duties. In the course of a year a large number of visits are paid and for a variety of reasons as can be seen from the following table :—

No. of Ante-Natal Visits :—	
First Visits	79
Subsequent Visits	73
No. of Visits to Children under 1 Year	
First Visits	169
Subsequent Visits	544
No. of Visits to Children 1-5 Years ..	913
No. of Visits in Connection with :—	
Infectious Disease	157
Deaths of children under 1 year ..	4
Stillbirths	10
Miscellaneous	25
Total Home Visits ..	1974

Voluntary Helpers.

The following ladies assisted in the work of the Infant Welfare Clinics and their help was greatly appreciated :—

RIDGEFOOT :—
Mrs. Crossley, Mrs. Ratcliff.

VALE :—
Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hodgson.

WALSDEN :—
Mrs. Fielden, Mrs. Heselden, Mrs. Law.

SECTION IV.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED

(b) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

(c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

(d) FIELDEN JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL—ANNUAL REPORT.

(e) SOURHALL JOINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Disease.

(a) **Notifiable Diseases.**

The following tables give the number of cases notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1940.

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
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	10	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria	5	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	19	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	7	2
Erysipelas	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	299	4	28	29	36	70	113	5	8	4	1	...	1
Whooping Cough	124	14	14	18	21	18	34	4	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	...	1	...
	489	21	42	48	60	88	159	12	11	13	13	16	6

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	9	—
Diphtheria	5	5	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	19	3	6
Erysipelas	11	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	299	9	—
Whooping Cough	124	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	8	—	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	11	—	—
TOTAL ...	489	31	11

(b) Vaccination against Smallpox.

Of the 194 children born alive in 1940 only 7 (4 per cent) were vaccinated against smallpox.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The practice in Todmorden was for three injections of toxoid-antitoxin floccules to be given at monthly intervals. Three months later a Schick test was performed and positive re-actors were given another course of injections followed by another Schick test. Preliminary Schick tests were not performed.

The following table gives the age groups and the total number of children who attended during the year.

Number of Children who :—	Total.	YEAR GROUPS.															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Began and Completed course of injections 1940, (including Schick test)	78	26	9	8	9	1	1	5	5	3	3	3	1	3	–	–	1
Began course of injections in 1940 but are not due for Schick test until 1941	22	10	2	–	1	3	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Began course of injections in 1939 but completed course (including Schick test) n 1940	44	7	4	–	3	6	5	2	6	2	6	–	2	1	–	–	–
Were immunised some years previously and Schick tested in 1940	11	–	–	3	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Number immunised in previous years	1672	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total immunised to 31-12-40	1750	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Only one child who had received injections against diphtheria was admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering from the disease. She had received her third injection of T.A.F. only five days previous to admission so that one could not say that she had been immunised. The disease was mild.

(d) Fielden Joint Isolation Hospital.

This is an Isolation Hospital serving the adjacent districts of Todmorden, Hebden Royd and Hepton. There are 56 beds and at 31st December, 1940, the nursing staff comprised Matron, Assistant Matron, one Fever-trained Nurse, and seven Probationers. Two additional Fever-trained Nurses may be engaged if the number of admissions warrant it.

Some 91 patients were admitted to the hospital during 1940. The following table shows the districts from which these patients came and the diseases (as diagnosed in the hospital) from which they suffered.

	Todmorden	Hebden Royd	Hepton R.D.	Evacuees			Total
				Todmorden	HebdenR'yd	Hepton R.D.	
Scarlet Fever	8	20	9	—	—	1	38
Diphtheria	4	*12	1	—	1	1	19
Rubella	4	—	—	7	—	—	11
Tonsillitis	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Broncho Pneumonia ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	5
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	1	—	4	—	—	5
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dermatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	28	36	10	14	1	2	91

* Includes 2 carriers

Scarlet Fever.

There were 38 cases admitted during the year. They were mostly of a mild type. One case did give rise to anxiety developing broncho-pneumonia, nephritis and adenitis as complications, but fortunately recovery took place. Serum was not given as a routine, only the more severe cases received 8,000 U.S.A. units intramuscularly. Of the severer complications two patients developed otitis media and two nephritis, whilst two developed carditis. There were no deaths.

