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THE
ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE
Chief Sanitary Inspector
AND THE
School Medical Officer

1941

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



HEALTH
128 NOV 42
9

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1941

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Health Committee

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR H. TAYLOR.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN GOUCKE

„ W. GREENWOOD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR L. F. COCKCROFT

„ W. EGERTON

„ F. W. KNIGHTON

„ F. MORRIS

„ C. F. MORRISON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

„ F. READ.

„ F. SUNDERLAND

„ E. C. F. NUTTER.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN GOUCKE

COUNCILLOR L. F. COCKCROFT

„ W. EGERTON

„ F. W. KNIGHTON

„ F. MORRIS

„ C. F. MORRISON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

„ F. READ,

„ F. SUNDERLAND

„ H. TAYLOR.

MRS. CROSSLEY

„ SUTCLIFFE

„ TUCKER

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

A. J. MUIR, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic—

* M. M. THIERENS, M.B.

Consultant for Difficult Obstetric Cases occurring 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., (Resigned March, 1941).

D. SHEPHERD, A.R.SAN.I.

Health Visitors—

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

*† MISS A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*† MISS D. I. MALLISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff—

* MR. H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S. (On active service).

* MISS J. SUTCLIFFE.

* 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,

August, 1942.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors—

GENTLEMEN—

I have the honour of presenting my report for 1941. This is not so full as in previous years and the reason for this is apparent to everyone.

During the year 1941 there were 251 live births, the highest since 1932.

485 children *completed* the course of immunisation against diphtheria. In my opinion this procedure should be made compulsory for all children. The reduction in the incidence of diphtheria in the years following the introduction of compulsory immunisation would convince even its most whole hearted opponents of the value of immunisation against this scourge.

With the exception of scabies there was no increase in the incidence of infectious disease. Fortunately with a well-equipped clinic there was no difficulty with regard to treatment—benzyl benzoate was the sarcopticide used.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Council for their indulgence throughout the year and to pay tribute to my staff for their unfailing diligence.

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. 1941, 19,370.

Number of dwelling-houses, 7,097.

Rateable value £113,865.

Product of a penny rate £444.

Rainfall at Gorpley Reservoir during 1941, 44.08 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. 1940	Dec. 1941
Wholly Unemployed	Men	18	34
	Women	24	24
	Juveniles	6	5
Temporarily Suspended	Men	34	34
	Women	110	58
	Juveniles	—	—
	Totals	192	155

Summary of Vital Statistics.

	Total	M	F	
Live Births—				
Legitimate	238	118	120	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated res- ident population 12.96
Illegitimate	13	7	6	
Still Births	7	5	2	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 27.9.
Deaths	324	169	155	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 16.7.

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 ...	52
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births...	48
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	4

DEATHS FROM Cancer (all ages) ...	42
Measles (all ages) ...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases) ..	0.51
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate ..	0.41
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	0.10
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)	1.33

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, M.B.

Causes of Death				1940		1941	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
All Causes	..	..	..	183	162	169	155
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever				—	—	—	—
2 Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	2	—	—	1
5 Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
6 Influenza	..	..	..	6	5	3	—
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	..			—	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	..			—	—	1	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	5	1	6	2
10 Other Tuberculous diseases	..			—	—	1	1
11 Syphilis	..	..	..	5	—	3	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis				1	—	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	..			16	22	25	17
14 Diabetes	..	..	..	2	2	—	6
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..			14	26	22	22
16 Heart Disease	..	..	..	33	29	32	27
17 Aneurysm	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
18 Other circulatory diseases	..			11	6	7	9
19 Bronchitis	..	..	..	20	25	5	10
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	..			11	1	1	4
21 Other respiratory diseases	..			2	1	6	—
22 Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	3	—	1	3
23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)				1	—	—	—
24 Appendicitis	..	..	..	2	—	2	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
26 Acute infantile encephalitis	..			—	—	1	1
27 Other digestive diseases	..			2	3	9	9
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	..			6	12	14	16
29 Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes	..			—	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	..			5	3	5	5
32 Senility	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
33 Suicide	..	..	..	4	2	—	—
34 Other deaths from violence	..			15	3	5	4
35 Other defined diseases	..			17	21	20	17
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	14.2	0.51	12.9	0.00	—	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.19	5.1	59
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.7	0.58	14.9	0.00	—	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.17	7.5	71
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	16.4	0.6	13.0	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.20	4.6	56
TODMORDEN	13.0	0.36	16.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.0	52
Puerperal Sepsis												
Other												
Total												
(per 1000 Total Births)												
The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales												
The Maternal Mortality Rates for TODMORDEN												
0.48												
1.75												
2.23												
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.

D. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at Ridgefoot on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons from 1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. At the same hours on Tuesday and Thursday, clinics are held at Cornholme Y.M.C.A. and Walsden Council School House respectively.

Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics are held by Dr. Thierens every Wednesday from 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. and at the same time on Thursdays when necessary.

There are Minor Ailment and Dental Clinics at Ridgefoot every morning of the week except Saturday.

There is a Tuberculosis Clinic held every Friday afternoon at Hall Street by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

Immunisation Clinics are held at Ridgefoot and at the various schools when necessary.

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 1941.

Blood Films for Cytological Examination	..	1
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli		11
Swabs for B. Diphtheriae		56
Urines and Faeces for B.typhosus, etc.	..	2
Waters for Bacteriological examination	..	49
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci		2
Tissues for histological examination		1
Blood sera for Widal reaction		2
Total		124

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 1941 some 16,000 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.

Immunising reagents such as Alum Precipitated Toxoid are available free of charge to private practitioners who wish to undertake the immunisation of their patients.

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A. Ante-Natal Services—

During 1941 Dr. Thierens held 78 sessions and 177 patients made 889 attendances, an increase of 148 on the previous year. The increase in popularity of the clinic is shown in the table below:—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of patients	92	118	136	150	177
No. of attendances	374	591	683	741	889
No. of sessions held	33	49	65	58	78
Patients sent by Midwives	28	27	45	55	39
Patients sent by Doctors	3	—	6	8	9
Patients sent by Health Visitors	} figures not easily available		42	31	49
Patients attended on own initiative			40	49	74
Patients sent by Hospitals			3	7	6
Patients referred to own doctor	6	10	8	3	9
Patients referred to Hospital	6	9	33	27	13
Patients referred to Dentist	12	20	17	18	31
Patients given sun- light treatment	5	4	9	4	12

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 1941 fifteen 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 1941 51 cases were sent to Halifax General Hospital at a cost of £380 8s. 0d. of which £168 17s. 6d. was recovered from the patients in accordance with an income scale which came into force on June 1st, 1940, and which has been explained in detail in the report of the previous year.

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 occurring in private practice in the town. During 1941 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 Emergency Unit attached to the Halifax General Hospital was made available free of charge in April, 1941.

The Units were not called on during the year.

Midwives.

The County Council is the local Supervising Authority and it reimburses 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 10s. 0d. 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.

During 1941 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 66 mothers and 12 infants.

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 1941 :—

Work done within the Borough	Midwvs. empld. by Tod. & Dist. Nursing Assoc.	Municipal Midwife	Total
No. of deliveries made by Midwives	56	65	121
No. of difficult cases met with by midwives where a doctor had to be sent for and who			
(a) Effected delivery	7	13	20
(b) Sent patient to Hospital	2	10	12
No. of cases where midwives acted as a maternity nurse	12	4	16
Medical aid sent for in case of			
(a) mothers	26	42	66
(b) infants	3	9	12

The number of women confined in hospital in 1941 was 112 compared with 67 in 1940. The following table shows the number of women confined in hospital or delivered by midwives and private practitioners :—

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	112	43
No. delivered by midwives	121	47
No. delivered by doctors (including the 20 difficult cases met with by midwives in their private practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery) ..	25	10
TOTAL (including stillbirths) ..	258	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 an income scale.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits.

