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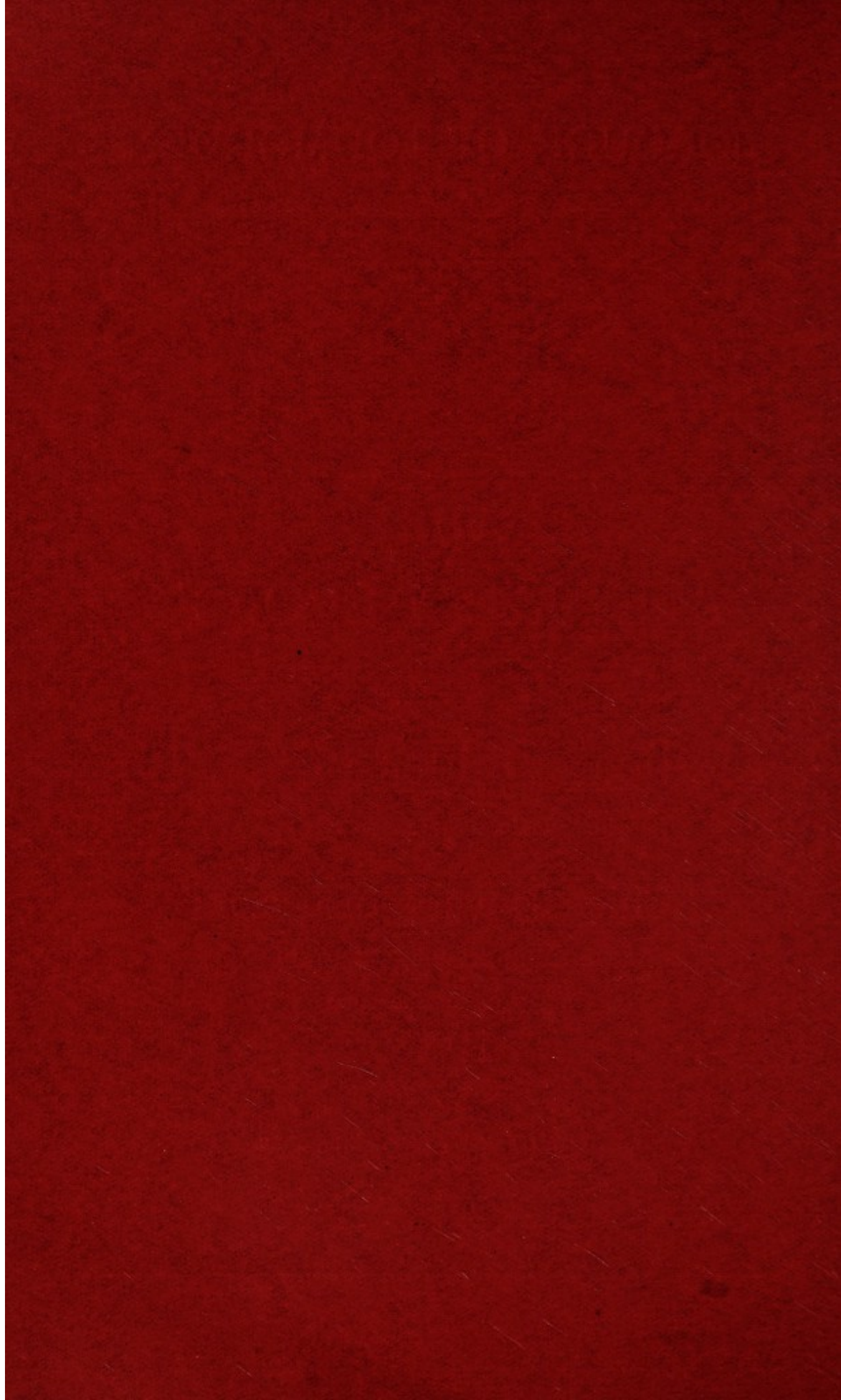


THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE
Chief Sanitary Inspector
(L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.L.)