The usual length of stay in hospital for patients suffering from Scarlet Fever is twenty-eight days. The average stay during 1940 in Fielden Hospital was 31 days.

Diphtheria.

Only 17 cases were admitted during the year. In addition there were two carriers of the diphtheria bacillus. Only one case occurred in an immunised child but she had received her third injection only five days before admission so that strictly speaking one could not say that she was immunised—in this case the disease was mild.

There were two deaths which occurred in the middle of the second week of the disease, the cause of death being cardiac failure. Three cases developed cardiac symptoms whilst there were two cases of palatal paralysis.

Schick and Dick Testing of Patients.

On admission every diphtheria patient was Dick tested and every scarlet fever patient was Schick tested. These tests were made not as a prelude to artificial immunisation but to enable rapid steps to be taken to control any outbreak of scarlet fever that might have arisen in the diphtheria ward or of diphtheria in the scarlet fever ward.

Immunisation of Staff.

All new members of the nursing staff were Schick and Dick tested when they first entered the hospital and the positive re-actors were immunised.

Training of Nurses.

Owing to the War there was a delay in obtaining the approval of the general Nursing Council to the scheme of affiliation with Monsall Hospital, Manchester. It is hoped that the consent will soon be forthcoming as not only will it raise the status of the hospital but it will also facilitate the engagement of probationer nurses who will be attracted by the prospect of acquiring the General Nursing Council's Certificate in Fever Nursing.

Water Supply.

The hospital receives the bulk of its supply from a moorland spring, but it has also got an auxiliary supply from the Todmorden Corporation.

Maintenance of Buildings, etc.

During the year the diphtheria and scarlet fever wards were re-decorated. A calender was purchased for the laundry and a new internal telephone system was installed. When the administrative block is pointed and the Isolation Ward re-decorated there should be no necessity for much expenditure in the upkeep of the buildings for several years.

The hospital grounds have also shown a great improvement and there is a well-kept kitchen garden which supplies the hospital with a good proportion of the total vegetables required.

The satisfactory state of the hospital and grounds reflects great credit on Dr. Henderson and the Matron, Miss E. J. Brew-Hunter, and also on the Joint Hospital Committee who placed no obstacle in the way of effecting the improvements suggested by the Medical Superintendent and the Matron.

(e) Sourhall Joint Smallpox Hospital.

The Hospital has 34 beds and there is a resident master and matron. This Hospital was used from time to time for the treatment of evacuees suffering from minor infectious diseases such as scabies and impetigo.

SECTION V.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis.

The tuberculosis service is administered by the County Council. In October the weekly clinic was transferred from the Masonic Hall to more suitable premises at Hall Street. Cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the appropriate Centre at Sowerby Bridge.

In Todmorden in 1940, six persons died from tuberculosis: five died from respiratory tuberculosis and one from tuberculous ankle and wrist. The notification of tuberculosis in the Borough is reasonably efficient: all deaths from tuberculosis occurred in persons who had been notified previously as suffering from the disease.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Todmorden in 1940 :—

	Respiratory			Non-Resp.			Ttls.
	M	F	Ttl.	M	F	Ttl.	
No. on Register on 1st Jan., 1940 ..	24	18	42	32	40	72	114
No. first notified during 1940 ..	4	5	9	6	7	13	22
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
No. removed from Register during 1940 :—							
(a) Died	5	1	6	1	—	1	7
(b) Removed from district ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
(c) De-notified ..	1	1	2	—	1	1	3
No. remaining on Register 31/12/40 ..	23	20	43	37	46	83	126

During 1940 the following number of patients were sent to Sanatoria or other institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis :—

	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Ttls.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adults	4	—	1	2	7
Children	—	1	1	2	4

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1940 are given in detail in the following table :—

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
0–1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1–5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5–10	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
10–15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15–20	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
20–25	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
25–35	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35–45	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–55	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
55–65	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	4	5	6	7	4	1	1	—

SECTION VI.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Prevention of Blindness.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Council, at its meeting on 24th November, 1937, (Council Minute 71) agreed to the arrangement whereby in the case of a child suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum who required hospital treatment, both the mother and the child could be sent to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital at a charge of three guineas per week. No patient was sent to hospital under this arrangement in 1940. During the year no case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

Treatment of Diseases, Injuries and Defects of the Eyes at the School Clinic.