These are available to expectant mothers at a reduced cost (5/3) and can be bought from the Municipal Midwife or from the Clinic.

Maternal Mortality.

In 1941 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
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
1941	—	—	0.00	2.23

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 1941, 110 patients made 118 attendances at the clinic. Some of the patients confined in Halifax General Hospital attended there for post-natal examination.

YEAR.	1938	1939	1940	1941
No. of post-natal patients ..	34	90	59	110
No. of attendances ..	48	103	67	118

C. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Infantile Mortality.

Thirteen infants under the age of twelve months died during 1941, giving an infantile mortality rate of 52 per 1000 births.

Total number of neo-natal deaths (1-4 weeks)—7.

Total number of infant deaths under 1 year—13.

Stillbirths.

During the year there were seven still-births.

Three of the mothers had no ante-natal care whatever. The other four had proper ante-natal supervision and hospital treatment during their confinements and the still-births could not be avoided.

Sunlight Clinic.

This was held twice weekly at the Medical Centre during the winter months. A Sollux Mercury Vapour Lamp was used. 67 children not attending school made 1031 treatment sessions.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Clinics were held at the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and at Cornholme Y.M.C.A. and Walsden School House on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively. A record of the work done in 1941 is given in the following table:—

	Medical Centre	Wals- den	Corn- holme	Total
No. of sessions ..	103	51	50	204
No. of children who attended :—				
(a) Under 1 year old	133	28	34	195
(b) 1-5 years of age	280	82	56	418
No. of attendances by children :—				
(a) Under 1 year ..	2194	525	392	3111
(b) 1-5 years ..	830	276	754	1860
Total attendances	3024	801	1146	4971
Average attendance per session ..	29	16	23	24

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 1941 some 12 children made 21 attendances at the Clinic.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During 1941 some 107 children, not in school attendance, attended for immunisation against diphtheria.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

During 1941 some 55 children, not in school attendance, made 161 attendances for treatment at the Medical Centre.

Dental Clinic.

During the year nine Dental Clinics were held by Mr. Gibson, and 47 patients had extractions under general anaesthesia (gas and oxygen), the gas being administered by your Medical Officer. The patients were assessed to pay for artificial dentures which were supplied by a private firm in accordance with an income scale. During 1941 37 nursing and expectant mothers were fitted with dentures. This branch of the dental service is self-supporting.

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

	Mothers	Pre-School Children
Number	50	21
Total Attendances	75	21
Number of Sessions	9	—
Temporary Teeth extracted	—	20
Permanent Teeth extracted	303	—
Temporary Teeth filled	—	27
Permanent Teeth filled	2	—
No. of patients given a general anaesthetic	47	—
Dentures supplied—Complete	35	—
Partial	2	—

Ophthalmic and Aural Clinics.

Any child under five years of age suffering from eye, ear, or nose and throat defects may be referred to Dr. Greatorex, the Council's Consultant. During 1941, 3 children under school age were referred to him for consultation.

Orthoptic Clinic.

No pre-school child was referred to this clinic in 1941.

Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Two children were sent to Burnley Municipal Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

Provision of Milk, Cod Liver Oil, etc.

During 1941, National Dried Milk was supplied in accordance with the Government's Milk Scheme. 168 packets were supplied free of charge and 392 packets were sold at 1s. 2d. each during the year. Each packet contained 20 ozs. 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.

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices was commenced during the week beginning 8th December, 1941, at the respective clinics under the supervision of the Ministry of Food.

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 was one child on the register during 1941.

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	104
Subsequent Visits	126
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR	
First Visits	214
Subsequent Visits	866
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS ..	1169
NO. OF VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH :—	
Infectious Disease	68
Housing	348
Special Visits	54
Miscellaneous	1
Stillbirths	7
TOTAL HOME VISITS ..	2957

Voluntary Helpers.

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

RIDGEFOOT :—

Mrs. Crossley, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Miss A. Hall.

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 table on page 24 gives the number of cases notified during the year.

(b) Vaccination against Smallpox.

Of the 251 children born alive in 1941 only 17 (7 per cent) were vaccinated against smallpox.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The antigen used was Alum Precipitated Toxoid. The first dose was 0.2 c.c. and the second, 0.5 c.c., was given a month later. Three months later a Schick test was done and positive reactors were given a further dose of 0.5 c.c. At the beginning of the year a preliminary Schick test was done in all children over eight years of age but later on account of the high percentage of positive reactors (73.8%) this preliminary test was discontinued.

461 children immunised four or five years previously were Schick tested and it was disappointing to find 208 (45.2%) were susceptible. This was probably due to the fact that in those years one injection of A.P.T. was given and the results were not controlled by a post-Schick test. This shows the need for testing children immunised several years ago as cases of diphtheria occurring in such children may discredit immunisation in the eyes of the public.

The table on page 25 gives the age groups and the total number of children who attended during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1941.

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	22	...	...	1	1	5	10	3	1	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia	30	1	...	2	2	...	4	3	1	3	4	9	1
Erysipelas.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	104	1	8	9	8	25	46	6	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	124	3	9	27	22	27	30	5	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2
	304	5	17	40	33	57	95	20	5	7	6	15	4

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1941.

Preliminary Schick.

Total tested	414	(33)	
Total read	412	(31)	99.5%
Naturally immune	108		26.2%
Naturally susceptible	304	(31)	73.8%
Susceptible, treated, tested and read	155		
Susceptible, treated, tested, read and found immune	129		83.2%
Still susceptible	26		16.8%
Susceptibles treated, tested, re-treated and re-tested	26		
Susceptibles treated, tested, re-treated and re-tested and found immune	8		30.8%
Susceptibles treated, tested, re-treated and re-tested and still susceptible	18		69.2%
Susceptibles re-treated and awaiting another test	18		
Total tested, naturally susceptible and having course of injections	97	(17)	
Total tested, naturally susceptible, treated and awaiting test.....	52	(14)	

No Preliminary Schick.

Total treated, tested and read	236		
Total treated, tested, read and found immune	204		86.4%
Total treated, tested, read and found susceptible	32		13.6%
Susceptibles re-treated and re-tested	11		
Susceptibles re-treated, re-tested, read, and found to be immune	11		100.0%
Total treated, tested, found to be sus- ceptible and receiving further treat- ment	2		
Total treated, tested, found to be sus- ceptible, re-treated, and awaiting re-testing	19		
Total receiving first course of injections but treatment not yet completed	225	(7)	
Total treated and awaiting test	235	(15)	

Immunised in previous years.

Total tested	461	(21)	
Total read	460	(20)	99.8%
Total found to be immune	252		54.8%
Total found to be susceptible	208	(20)	45.2%
Susceptibles treated, tested, read and found immune	175		83.3%
Susceptibles treated, tested, read, and still susceptible	33	(20)	16.7%
Susceptibles undergoing a further course of treatment	6	(5)	
Susceptibles treated but not re-tested	27	(15)	
Total treated in 1940, tested and read in 1941	20		
Total immune	20		100.0%
Total treated in 1940 and 1941, tested and read in 1941	5		
Total immune	5		100.0%
Consent for immunisation given, but treatment not yet begun	107		
Immunised in previous years and awaiting test	12		
Total number of children who have completed course of immunisation	912		
Total number of children who are having treatment but have not completed course of immunisation ...	681	(73)	
TOTAL	1593	(73)	

The figures in brackets indicate the number of children who have left school or left the district and so will be unable to finish the treatment. These figures are included in the totals. Where children have left the district without completing the treatment, if possible a record of the injections they have received is sent to the Medical Officer of the district in which they have taken up residence so that the treatment can be completed.

(d) Scabies.