1946

G. A. WILTHEW, M.B., B.S., B.Sc.



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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Health Committee

CHAIRMAN

COUNCILLOR H. TAYLOR,

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN EGERTON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR G. E. BOOTHMAN

„ DR. BROWN

„ L. F. COCKCROFT

„ MISS FIELDEN

„ F. W. KNIGHTON

„ F. MORRIS, J.P.

„ E. C. F. NUTTER

„ F. SPENDLOVE

„ MRS. TATHAM, C.C.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN EGERTON J.P.

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„ L. F. COCKCROFT

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„ F. W. KNIGHTON

„ F. MORRIS, J.P.

„ MRS. TATHAM, C.C.

„ H. TAYLOR,

MRS. CROSSLEY

„ HARGREAVES

„ SUTCLIFFE

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

T. J. O'CONNOR, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
(Resigned October 1946)

G. A. WILTHEW, M.B., B.S., B.Sc. (Commenced November, 1946).

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—

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

Sanitary Inspector—

† L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

† C. BAXTER, M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.

Health Visitors—

* † MISS A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

* † MISS E. SEARCH, S.R.N., S.C.M. R.F.N.

Nurse (Temporary Appointment)—

MISS E. C. SHILLETO, S.R.N. (June to November, 1946).

MISS M. P. GRATTAN, S.R.N. (Commenced December, 1946)

Clerical Staff—

* H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S. (H.M. Forces to June, 1946).

* MISS J. SUTCLIFFE.

* MISS J. COCKROFT, (Temporary to June, 1946)

MRS. E. E. WADDILOVE, C.R.SAN.I.

Dental Attendant—

* MISS W. FIELDING.

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,

December, 1947.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

In presenting this report I am only completing the work of my predecessor, my period of Office is temporary and only for an interim period prior to handing over to a Divisional Health Service.

Most of the statistics for the year show an improvement ; the birth rate has increased but still lags behind the average for the country, the Infantile Mortality rate has dropped again and is well below the National figure.

The attendances at the various clinics have again increased, in particular the Ante-Natal Dept. where over 86% of this years' Mothers have attended for examination and advice. This is one of the most appreciated clinics and the credit goes to Dr. Thierens for the efficient manner in which she conducts this important department.

There was only one case of Diphtheria from Todmorden during the year. Some apprehension was caused during the Summer Months by outbreaks of Para Typhoid in various parts of the country but in this area only five cases were notified.

The state of vaccination remains at the most unsatisfactory figure of 6.6%. It is hoped to improve upon this figure in the near future.

Finally I would like to thank the various members of the Council for their consideration and the various members of my staff for their support and loyalty at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. WILTHEW.



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SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS

STATISTICS.

Area. 12,790 acres.

Population—Census 1931. 22,222 persons.

Registrar General's estimate of
Resident Population, mid. 1946, 18,340.

Number of dwelling-houses, 6,961.

Rateable value £115,116.

Product of a penny rate £460.

Rainfall at Gorphey Reservoir during 1946, 63.74 inches

Summary of Vital Statistics.

	Total	M	F	
Live Births—				
Legitimate	299	143	156	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated res- ident population 17.4
Illegitimate	20	11	9	
Still Births—				
Legitimate	6	2	4	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 21.5.
Illegitimate	1	1	—	
Deaths	286	136	150	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 15.6.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES—

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	Nil	...	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	1	...	3.07

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All infants per 1000 live births ...	...	...	31
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births...			33
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			0

DEATHS FROM Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	...	37
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	0

Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases)	..	..	0.38
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	..	..	0.22
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate			0.16
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)			2.45

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, M.B.