Dr. Greatorex, the Council's ophthalmic surgeon, held twelve clinics during the year. Some 14 pre-school children, and 100 school children attended these clinics. In addition 53 school children made 232 attendances at the minor ailments clinic for the treatment of eye defects.

SECTION VII.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Water Supply. Housing. Public Baths.

Rainfall for 1940 (Gorpley).

January ..	3.06 ins.	September ..	5.86 ins.
February ..	2.81 ,,	October ..	6.32 ,,
March	3.83 ,,	November ..	11.63 ,,
April	3.36 ,,	December ..	6.37 ,,
May	1.90 ,,		
June	0.92 ,,		54.60
July	5.44 ,,		
August ..	3.10 ,,		

Drainage and Sewerage.

No sewer extensions were carried out during 1940. Certain portions of the district still require sewering, 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 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.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

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

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	.. ..	426
(b) Workplaces	..	50
TOTAL		476
Privies with covered middens	.. .. about	70
Water Closets (a) Houses	.. .. ..	5052
(b) Workplaces	.. ..	621
TOTAL		5673
Waste Water Closets	.. ..	352

Number of additional Closets provided :—
Old property (a) W.C.'s 0 (b) Others 0
New houses (a) W.C.'s 0 (b) Others 0
Number of Closets, other than privies, reconstructed as W.C.'s—4.

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. During 1940 there were four such conversions.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The methods of collection and disposal of refuse in the Borough were reorganised during July and August. For collection one motor wagon was substituted for three horse drawn vehicles and the whole of the refuse is now collected by two motor vehicles. By the use of these two

vehicles—one whole time and one 4½days per week—a weekly collection of refuse and a weekly emptying of tub closets is carried out. The collection of nightsoil is done by motor wagon fitted with a special tank.

With regard to the disposal of refuse the Council decided to close down the Refuse Destructor and this was done at the end of July. All refuse is now disposed of at Woodhouse Tip where the system of "controlled tipping" combined with salvage is now in operation. The salvage comprises the collection and sorting from refuse of various materials including waste paper, scrap metal, textiles, bones, kitchen waste, bottles and jars, etc. In addition to the weekly salvaging of these materials a special "salvage week" was held in the Borough in August, and this proved highly successful, large quantities of waste paper, scrap metal, textiles, etc., being collected during that week.

During the year 43.31% of the refuse was dealt with at the Destructor, the remainder (56.69%) being taken to the tip at Woodhouse.

The cost of collection and disposal of refuse during the year was £3789, and the income from the sale of salvaged materials, etc., was £897, giving a nett cost for the collection and disposal of refuse of £2892.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1940, for Nuisances only	275
Nuisances found in 1940	99
Nuisances in hand, end of 1939	9
Total needing abatement	108
Abated during 1940	99
Outstanding, end of 1940	9
Notices served, Informal	52
Complied with	44
Notices served, Statutory	3
Complied with	3
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings	—

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, ETC.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	General Conditions	Legal proceedings if any
Common Lodging Houses ..	1	1	6	Satisfactory	None
Houses let in Lodgings	0	0	0		
Canal Boats	0	0	0		
Knackers Yards ..	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans & Sheds	2	0	0		
Offensive Trades—					
2 Tripe Boilers 1 Fat Melter 6 Dressing Hides for Pickers 33 Fish Friers	42	42	23	Satisfactory	None

SHOPS.—Shops Act, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1940	3
Unsatisfactory conditions found	0
Remedied	0

ERADICATION OF BED BUG.