During the year there were 151 cases of scabies treated at the Clinic a figure far in excess of previous years. This increase in the incidence of this disease was shared by the country as a whole and was not peculiar to Todmorden. Fortunately with a well-equipped clinic there was no difficulty with regard to the treatment. Benzyl Benzoate emulsion was found to be very efficacious in securing a rapid cure in almost every case. Contacts were followed up by the Health Visitors and the stoving of bed-clothes and other articles of clothing was done at Fielden Hospital. It was found necessary to treat some adult males and after some instruction the First Aid Party men became very proficient at this work.

(e) 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, 1941, the nursing staff comprised Matron, Assistant-Matron, one Fever-trained Nurse, and 6 Probationers. Two additional Fever-trained Nurses may be engaged if the number of admissions warrant it.

Some 104 patients were admitted to the hospital during 1941. The table opposite shows the districts from which these patients came and the diseases (as diagnosed in the hospital) from which they suffered.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 38 cases admitted, one of whom was transferred from Halifax Royal Infirmary where she had been a patient with Rheumatic Fever. She made a good recovery. One boy who had been in hospital over six weeks, having been kept in on account of cervical adenitis, took a fresh attack of scarlet fever. Such accidents are liable to occur where there is no cubicle accommodation in which to put convalescents. Beyond mild nephritis, there were no major complications in any of the other cases.

	Todmorden	Hebden Royd	Hepton R.D.	Total
Scarlet Fever	21	7	10	38
Diphtheria	4	5	5	14
Rubella	1	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	6	—	—	6
Pneumonia	8	—	—	8
Broncho Pneumonia ..	5	2	1	8
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1
Measles	3	5	4	12
Paratyphoid B.	1	—	—	1
Bronchitis	4	1	—	5
Whooping Cough ..	3	1	1	5
Miscellaneous	5	—	—	5
TOTALS	62	20	22	104

Diphtheria.

Only 14 cases were admitted during the year. There were two deaths, one of which occurred in the case of a child of three who died from cardiac failure on his 12th day in hospital. The other, a child of eight years died within 24 hours of her admission to hospital but on the 5th day of the disease. It is significant that not one of the patients admitted as suffering from diphtheria had been immunised.

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.

On account of the low average number of occupied beds the General Nursing Council refused to recognize the hospital as an Affiliated Training School. With Sowerby Bridge sending patients the increase in numbers may in the future bring the hospital up to the required standard.

(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. A clinic is held weekly on Friday afternoons at Hall Street. Cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the appropriate Centre at Sowerby Bridge.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Todmorden in 1941 :—

	Respiratory			Non-Resp.			Ttls.
	M	F	Ttl.	M	F	Ttl.	
No. on Register on 1st Jan., 1941 ..	23	20	43	37	46	83	126
No. first notified during 1941 ..	4	—	4	3	4	7	11
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from Register during 1941 :—							
(a) Died ..	5	1	6	1	—	1	7
(b) Removed from district ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
(c) De-notified ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
No. remaining on Register 31/12/41 ..	19	18	37	38	50	88	125

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1941 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	4	—	3	4	5	1	1	—

SECTION VI.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

There is an arrangement whereby a child suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum who requires hospital treatment can be admitted along with the mother to Manchester Royal Eye Hospital at a charge of £3 3s. 0d. per week. During 1941 no case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

SECTION VII.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

WATER SUPPLY.

HOUSING.

RAINFALL FOR 1941 (SOURHALL).

January ..	2.50 ins.	September ..	0.90 ins.
February ..	5.51 "	October ..	5.16 "
March ..	5.01 "	November ..	3.77 "
April ..	3.10 "	December ..	3.51 "
May ..	3.13 "		
June ..	0.78 "		44.04
July ..	2.36 "		
August ..	8.31 "		

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No sewer extensions were carried out during 1941. 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 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	..	..	..	5057
(b) Workplaces	..	..	..	630
TOTAL	..	..	..	5687
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	349
Number of additional Closets provided :—				
Old property (a) W.C.'s	2	(b) Others	0	
New houses (a) W.C.'s	0	(b) Others	0	
Number of Closets, other than privies, reconstructed as W.C.'s—3.				

With a view to securing the conversion of pail closets and slop closets to water closets the Corporation contribute one-third of the cost of conversion to a maximum of £4 per closet. During 1941 there were three such conversions.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The methods of collection and disposal of refuse as re-organised during the previous year have been maintained and have worked effectively. The whole of the collection of refuse, including nightsoil, is done by two motor wagons, one employed whole time and one on 4½ days per week, and a weekly collection is carried out in normal circumstances. The collection of nightsoil is done by motor wagon fitted with a movable tank.

The refuse collected is disposed of at Woodhouse Tip where the system of "controlled tipping" combined with salvage is in operation. The salvage comprises the collection, and, where necessary, the sorting from refuse of various

materials including waste paper, scrap metals, textiles, bones, kitchen waste, bottles and jars, etc. In addition to the normal weekly salvaging of these materials a special Yorkshire Salvage Drive was held during September in which the Borough took part, but the response fell short of expectations for this special effort.

Early in the year a wooden building for sorting and baling waste paper was erected at Woodhouse and the cost of this building is included in the cost of collection and disposal of refuse.

The weight of refuse collected by the Corporation was 3367 tons and the cost of collection and disposal was £3510. The income from the sale of salvaged materials, etc., was £1,249, giving a nett cost for the collection and disposal of refuse of £2261.

The following is a list of the various items of income from the sale of salvage during the year:—

	Tons.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	178	732	0	0
Ferrous metals (including 62 tons baled tins)	123	255	0	0
Non-ferrous metals	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	0	0
Textiles (Rags, carpets, etc.)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	0	0
Bottles and jars (200 gross)	13	50	0	0
Waste Food	28	14	0	0
Bones	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	0	0
Miscellaneous	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0
TOTAL	367$\frac{1}{4}$	1194	0	0

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1941, for Nuisances only	201
Nuisances found in 1941	94
Nuisances in hand, end of 1940	9
Total needing abatement	103
Abated during 1941	96
Outstanding, end of 1941	7
Notices served, Informal	44
Complied with	39
Notices served, Statutory	—
Complied with	—
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings	—

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, ETC.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of In spections.	General Conditions	Legal proceed- ings if any
Common Lodging Houses ..	1	1	4	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	9	9	8	Satisfactory	None
1 Fat Melter					
6 Dressing Hides for Pickers					

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 ...	3	None	None
FACTORIES without mechanical power	24	None	None
†OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises)... ..	None	None	None
TOTAL	27	None	None
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Pro- secutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	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 ...	None	None	—	
unsuitable or defective ...	1	None	—	
not separate for sexes ...	None	None	—	
Other offences	None	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Min- istry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
TOTAL	3	2	None	None

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1941.

Inspections of Premises—

1.	For nuisances, etc.	...	...	154
2.	Where infectious disease has occurred	...	...	25
3.	Where offensive trades are carried on	...	...	8
4.	Inspections of Factories	...	...	3
5.	Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	24
6.	Inspections of Ice Cream Manufactories	...	...	2
7.	Inspections of Cowsheds...	...	...	130
8.	Inspections under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	5
9.	Inspections of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	4
10.	Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	48
11.	Inspections of Water Supplies	...	...	14
12.	Inspections of Work in Progress	...	...	96
13.	Inspections of Markets	...	...	28
14.	Inspections under the Housing Act 1936	...	...	19
15.	Re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	108
16.	Inspections under the Housing Act, 1936 (overcrowding survey)	...	...	1
17.	Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	...	...	47
18.	Inspections of houses under Public Health Acts	...	...	81
19.	Inspections of Premises used for Fish Frying	...	...	10
Total Visits...				807

20.	No. of houses disinfected after			
	(1) infectious disease	...	...	25
	(2) tuberculosis	...	...	7
21.	Smoke test applied to drains	...	...	4
22.	Samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	14
23.	Samples of Water taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	49
24.	No. of complaints investigated	...	...	130
25.	Cases abated under preliminary notice	...	...	96
26.	Cases abated under statutory notice	...	...	24
27.	Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	...	3

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH
NOTICES, ETC., DURING 1941.