Cause of Death	1945		1946	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid				
Fevers	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	1	—	1
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory				
System	4	3	2	2
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases	3	1	1	—
9 Influenza	1	—	2	3
10 Measles	—	—	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-myelitis and				
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—
12 Ac. Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	1	—
13 Cancer of Buccal Cavity and				
Oesophagus (M) and Uterus (F)	4	—	3	1
14 Cancer of Stomach and				
Duodenum	2	3	6	3
15 Cancer of Breast	—	6	—	3
16 Cancer of all other Sites ...	13	20	10	11
17 Diabetes	1	4	2	2
18 Intracranial Vascular lesions	15	18	18	25
19 Heart Disease	28	41	29	37
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory				
System	11	8	6	3
21 Bronchitis	15	17	18	15
22 Pneumonia	6	2	5	4
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	4	—	1	2
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	1	2	—
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years ...	1	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	1	1	—	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases ...	3	3	2	5
28 Nephritis	5	8	8	4
29 Puerperal and Post abortion				
sepsis	—	1	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes ...	—	1	—	1
31 Premature Birth	2	1	1	2
32 Congenital Malformation, Birth				
Injury; Infancy Diseases ...	3	—	3	2
33 Suicide	2	1	—	—
34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	1	—	1	1
35 Other Violent Causes	5	2	1	3
36 All other Causes	15	9	12	19
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	148	153	136	150

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1946.

	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	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Smallpox	Measles	Total Deaths under 1 year	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)
England and Wales	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	43	4.4
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	46	6.1
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.00	37	2.8
TODMORDEN	17.4	0.38	15.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	31	Nil

	Puerperal Sepsis			Other	Total
	(per 1000 Total Births)	(per 1000 Total Births)	(per 1000 Total Births)		
The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales	0.31	...	1.12	...	1.43
The Maternal Mortality Rates for TODMORDEN	0.00	...	3.07	...	3.07

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.

General Hospital. There is no General Hospital in the Borough. Patients are referred by private medical practitioners, or from the Authority's Clinics, to various hospitals in neighbouring towns. The arrangement made by the Council for the operative treatment of diseased tonsils and adenoids in school and pre-school children was continued on behalf of the W.R.C.C. until superseded by that Authority's new scheme in June, 1946.

Maternity Hospital. There is no Maternity Hospital in the Borough. The Council has made arrangements with the Halifax Corporation for the hospital treatment of maternity patients from Todmorden in the Halifax General Hospital.

Sanatorium and Tuberculosis Hospital. There is no Sanatorium or Tuberculosis Hospital in the Borough. The West Riding County Council is responsible for the institutional and other treatment of Todmorden residents suffering from tuberculosis.

Venereal Disease. The hospital and outpatient treatment of Todmorden residents suffering from venereal diseases is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council. The nearest treatment centres are at :—

	Men	Wmn. & Chldn.
Burnley Victoria Hospital	Mon. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.	Fri. 11 a.m. to 12 noon. 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
Keighley Victoria Hospital	Thursdays 6 to 8 p.m.	Tuesdays 6 to 8 p.m.
Bradford St. Luke's Hospital	Mon. & Sat. 9-30 a.m. Tues. 6 p.m.	Mon. 5 to 7 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.
Royal Halifax Infirmary	Thursdays 6 to 8 p.m.	Tues. 3-30 to 4-30 and 6 to 8 p.m.

Eye Hospital. The Council has made arrangements with the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Orthopaedic Hospital. The Council has made arrangements for the treatment of orthopaedic defects in Todmorden children at the Bamford Memorial Home, Rochdale.

Smallpox Hospital.	The Sourhall Smallpox Hospital (34 beds) is owned by the Corporation; it is situated in the Borough and is managed by a joint Hospital Board, comprising the Boroughs of Todmorden and Bacup, the Urban District of Hebden Royd and the Rural District of Hepton.
Infectious Diseases Hospital.	The Fielden Hospital (51 beds) is owned by the Corporation; it is situated in the Borough and is managed by a Joint Hospital Board, the constituent authorities being the Borough of Todmorden, the Urban District of Hebden Royd and the Hepton Rural District.
Public Assistance Institution	The West Riding County Council owns and controls the Stansfield View Public Assistance Institution which is situated within the Borough boundary. Its normal accommodation of 97 beds ceased to be used for chronic sick cases at the end of March, 1946. The institution still accommodates aged and infirm persons and since November, 1946 has had a special ward for the accommodation of ineducable boys.

B. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General Nursing.	This is provided by the Todmorden Nursing Association and is not subsidised by the Local Authority.
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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 use made of the two ambulances conveying non-infectious patients are given in the following table :—

No. 1 Ambulance ran 19,406 miles attending 643 cases.
 No. 2 Ambulance ran 7,088 miles attending 327 cases.
 On 171 occasions both Ambulances were out at the same time.

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.
Y.M.C.A. Cornholme Walsden County School	M.O.H. M.O.H.	Consulting Room and Weighing Room Consulting Room and Weighing Room	do. do.	Thursdays Thurs.	1-30 to 4-30 p.m. 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 & Thursdays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
School Clinics Ridgefoot (a) Minor Ailments (b) Dental (c) Eye and Ear (d) Orthoptic (e) Artificial Sunlight	M.O.H. (Mr. Jackson (Mr. Jagger Dr. Greateorex Miss Harris M.O.H.	Central Waiting Room Consulting & Treatment. Rooms Surgery and Recovery Room Test and Dark Room Separate Room Waiting and Treatment Rooms	W.R.C.C.	(a) & (b) Mondays to Fridays (c) monthly (d) Tues. & Fridays (e) Mons. & Fridays	9 to 12 noon By arrangement. 1-30 to 4-30 p.m. 1-30 to 5 p.m. Oct.-March
Dental (M & CW) Ridgefoot	Mr. Jackson	Surgery and Recovery Room	Tod. Corp.	Monthly	2 to 4-30 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation. Ridgefoot	M.O.H.	Waiting and Treatment Rooms	do.	As required	By arrangement
Tuberculosis Union Offices, 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 1946.

Blood Films	4
Widal Reactions	6
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	6
Swabs for B. Diphtheriae	49
Urines and Faeces for B.typhosus, etc.	33
Waters for Bacteriological examination	44
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	6
Urines for Tubercle Bacilli and Organisms	12
Milk for Bacteriological Examination	96
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	—
Miscellaneous Specimens	5
Bio-chemical	2
Total	263

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 1946 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 1946 Dr. Thierens held 100 sessions and 277 patients made 1449 attendances. The popularity of the clinic is shown in the table below :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Number of patients	177	208	201	229	199	277
No. of attendances	889	1258	1124	1309	1002	1448
No. of sessions held	78	98	100	104	99	100
Patients sent by						
Midwives	39	33	29	28	49	60
Patients sent by						
Doctors	9	8	7	7	10	10
Patients sent by						
Health Visitors	49	54	32	55	56	73
Patients attended on						
own initiative	74	110	129	133	76	94
Patients sent by						
Hospitals	6	3	4	5	8	20
Patients sent by						
Private Nsg. Home						20
Patients referred to						
own doctor	9	12	4	17	28	40
Patients referred to						
Hospital	13	16	14	35	42	47
Patients referred to						
Dentist	31	46	35	13	38	32
Patients given sun-						
light treatment	12	19	19	5	7	4

Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic.

Abnormal cases are referred either to Halifax General Hospital or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. X-Ray examination is carried out at Sowerby Bridge County Medical Centre by courtesy of the County Council. In 1946, 16 women were X-rayed under this scheme.