No. of Council Houses found to be infested ..	0
No. disinfested (a) with hydrogen cyanide ..	0
(b) with sulphur	0
No. of other houses found to be infested ..	1
No. disinfested (a) with hydrogen cyanide ..	0
(b) with sulphur, etc.	1

The belongings of tenants from infested houses are disinfested in the old houses before removal to Council houses. The work of disinfestation is carried out by the the Local Authority except when hydrogen cyanide is used. In such cases the disinfestation is carried out under contract by a private firm and the Hydrogen Cyanide Regulations, 1938, are strictly complied with.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	51	11	None
FACTORIES without mechanical power	41	None	None
†OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)...	None	None	None
TOTAL	92	11	None
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	None	None
Overcrowding (S.2)	None			
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	None			
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	None			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)...	None			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
insufficient	1	1	—	
unsuitable or defective ...	10	8	—	
not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	
Other offences ... ... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	None	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	11	None	None

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1940.

Inspections of Premises—		
1.	For nuisances, etc.	163
2.	Where infectious disease has occurred ...	15
3.	Where offensive trades are carried on ...	23
4.	Inspections of Workshops	3
5.	Inspections of Factories	19
6.	Inspections of Bakehouses	70
7.	Inspections of Ice Cream Manufactories ...	11
8.	Inspections under Shops Acts	3
9.	Inspections of Cowsheds...	108
10.	Inspections under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	14
11.	Inspections of Common Lodging Houses ...	6
12.	Inspections of Slaughterhouses	88
13.	Inspections of Water Supplies	17
14.	Inspections of Work in Progress	209
15.	Inspections of Markets	74
16.	Inspections under the Housing Act 1936 ...	21
17.	Re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1936	170
18.	Inspections under the Housing Act, 1936 (overcrowding survey)	19
19.	Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	112
20.	Inspections of houses under Public Health Acts	50
21.	Inspections of Premises used for the Preparation of Food for Sale	22
	Total Visits...	1217
22.	No. of houses disinfected after	
	(1) infectious disease	15
	(2) tuberculosis	1
23.	Smoke test applied to drains	2
24.	Samples of Water taken for analysis ...	4
25.	Samples of Water taken for bacteriological examination	44
26.	No. of complaints investigated	146
27.	Cases abated under preliminary notice ...	108
28.	Cases abated under statutory notice ...	42
29.	Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme	4

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES, ETC., DURING 1940.

House Drainage—	
House drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	32
New pipe drains provided	2
House drains connected to sewer	1
Drains trapped	10
Waste pipes disconnected from house drains ...	3
Sanitary Conveniences—	
Tub closets converted into water closets ...	4
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc.	8
Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses—	
New Sanitary Conveniences provided	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed, limewashed, etc.	1
Sanitary conveniences put into proper repair ...	2
Workshops cleansed, limewashed, etc.	3
Artificial light provided to sanitary conveniences	1
Houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1936—	
Houses repaired by informal notice	4
Houses rendered fit for habitation (Secs. 11 and 12)	2
Houses demolished	1
Cowsheds and Dairies—	
Cowsheds provided with improved lighting ...	2
Cowsheds provided with improved ventilation ...	2
Cowsheds provided with improved drainage ...	1
Cowsheds cleansed, limewashed, etc.	1
Shippon floors relaid or repaired	2
Cowsheds provided with proper middenstead ...	1
,, ,, ,, water supply ...	1
Miscellaneous—	
No. of seizures of unsound food	4
No. of galvanised iron dust bins provided ...	13
No. of houses cleansed, limewashed, disinfested, etc.	12
No. of cases of overcrowding abated	5
No. of accumulations of manure, refuse, etc. removed	4
Pollutions of water supplies remedied	1
No. of houses provided with proper water supply	33
No. of new sinks provided	12

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION.