House Drainage—

House drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	41
New pipe drains provided	...	...	7
Drains trapped	...	...	4

Sanitary Conveniences—

New water closets provided	...	...	2
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	19
Waste water closets converted into water closets			3

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses—

New Sanitary Conveniences provided	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed, limewashed, etc.			6

Houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1936—

Houses repaired by informal notice	...	...	7
Houses demolished	...	...	1

Cowsheds and Dairies—

Cowsheds provided with improved lighting	...	...	2
Cowsheds provided with improved ventilation	...	...	2
Cowsheds provided with improved drainage	...	...	1
Shippin floors relaid or repaired	...	...	3

Slaughterhouses—

Slaughterhouses closed	...	...	...	1
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Miscellaneous—

No. of seizures of unsound food	...	...	17
No. of galvanised iron dust bins provided	...	...	2
No. of houses cleansed, limewashed, disinfested, etc.			4
No. of accumulations of manure, refuse, etc. removed			2
No. of houses provided with proper water supply			7
No. of new sinks provided	...	...	2

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	13
Number of registered milk sellers	121
Number of cowsheds	260
Number of inspections of cowsheds	130
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 thirteen private slaughterhouses, all licensed by the Council. Five of them may be termed good, six fair, and two poor. The licence for one slaughterhouse was not renewed by the occupier. The slaughterhouses were not used for slaughtering as centralised slaughtering instituted by the Ministry of Food and carried on at a slaughter house at Hebden Bridge continued in operation. Assistance in the inspection of meat was given to the Hebden Royd Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

No Meat Marking Scheme is in force in the area.

OTHER FOODS.

There are 33 bakehouses, one of them underground in the Borough. The use of one bakehouse was discontinued during the year. 28 bakehouses were inspected, also premises used for fish-frying, tripe boiling, etc.

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.**

5076 houses are supplied with water from the Corporation supply which is from upland surfaces 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 standards of the Ministry of Health.

(b) PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

1886 houses have private supplies derived mainly from springs, and although the number of such houses is decreasing year by year some must always depend on springs for the supply of water for domestic purposes owing to the scattered and hilly nature of the district. Samples from a number of these private supplies were taken for bacteriological examination and inspections made of the gathering ground and cisterns in fourteen cases. As a result of adverse reports in one case certain works of improvement to storage cisterns were requested by the Council and the matter was in hand at the end of the year. The supply of Corporation water to 40 houses on a private supply previously condemned was completed during the early part of the year.

Housing.

Owing to the prevailing conditions no action was taken by the Council with respect to new Clearance Areas or the demolition or closing of further individual insanitary houses. One house included in a Clearance Area which had been previously confirmed was demolished by the owners. Little progress was made during the year with respect to houses where action had been taken previously. In the Shade

Clearance Area three houses were vacated, leaving 23 of the 41 houses still occupied at the end of the year. The necessary works required to complete the undertakings given by the owners to convert various "back-to-back" houses into "through" houses were not completed but the major works required had been carried out and the houses were all occupied.

17 Houses were inspected under the Housing Act, 1936, and in 10 cases various defects were found to need attention and informal notices were served. The necessary work was carried out in five cases and instructions were given in the other cases.

Inspections were made of eight empty 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 works were prepared.

In addition 68 visits were made to houses the tenants of which had applied for Corporation houses.

Legal proceedings were taken against the owners and occupiers for the occupation of two houses in contravention of a Clearance Order and for the occupation of one house in contravention of a Closing Order. The cases against the owners were dismissed on payment of costs and those against the occupiers were dismissed.

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

School Medical Officer

1941

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

** ALDERMAN WILSON GREENWOOD, J.P., *Chairman.*

His Worship the Mayor :

**COUNCILLOR F. SPENDLOVE

ALDERMEN :

**GILMARTIN, J.P.

JACKSON

**GOUCKE

WHITAKER, J.P.

COUNCILLORS :

†**COCKCROFT

KNIGHTON

CROWTHER, J.P.

**MIDGLEY, J.P.

EGERTON

**MORRIS

**FIELDEN

**READ

**KING

SUTCLIFFE

** MRS. ELSIE CRABTREE.

J. DE V. MATHER, ESQ., C.C., M.D.

† Chairman of School Attendance and Medical Inspection
Sub-Committee.

** Members of School Attendance and Medical Inspection
Sub-Committee.

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

ABRAHAM ORMEROD MEDICAL CENTRE,
TODMORDEN,

July 22nd, 1942.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Local Education Authority.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I have great pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1941.

The work of the Department proceeded smoothly during the year there being no upset from Air Raids as occurred in other less fortunate areas.

It is gratifying to note that eight cases of squint have been discharged as cured by the Oculist after treatment by the Orthoptist.

On the whole the children are very clean although there are children who are found repeatedly with verminous heads. The families of such children act as reservoirs of infestation, a menace to other children.

There was an increase in the incidence of scabies but adequate facilities were available for the treatment and at no time did the disease get out of check.

The school meals provided were of excellent quality but I think much could be done by the supervisors to ensure that vegetables are eaten by the pupils. Children do eat and like vegetables when they lose their initial aversion to them. There are no vegetables left on the plates at the Open Air School !

During the year immunisation clinics were held at the various schools at which pre-school as well as school children attended. The success of our immunisation drive was greatly assisted by the head teachers whose efforts in this direction I gratefully acknowledge.

In presenting this report I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee to the Director of Education and to the head teachers for their help and encouragement and also to my staff for their loyal service throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. MUIR,

School Medical Officer

THE STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—

A. J. MUIR, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Consultant—

*R. W. GREATOREX, M.B.

Radiologist—

*J. GRIEVE, M.A., M.B., D.M.R.E.

School Dentists—

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

*J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S.

Orthoptist—

*MISS M. L. HARRIS.

Nursing Staff—

†MRS. A. N. GEE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

†MISS A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

†MISS D. MALLISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff—

MR. H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S., (R.A.F. April, 1941.)

MISS G. HENFREY.

MISS J. SUTCLIFFE, (commenced January, 1941.)

*MISS W. FIELDEN, Dental and Orthoptic Clinic Attendant.

* Part Time.

† Also Health Visitors.

(1) STAFF.

There were no changes in the Medical and Nursing Staff during the year.

(2) CO-ORDINATION.

The School Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health. The School Nurses are also Health Visitors. The clinic facilities are available to all pre-school children and there is close and amicable co-operation between the Director of Education, Head Masters and the School Medical Officer.

(3) SCHOOL HYGIENE

Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of School Places	...	...	...	...	...	3874
Average number of children on Register—						
Todmorden Children	...	...	...	...	...	2080.7
Evacuees	...	...	...	...	...	180.2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2260.9
Average in attendance—						
Todmorden children	...	...	...	...	...	1751.0
Evacuees	...	...	...	...	...	163.3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1914.3

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

New floors have been laid in the Nursery Class and Room 'A' at Roomfield Infants' School and part of the Infant's Department at Vale Council School has been adapted for use as a Kitchen for the British Restaurants.

DECORATIONS.

Cloughfoot Council School and the Stile Open Air School have been painted externally and internally.

REPAIRS.

No repairs to playgrounds during the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

New lavatories have been fixed at Walsden and Shade Council Schools.

All the schools except Cloughfoot, Lumbutts and Todmorden C.E. have been equipped as School Canteens and twelve Rest Beds have been supplied to Castle Hill Council School.

(4) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

As in previous years the children who were medically examined fell into the three statutory age groups: (1) Entrants, (2) Intermediates (8 years old children), and (3) Leavers (12 years old children). Of the 696 children examined, 401 (57.6 per cent.) were accompanied by their parents. 115 evacuees were examined, 46 (40 per cent.) of whom were accompanied by their parents or guardians.

(5) FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The findings of the routine medical inspections are given in Tables I and II at the end of this Report.

Nutrition. The state of nutrition is given in the following table in accordance with the scheme adopted by the Board of Education. Compared with the previous year the percentage of children classified as excellent has fallen from 28.9% to 15.7%. On the other hand the percentage of slightly subnormal children is 9.4% compared with 9.3%. This difference in the number of children of excellent nutrition is easily explained when allowance is made for the fact that the surveys were made by two different observers. It is gratifying to note that there is no evidence of gross undernourishment amongst the school population nor is there any reason why there should be considering the excellent canteen facilities which obtain in almost all the schools.

Excellent	Normal	Slightly Sub-Normal	Bad
Local 111 (15.9%)	519 (74.6%)	66 (9.5%)	—
Evacuees. 16 (13.9%)	89 (77.4%)	10 (8.7%)	—
TOTAL— 127 (15.7%)	608 (74.9%)	76 (9.4%)	—

In 1941 the average ages of the three groups inspected were :—

ENTRANTS—Boys 4 years 11 months. Girls 5 years 1 month.

INTERMEDIATES—

Boys : 8 years 10 months. Girls : 8 years 10 months.

LEAVERS—Boys 12 years 9 months. Girls—12 years 8 months

The following table shows the average heights and weights of the children examined at Routine Medical Inspection, 1941 :—

**AVERAGE HEIGHTS and WEIGHTS,
TODMORDEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS,
1941.**

Age Group	Boys			Girls.		
	Age years	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Age years	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.
Entrants ...	4 $\frac{11}{12}$	42	40	5 $\frac{1}{12}$	42	40
Intermediates	8 $\frac{10}{12}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{10}{12}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	58
Leavers ...	12 $\frac{9}{12}$	57	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{8}{12}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) **Uncleanliness.**—Three cleanliness surveys of all the schools in the Borough were undertaken during the year by the School Nurses. Some 284 Todmorden children were found to be unclean and 32 were cleansed at the Clinic. No legal proceedings were taken with respect to any of these cases.

The percentages of children found with nits or lice during the past ten years are given in the following table:—

Todmorden							*	*	*
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
11.5	10.0	8.3	7.0	5.7	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.8	4.0

*Includes evacuees.

EXAMINED.	UNCLEAN	CLEAN
LOCAL 5408	284	5124
EVACUEES 449	37	412
TOTAL 5857	321	5536

(c) **Minor Ailments.**—The school clinic is open daily for the treatment of Minor Ailments. Children are usually sent by parents and teachers. A few dodgers find the way on their own usually with some very trivial complaint. The attendance of such patients is discouraged. Details of conditions treated are given later in the report.

(d) **Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.**—52 cases of defective vision, 4 cases of blepharitis and 12 cases of squint requiring treatment were discovered at Routine Medical Inspection.

(e) **Nose and Throat Defects.**—It was found necessary at Routine Medical Inspection to keep 22 cases of enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids under observation.

(f) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**—During Auroscopic examination at Routine Medical Inspection 16 cases of cerumen and 2 cases of otitis media were found and referred to the clinic for treatment.

(g) **Dental Defects.**—The work of the Dental Department is summarised in Table V.

(h) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**—No case of rheumatic heart disease was found during Routine Medical Inspection. One case of organic heart defect is being kept under observation.

(i) **Tuberculosis.**—One case of suspected tubercular adenitis was found at Routine Medical Inspection. The child is under the supervision of a private practitioner.

(6) FOLLOWING UP.

The parents of children found to be suffering from defects are advised to seek treatment either from a private practitioner or at the school clinic. If the child does not attend the clinic, a school nurse visits the home to enquire if treatment has been obtained privately. In cases where the parent is not present at the routine examination a letter is sent to the parent asking him or her to take the child to the clinic. No hint of the defect found in the child is given. In the majority of cases the parent attends as requested and sanctions the necessary treatment. If the parents do not respond to the letter a school nurse visits the home.

A defect card is made out for each child requiring either treatment or observation, and these cards along with the routine medical inspection cards are kept at the school clinic. The defect cards of all children are taken to the School on each visit of the doctor, when the children are re-examined.

The following table shows the number of visits made by the School Nurses.

	1940	1941
Number of children followed up by nurses	274	457
Visits to homes by nurses	371	437
Visits to schools by nurses	198	253
Infectious Disease enquiries (home)	169	89
" " " (school)	95	460

(7) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

TREATMENT AND INSPECTION CLINICS AT RIDGEFOOT		
	Days	Hours
Medical Consultations	Daily	9-15 to 10-15 a.m.
Minor Ailments ...	Daily	9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Dental Clinics... ..	Daily	9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Orthoptic Clinic ...	Tues. and Fri.	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic ...	Mon. and Fri. Oct. to Mar. incl.	1-30 to 5 p.m.
Combined Ophthalmic and Aural Clinic	Once monthly	By arrangement
Diphtheria Immunisa- tion Clinic ...	As required	
Orthopaedic Clinic ...	Mons. at Smith St. Clinic, Roch- dale by arrange- ment.	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The war caused no alteration in the arrangements made for the various forms of treatment or the provision of solid meals or milk.

(a) **Nutrition.**—Children of subnormal nutrition are recommended for a free supply of milk in school and also for free meals if the family is necessitous. 141 Undernourished children received free milk, 88 received free meals.

(b) **Uncleanliness.**—When a child is found to be verminous for the first time a courteous letter is sent to the parent drawing her attention to the fact and giving her instructions how to rid the child of the infestation. It is possible for any child to pick up vermin by association

with unclean children and most mothers welcome advice and special combs are lent if desired. Old offenders are excluded at once and are not re-admitted until cleansed to the satisfaction of the school nurse. Unfortunately a large proportion of the chronic offenders have to be cleansed time and time again by the school nurses.

During 1941, 37 children were cleansed at the Clinic.

(c) **Minor Ailments Clinic.**—The following tables give the various conditions treated at the Clinic and the number of attendances made.

Year	No. of Attendances	No. of Consultations	School Population
1932	2928	1697	2727
1933	3127	2042	2749
1934	3592	1582	2616
1935	4642	2010	2464
1936	4471	1619	2332
1937	5446	1393	2446
1938	6360	1191	2138
1939	5049	1794	2080†
1940	5917	2062	2147†
1941	4022*	1371**	2260†

* includes 394 evacuees.

** includes 81 evacuees.

† includes evacuees.

During 1941 the Clinic was open on 236 occasions and the average attendance was 15.3 excluding evacuees.

The following list shows the number and nature of the minor ailments treated.

		No. of Cases		No. of Attendances	
		Local	Ev	Local	Ev
Skin	Ringworm Body	2	—	9	—
	Scabies	95	5	396	16
	Impetigo	34	1	258	1
	Eczema	10	2	97	21
	Other Skin Conditions ...	89	5	540	40
Eye	Blepharitis	3	1	4	8
	Conjunctivitis	5	1	26	1
	Other Eye Diseases ...	17	1	49	6
Ear	Otorrhoea	12	6	330	109
	Cerumen	7	1	16	2
	Other Ear Defects ...	12	1	34	1
Others	Cuts and other Minor Injuries	241	16	1140	143
	Adenitis	17	—	40	—
	Boils	13	2	67	20
	Scalds and Burns	8	—	69	—
	Warts	9	1	35	1
	Abscesses	12	3	38	6
	Sore Throats	39	—	49	—
	Miscellaneous	113	10	431	19
		738	56	3628	394

Arrangements are in force with the Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital for the X-Ray treatment of ringworm of the scalp, but no case requiring such treatment was found during the year.