For accidents	One Mortuary : two slabs.
For infectious cases, other than at hospitals ..	None
For other cases	One Emergency A.R.P. Mortuary with accommodation for 60 bodies.
Facilities for post-mortem examination ? ..	Yes.
Mortuary accommodation sufficient ?	Yes.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of milk cows kept in the district (about)	1000
Number of cow-keepers	152
Number of wholesale traders	10
Number of registered milk sellers	120
Number of cowsheds	260
Number of inspections of cowsheds	108
Number of milk samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ..	—
Number of samples of ordinary milk taken for Methylene Blue Test	—

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 AND 1938:—

Production of Milk	No. of Licences in force in area	Samples of designated milks examined bacteriologically	
		No. satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tstd	None	—	—
Accredited	2	none exmd.	none exmd.
Pasteurised	None	—	—

No. of Licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" Milk, other than at the place of production—0.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are 14 private slaughterhouses, all of which are licensed by the Council. Of these five may be termed good, seven fair, and two poor. The licence for one slaughterhouse was not renewed for the year 1940, on the grounds of non-user and of unsuitability.

In accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Food the slaughtering of animals at private slaughterhouses in the Borough after the 14th January, 1940, was prohibited. After that date centralised slaughtering was instituted at a selected slaughterhouse at Hebden Bridge. The meat killed on these premises was for distribution in the Borough of Todmorden, Hebden Royd U.D.C., and Hepton R.D.C.

Commencing in April assistance in the inspection of meat slaughtered has been given to the Hebden Royd Authority in response to their request.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

No Meat Marking Scheme is in force in the area.

OTHER FOODS.

There are 34 Bakehouses, one of which is underground, in the Borough. The use of three other bakehouses was discontinued during 1940. During the year 70 visits of inspection were made. Premises used for the preparation of food for sale, tripe boiling and the making of ice cream were inspected, also the various food stalls on the market.

ADULTERATION.

No samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis during the year. The West Riding County Council is the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Water Supplies.

(a) CORPORATION SUPPLY.

5041 houses receive water from the Corporation supply, which is from upland sources and is naturally soft and of an acid character. The water is treated by slow filtration through sand and lime dust and also by chlorination.

Routine samples of the water before and after treatment are taken both for bacteriological examination and for chemical analysis. The results of these examinations and analyses show that the treated water is of a highly satisfactory quality according to the standard of the Ministry of Health.

(b) PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

1922 houses have private supplies derived mainly from springs. Owing to the scattered and hilly nature of the district some of these houses must always depend on springs for the supply of water for domestic purposes. Samples from a number of these private supplies were taken for bacteriological examination. As a result of action by the Council following adverse reports on a series of samples one of these supplies was to be put out of use for domestic purposes and at the end of the year the 40 houses on the supply had been or were to be connected to the Corporation supply.

Housing.

Owing to the war conditions action with respect to new Clearance Areas and the demolition or closing of further individual insanitary dwellings was held in abeyance.

Some progress was made during the year with respect to houses where action had been taken previous to the outbreak of the war. In the Shade Clearance Area a number of houses were vacated, but 26 of the 41 houses were still occupied at the end of the year. Notwithstanding the scarcity of labour and materials for the purpose of reconditioning some work was carried out on the several blocks of "back-to-back" houses which were in process of conversion into "through" houses at the close of the previous year, and at the end of 1940 the major works required had been completed and the houses were all occupied. The outstanding items were mainly connected with the external structure of the houses.

21 houses were inspected under the Housing Act, 1936, and various defects were met with. Informal notices requiring the necessary repairs to be done were served upon the owners, and in five cases the work was carried out. The remaining 14 cases were met with during the later months of the year and the necessary works had not been begun.

Inspections were made of 27 empty condemned houses with a view to repairing the same to enable them to be used if necessary in connection with the Government Evacuation Scheme, and estimates of the cost of the works were prepared.

In addition a number of visits were made to houses the tenants of which had applied for Corporation houses.

Swimming Baths.

The Swimming Bath at Shade Council School which has continued in use for the public is of the fill and empty type. Following the withdrawal by the National Fitness Council of their offer of a grant towards the cost of a proposed covered swimming pool the Council approved and adopted a scheme of water filtration for the swimming bath at Shade and accepted a tender for the installation of the necessary plant. Unfortunately authority for the use of iron and steel for this purpose was withheld by the Board of Education after consultation with the Ministry of Health.