(d) **Scabies.**—Like other towns, Todmorden in 1941, experienced a rise in the number of cases of Scabies, there being 95 cases compared with 21 in 1940 and 14 in 1939.

All the cases were treated with Benzyl Benzoate which proved very efficacious. Any return cases were due to re-infection by other members of the family who had refused treatment. It is difficult to make parents believe

that the only sure way to get rid of the disease is for the whole family to be treated irrespective of the fact that some of them may show no signs of infection.

(e) **Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.** During the year the Ophthalmic Surgeon paid 12 visits and refracted 90 children including 4 evacuees.

Spectacles were supplied to children according to Dr. Greateorex's prescription by Mr. A. Izzard, of Todmorden, who also carried out repairs to spectacles already provided, and by Mr. Hartley from October, 1941.

Some 25 cases of external eye disease were treated at the Authority's Minor Ailments Clinic.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC.

Miss M. L. Harris held a clinic of three hours duration twice weekly. Each child under treatment attended 15 minutes on the average. The following table gives the details of the work done.

Number of children attended during the year	...	...	44
Total attendances for the year	...	...	847
<i>of which—</i>			
Attendances for Binocular Training	...	...	605
Attendances for Occlusion	...	...	284
New cases examined and registered	...	...	3
			847
Cases discharged throughout the year	...	...	18
<i>of which—</i>			
Cases cured	...	...	9
Cases discharged as unsuitable for treatment	...	...	2
Cases who failed to attend	...	...	3
Cases discharged for miscellaneous reasons	...	...	4
(2 left school, 1 refused treatment, 1 treatment not necessary)			—
			18
Waiting List	...	...	nil.

Remarks.—May it be noted that in January, 1941, there was a waiting list of 13. By the end of the year this was completely worked off. The attendance has been fairly regular throughout the year.

No case was put through for operation during 1941.

(e)—**Nose and Throat Defects.**—There is an arrangement with the Burnley Corporation by which cases requiring tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy can be admitted to Burnley Municipal Hospital for treatment. In 1941 thirteen cases were treated under this scheme. Some of these cases were sent under the School Scheme by private practitioners owing to the great difficulty in securing hospitalisation of children requiring tonsillectomy.

The following table shows the number of cases sent to Burnley Municipal Hospital in previous years.

Year	Number
1932	58
1933	48
1934	23
1935	19
1936	26
1937	67
1938	52
1939	6
1940	11
1941	13

(f) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**—Some 12 cases of suppurative otitis media made 330 attendances at the Minor Ailments Clinic. In addition to the children who were sent to the Clinic for refraction, 30 children were sent for consultations with Dr. Greatorex on account of the following conditions :—

Defects					Number of Children Attendances	
Ophthalmic Cases	Defective Vision	...	...	...	12	12
	Squint	...	...	...	6	6
	Eye Injury	...	...	...	1	1
	Headaches	...	...	...	2	2
Aural Cases	Cerumen	...	...	...	2	2
	Otorrhoea	...	...	...	2*	2
	Tonsillitis	...	...	...	4	4
	Adenoids	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	30	30

* Includes one evacuee.

Amount of work done for each 100 children treated	Todmorden					England and Wales (Last available figs)
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Fillings in permanent teeth	38	47	44	58	64	65
Fillings in temporary teeth	7	20	23	28	30	25
Extractions of permanent teeth	46	27	23	24	27	26
Extractions of temporary teeth	209	109	112	105	100	128
						152

The following table is a record of the work done by the Authority's dental surgeons :—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Fillings in permanent teeth	174	392	683	635	770	961	961
Fillings in temporary teeth	11	75	288	323	432	464	378
Extractions of permanent teeth	586	476	397	324	327	409	389
Extractions of temporary teeth	2030	2158	1700	1558	1603	1509	1912

*Sessions increased from 3 to 4 per week.

†Sessions increased to 5 per week. Secondary School included in scheme.

(h) **Dental Treatment.**—Five sessions per week are devoted to inspection and treatment of school children. The dental condition of the children attending each school is given in the following table. There are still a good many parents who deny their children the advantages of having skilled dental treatment at the clinic. On the other hand many children undoubtedly have treatment by their private dentist. This is particularly true of the Secondary School pupils.

No. of times inspected	School	No. inspected	With Sound Teeth	Percentage	No. requiring Treatment	No. Giving Consent	Percentage
3	*Roomfield Infants ...	260	118	44.6	142	79	55.6
3	*Roomfield Juniors	458	300	65.5	158	130	82.3
2	*Roomfield Seniors ...	375	243	64.8	132	78	59.1
3	*Open Air School ...	128	84	65.6	44	38	86.4
3	*Walsden C. of E. ...	187	104	55.6	83	48	57.8
3	*Lumbutts ...	44	13	29.6	31	15	48.4
2	*Eastwood ...	146	68	46.5	78	61	78.1
2	*Castle Hill ...	277	121	43.7	156	87	55.7
2	*Cloughfoot ...	24	7	29.2	17	8	47.0
3	*Walsden Council ...	559	285	51.0	274	168	61.3
2	*Todmorden C. of E....	546	291	53.3	255	143	56.1
3	*Shade ...	439	223	50.8	216	129	59.2
2	†Cornholme ...	378	77	20.4	301	179	59.2
1	†Vale ...	86	24	27.9	62	46	74.2
1	†Robinwood ...	64	17	26.5	47	32	68.1
2	†St. Joseph's R.C. ...	191	45	23.5	146	108	73.3
1	†Secondary ...	336	116	34.5	220	114	51.8

* Dental Surgeon—Mr. Gibson. † Dental Surgeon—Mr. Jackson.

(i) **General Anaesthesia.**—Gas and oxygen is given by the School Medical Officer, the apparatus used being the McKesson 179 children had extractions under gas compared with 33 in 1940 and 8 cases in 1939. Gas has become very popular with the children and there is no doubt that its use in the future will increase.

(j) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.**—One school child is receiving in-patient treatment at the Bamford Memorial Home, Rochdale for Rheumatoid Arthritis. Some nine school children made 15 attendances at the Rochdale Orthopaedic Clinic for minor orthopaedic defects.

(k) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**—There is no special clinic for the examination and treatment of heart and rheumatic cases.

(l) **Tuberculosis.**—The appropriate Authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis is the West Riding County Council. There is co-operation between the County Tuberculosis Officer and your School Medical Officer in securing Artificial Light Treatment at the Medical Centre for cases of glandular tuberculosis. The Open Air School is made available for such cases if the Tuberculosis Officer suggests it.

(m) **Artificial Light Clinic.**—During 1941 some 51 school children attended for treatment on account of the following conditions. The Clinic was held twice weekly during the winter months.

Condition	No. of Children
Tuberculous Glands of Neck	6
Rheumatism	1
Bronchitis	11
Talipes following poliomyelitis	1
Delicate or Debilitated Children	18
Cervical Adenitis	6
Ulcers	1
Alopecia	3
Boils	1
Calcium Deficiency	1
Discharging cervical sinus	1
Acne	1
TOTAL CHILDREN	51
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	718

(n) **Diphtheria Immunisation.**—A full report is given in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health. It is sufficient to say here that clinics were held at the various schools throughout the year and that great assistance was given by the Headmasters in providing every facility for obtaining parental consent for immunisation.

(8) INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

All children absent from school for more than four weeks, whether alleged to be suffering from infectious or non-infectious disease, are notified to the School Medical Officer by the Head Teacher. The parents of these children are visited by the School Nurses who ascertain that the children are under medical care and who invite the parents (in suitable cases) to bring the children to the clinic before they again attend school.

All school children who contract Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles or Whooping Cough are examined at the School Clinic prior to their re-admission to school.

No school was closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Where the attendance at a school falls below 60 per cent., and is, in the opinion of the School Medical Officer, directly due to the prevalence of infectious disease, the school sessions so affected are not counted in estimating the average attendance for the purpose of grant. During 1941 6 certificates were issued for this purpose as follows:—

School	Prevalent Diseases	Period of exemption in weeks
Walsden Cl. Infants ...	Mumps	2
Eastwood Cl. Mxd. ...	Measles	4

(9) OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS.—None provided.

PLAYGROUND CLASSES.—None provided.

(10) PHYSICAL TRAINING.

During the year we have lost the services of both Physical Training Organisers. In June 1941, Mr. D. M. Freeling was withdrawn from service in Todmorden owing to War conditions and Miss M. Wales was released in November to take up an appointment in the A.T.S. The position has not yet been filled.

(11) PROVISION OF MEALS.

Local Authorities have power under the Education Act to provide meals to children who are unable by lack of proper food to avail themselves of the educational facilities afforded to them.

In Todmorden all the schools with the exception of National, Cloughfoot and Lumbutts have been equipped as School Canteens. The Medical Centre is used by the National School as a canteen.

During the year 88 children were provided with 9436 free dinners and 722 other children were provided with 21674 dinners (not free).

Supply of Milk for Schools.—85.7% of the children in average attendance took advantage of the scheme for obtaining milk at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a pint.

141 children were supplied with $\frac{2}{3}$ pints daily on medical grounds.

(12) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Teachers in all departments have co-operated well with the School Medical Officer and School Nurses and the help given by Head Teachers was much appreciated.

During the year, parents have shown a keen interest in the work done, 57.6 per cent. of the children examined at Routine Medical Inspections were accompanied by their parents.

School	Dept.	No. examined		No. of Parents who attended		Perc'nt'ge of Parents who attended	
		L.	E.	L.	E.	L.	E.
Cornholme Council ...	M & I	63	10	37	2	59	20
Vale Council ...	J & I	35	3	25	3	71	100
Robinwood Council	J & I	31	5	15	2	50	40
Todmorden C. of E....	M & I	122	5	52	2	42	40
Eastwood Council ...	J & I	33	10	27	6	81	60
Lumbutts Council ...	J & I	18	—	15	—	83	—
Castle Hill Council...	J & I	41	19	23	3	56	15
St. Joseph's R.C. ...	M & I	34	2	14	1	41	50
Roomfield Council ...	Infants	92	12	71	10	72	83
Roomfield Council ...	Juniors	11	20	5	7	45	35
Roomfield Council ...	Seniors	59	5	14	—	20	—
Cloughfoot Council...	J & I	5	—	5	—	100	—
Walsden C. of E. ...	J & I	27	—	24	—	88	—
Walsden Council ...	Mixed	23	8	15	2	65	25
Walsden Council ...	Infants	35	—	29	—	82	—
Shade Council ...	Mixed	41	12	12	4	30	33
Shade Council ...	Infants	26	4	18	4	69	100
Total ...	...	696	115	401	46	57.6	40

(13) BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

One deaf boy was admitted to a Residential School for the deaf in Manchester but was withdrawn by his parent. He is now awaiting admission to a school in a less vulnerable part of the country.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

This is situated several hundred feet above the level of the town and faces South. It is often bathed in sunshine when the valley is enshrouded in mist and fog. Its situation is therefore ideal.

The bulk of the pupils are those suffering from mal-nourishment, tubercular adenitis and bronchitis. The great majority show a quick improvement after admission, as shown by an increase in weight and the acquirement of a healthy tan and the appearance of well-being.

Children attending have breakfast and dinner at the school and have also a hot drink of milky cocoa before the school closes.

The cost to the parent per child per week is 2/6d. This is remitted in necessitous cases. Todmorden is indeed fortunate in its Open Air School and in its staff. To Miss Dewsnap and her assistants is due the happy atmosphere which pervades the school.

There are 60 places in the school. The table on page 66 shows the number of admissions and discharges in 1941.

(14) FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.

The Local Education Authority does not maintain any courses of training for such students.

(15) NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough, but there are Nursery Classes at Roomfield and Shade Council Schools.

(16) THE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The School Medical Inspection is under the jurisdiction of the West Riding County Council.

At the request of the County Council 40 candidates successful at the County Minor Scholarship Examination were offered medical examination before admission to the Todmorden Secondary School and 28 accepted.

The following defects were found to require treatment :—
Poor posture 1 ; Undernourished 1 ; Defective Vision 2 ;
Dental caries 7 ; 5 cases of dental caries received treatment at the School Clinic shortly after examination.

	On Roll 1st Jan.	Admitted during year	Discharged during year				On Roll 31st Dec.
			Cured	Improved	Full Time Leavers	Left Dist.	
1940 ...	48	41	25	7	3	5	49
1941 ...	49	17	9	2	2	1	52

The pupils of the Todmorden Secondary School receive Dental Treatment at the Local Education Authority's School Clinic.

The acceptance rate is low (51.8%) but many of the children have treatment at their private dentist so that on the whole the position is not so bad as it would appear to be.

The following table gives details of the work done in connection with the dental treatment of the pupils at Todmorden Secondary School.

AGE (years)	No. of Children Inspected	No. offered Treatm't	No. Acc'p'g Tr'tm't	No. Refus'g Tr'tm't	No. Art'f'ly Sound	No. of Perfect Mouths
10	11	7	5	2	3	1
11	55	40	23	17	15	—
12	46	25	12	13	19	2
13	66	45	26	19	21	—
14	45	25	10	15	20	—
15	36	20	9	11	16	—
16	19	11	7	4	8	—
17	4	2	1	1	2	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	282	175	93	82	104	3

Number actually Treated—128. Number of Attendances—250.

Half-days devoted to Inspection, 3.

Half-days devoted to Treatment, 35.

Total ... 38.

Fillings : Permanent 322. Extractions : Permanent 74.

Temporary 1 Temporary 44.

Local Anaesthetic cases, 44.

General Anaesthetics cases, 18.

Other operations, permanent teeth, 14.

Dentures supplied, — Regulation Appliance, 1.

(17) PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

The arrangements for recovering the cost of treatment of children attending Public Elementary Schools are as follows :—

Treatment of Minor Ailments, Diphtheria Immunisation, Artificial Sun-Light Treatment.—No charge.

X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm of the Scalp.—There is a charge of £1-1-0 for this treatment. Necessitous cases are considered by the School Attendance and Medical Inspection Sub-Committee.

Dental Treatment.—There is a nominal charge of 3d. per patient. No charge is made for Dental X-Ray examination. Dentures and Orthodontic Appliances are supplied, where necessary, at cost price, the parents being required to contribute according to the family income. The income scale is similar to the scale adopted for the provision of spectacles in necessitous cases, suitably extended by charging 2/- for each additional 5/- of weekly income, to cover the higher maximum cost price of such appliances.

Ophthalmic Services.—Orthoptic treatment, refraction and the prescription of spectacles is carried out free of charge. In necessitous cases, nickel framed spectacles may be obtained at a reduced rate. Where the parent selects other than nickel frames the actual cost price is charged.

Some 68 Todmorden children and 4 evacuees received spectacles under the authority's scheme.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—The charge for the operation is £1-11-6. Parents' contributions toward the cost of the operation are based on an income scale. Where one or both parents contribute to the local Hospital Fund, vouchers may be obtained from the District Nursing Association, to cover all or part of the cost of the operation.

Thirteen cases received operative treatment during 1941 and of these two were free, one paid whole fee and ten were covered by vouchers.

(18) HEALTH EDUCATION.

A simple form of Biology is taught in some of the Senior Schools and the principles of personal and domestic hygiene are taught to the girls attending courses in Domestic Science.

(19) MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) **Part-time Employment of School Children.**—Newspaper delivery is the usual form of employment of children. In accordance with the bye-laws of the Education Authority two applicants of school age submitted themselves for examination prior to employment and a certificate was given in each case.

(b) **Diphtheria Immunisation.**—A report on the work of active immunisation against diphtheria will be found in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(c) **Stammering and other Speech Defects.**—Nine children with defect of speech are being kept under observation. There is no scheme in operation at present by which these children can obtain treatment.

(d) **Child Guidance.** There are no cases at present attending school who might benefit from attendance at a child guidance clinic.

(e) **Mental Deficiency.**—During 1941 some twelve children were specially examined and two were certified as being mentally defective within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as amended by the 1927 Act. These twelve children were classified as follows:—

Dull and Backward	...	...	10
Feeble Minded	...	...	2
Imbecile	...	...	—
Idiot	...	...	—
			—
TOTAL	...	...	12

There are, as yet, no special facilities in Todmorden for the education of mentally defective children.

(f) **Conveyance of Physically Defective Children to and from the Open Air School.**—At its meeting on May 24th, 1939, the Authority agreed to provide travelling facilities for physically defective children attending the Open Air School. During the year six children were conveyed to school by taxi.

(g) **The National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act, 1938.**—Section 6 of this Act made it the duty of a Local Education Authority to furnish, on the application of a medical practitioner, or of the Insurance Committee on his behalf, confidential information as to the school medical record of any young person whom he undertook to treat. No application was received during 1941.

(20) STATISTICAL TABLES.

The Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education are submitted herewith.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups

Entrants	...	...	...	...	359
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	174
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	131
Total	...	...	...	...	664
Number of other Routine Inspections...					32
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	696

B.—Other Inspections.

			Local.		Ev
Number of Special Inspections	...	...	944	...	57
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	346	...	24
Total	...	...	1,290	...	81

C.—Children found to require treatment.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2) Local.	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A (3) Local.	Total (4) Local.
ENTRANTS... ..	3	43	43
SECOND AGE GROUP ...	20	17	33
THIRD AGE GROUP ...	24	9	31
TOTAL (Prescribed Groups) ...	47	69	107
OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	5	6	9
TOTAL	52	75	116
EVACUEES	21	21	32
GRAND TOTAL	61	79	114

TABLE. II.—A

**RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1941.**

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS				SPECIALS			
	Requiring treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not for treatment.			Requiring treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation but not for treatment.		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)		
		Ev.		Ev.	Ev.			Ev.
SKIN—Ringworm—Scalp.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Scabies	5	1	—	—	91	5	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	34	1	—	—
Other Diseases: (Non-Tuber.)	11	1	—	—	99	7	—	—
E Y E—Blepharitis	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision: (Ex.Squint)	52	9	7	2	20	3	4	3
Squint	12	1	1	—	4	—	1	—
Other Conditions	1	—	—	—	15	1	2	—
E A R—Defective Hearing	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Otitis Media.....	2	2	—	—	12	6	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	16	1	1	—	18	2	1	—
N O S E A N D T H R O A T—								
Chronic Tonsilitis only	—	—	20	—	2	—	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	—	—	1	3	8	—	3	—
Other Conditions	1	—	1	—	66	—	5	—
E N L A R G E D C E R V I C A L G L A N D S :								
(Non-Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
D E F E C T I V E S P E E C H	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
H E A R T A N D C I R C U L A T I O N :								
Heart Disease :								
Organic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Functional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L U N G S—								
Bronchitis	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
T U B E R C U L O S I S—N O N—P U L M O N A R Y—								
Glands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Skin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
T U B E R C U L O S I S—P U L M O N A R Y—								
Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
N E R V O U S S Y S T E M—								
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
D E F O R M I T I E S—								
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O T H E R D E F E C T S A N D D I S E A S E S (e x - cluding Defects of Nutrition, Un- cleanliness and Dental Diseases)	16	3	1	—	357	32	8	—
Total	127	19	35	6	751	59	37	3

TABLE II.—
B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR
IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	Local. 359	56	15.6	273	76.0	30	8.4	—	—
Second Age-group ...	Local. 174	32	18.4	122	70.1	20	11.5	—	—
Third Age-group ...	Local. 131	17	13.0	100	76.3	14	10.7	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	Local. 32	6	18.8	24	75.0	2	6.2	—	—
Totals ...	Local. 696	111	15.9	519	74.6	66	9.5	—	—
Grand Total	Ev. 115	16	13.9	89	77.4	10	8.7	—	—
	811	127	15.7	608	74.9	76	9.4	—	—

**TABLE III.—RETURN OF BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN
(including Evacuees) RESIDENT IN THE AUTHORITY'S
AREA.**

BLIND CHILDREN.

Only Children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children are included.

Age	At a Public Elementary School	At another Institution	At no School or Institution
—	—	—	—

DEAF CHILDREN.

Only Children whose hearing is so defective and whose speech and language are so little developed that they require education by methods used by deaf children without naturally acquired speech or language are included.

Age	At a Public Elementary School	At another Institution	At no School or Institution
—	1	—	—

Awaiting admission to Special School for the Deaf.

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1941.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding uncleanness
for which see Table VI.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT (1)	No. of Defects Treated or under Treatment during the year.					
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)		Otherwise (3)		Total (4)	
	Local	Ev.	Local	Ev.	Local	Ev.
<i>Skin—</i>						
Ringworm—Scalp—						
(i) X-Ray Treatment. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Scabies ...	91	5	—	—	91	5
Impetigo ...	34	1	—	—	34	1
Other skin Disease ...	99	6	—	—	99	6
<i>Minor Eye Defects—</i> (External and other, but exclud- ing cases falling in Group II)	24	3	—	—	24	3
<i>Minor Ear Defects—</i> (Treatment for more serious diseases of the ear (e.g., oper- ative treatment in hospital) should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report)	30	8	—	—	30	8
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	413	30	14	—	427	30
Total ...	693	53	14	—	707	53

TABLE IV.—Cont.

**GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1.)**

DEFECT OR DISEASE	No. of Defects dealt with				Total	
	Under the Authority's Scheme		Otherwise			
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)
	Local	Ev.	Local	Ev.	Local	Ev.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	86	4	6	—	92	4
Other defect or disease of the eyes (exclud- ing those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	86	4	6	—	92	4
No. of Children for whom Spectacles were						
(a) Prescribed ...	76	4	6	—	82	4
(b) Obtained ...	68	4	6	—	74	4

TABLE IV.—Cont.
GROUP III. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS											
Received Operative Treatment											
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total (3)			
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
—	—	13	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	25	—
											Total number treated (5) 25

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

GROUP IV.
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme (1)			Otherwise (2)			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	
Number of children treated.	1	—	9*	1	—	—	11

* 2 Evacuees

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

1. Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist, aged :—

Routine Age Groups.

5 years	208	10 years	482
6 years	419	11 years	441
7 years	424	12 years	373
8 years	443	13 years	363
9 years	526	14 years	224

Total3903

Specials 259

Grand Total4162

2. Number found to require treatment 2143

3. Number actually treated 1357

TABLE V.—Cont.

4. Attendances made by children for treatment—1608.

5. Half-days devoted to	Inspection, 39. Treatment, 136.	Total, 175
		Total.

6. Fillings—Permanent Teeth	...	639	
Temporary Teeth	...	377	— 1016

7. Extractions — Permanent Teeth	...	313	
Temporary Teeth	...	1868	— 2181

8. Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions—
161

9. Other Operations—			
Permanent Teeth	...	361	
Temporary Teeth	...	nil.	— 361

TABLE VI.**UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses—3.

Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses—Local 5408. Evacuees 449. Total 5857.

Number of individual children found unclean—
Local 210. Evacuees 25. Total 235.

Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921—Local 32. Evacuees 5. Total 37.

No legal proceedings were taken.