B. Midwifery Services.

On 5th October, 1933, the Local Authority entered into an agreement with the Halifax Corporation for the treatment in Halifax General Hospital of abnormal maternity patients and of patients suffering from puerperal pyrexia occurring among Todmorden residents at the rate of £3 3s. 0d. per patient per week. On 5th April, 1939, the Local Authority entered into another agreement with the Halifax Corporation for the treatment in Halifax General Hospital of normal maternity patients from Todmorden at the rate of £2 12s. 6d. per patient per week. This was increased to 10/6 per day in 1943. During 1946 some 56 maternity patients were sent to Halifax General Hospital from the Council's Ante-Natal Clinic. The total cost incurred by the Local Authority for the hospitalisation of maternity patients in 1946 was £594 4s. 6d. of which £250 7s. 0d. was repaid by patients during the year. The patient's contribution towards the cost of treatment in hospital was assessed in each case according to the following financial scale :—

SCALE OF PAYMENT.

Where the total Family Income after deducting Rent and Rates paid and 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working (including the expected child)	Amount Payable by Patient
Does not exceed 24/- per week	1/- per day if in receipt of maternity benefit.
Is between 24/- and 33/11 per week	1/3 fees.
Is between 34/- and 43/11 per week	2/3 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 occurring in private practice in the town. During 1946 there was no call on Mr. Jeaffreson's services.

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The "flying squad" attached to Halifax General Hospital is available for obstetric emergencies occurring in the town. It was utilised once 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. All the domiciliary midwifery in the town is carried out by the Municipal Midwives (Nurse Mills and Nurse Holden) whose fees are collected by the Local Authority. 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. 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 the actual rent and rates, including water charges paid and 7/6 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	Amount Payable	
	Appl'c't.	County Cl.
Does not exceed 40/- per week ...	10/-	20/-*
Exceeds 40/- per week	Whole fee	Nil

* 10/- where acting as a Maternity Nurse.

During 1946 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 37 mothers and 5 infants. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions :—

MOTHERS			INFANTS	
CAUSE		No.	CAUSE	No.
Ruptured Perineum		28	White Asphyxia	2
Uterine Inertia		4		
Ante partum haemorrhage ...		1		
Post partum haemorrhage ...		1		
Delayed 2nd Stage		1	Critical Condition of baby	1
Acute pain in right side ...		1		
Abdominal pain and rise of temperature		1	Melaenia Discharging eye	1
				1
TOTAL		37	TOTAL ...	5

The following table summarises the midwifery work of the district midwives for the year 1946 :—

Work done within the Borough	Two Municipal Midwives
No. of deliveries made by Midwives ...	104
No. of difficult cases met with by midwives where a doctor had to be sent for and who	
(a) Effectuated delivery	5
(b) Sent patient to Hospital ...	4
No. of cases where midwives acted as a maternity nurse	4
Medical aid sent for in case of	
(a) Mothers	37
(b) Infants	5

The following table shows the number of women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners :—

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	161	52.1
No. delivered in private nursing homes ...	29	9.4
No. delivered by midwives... ..	109	35.3
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult case met with by municipal midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery... ..	10	3.2
TOTAL (including stillbirths), so far as has been ascertained ...	309	100

Home Helps.

This service is provided to facilitate confinement in the home, especially where there are other children to be cared for. I would urge mothers to make use of this service as its advantages, in suitable cases, are considerable. During 1946 three part time Home Helps were employed at the rate of 1 6 per hour, this being the amount charged by the Local Authority for their services with assistance in necessitous cases according to the scale given below.

Domestic Helps.

This scheme was instituted to provide help in the home where such help was needed due to illness. Domestic Helps were employed by the Local Authority (rate of pay being as for Home Helps) in five homes during 1946.

Applicants who required Home or Domestic Help were assessed to pay towards the cost of this service according to the following 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 43/11 per week ...	Half Cost.
Is 44/- or more per week	Full Cost.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits.

These are available to expectant mothers at a reduced cost (6/2) and can be bought from the Municipal Midwife or from the Clinic.

Maternal Mortality.

In 1946 there was one death from a puerperal cause in Todmorden. The following table gives particulars of maternal deaths in Todmorden and in 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
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
1942	—	1	4.01	2.01
1943	—	1	3.67	2.29
1944	—	1	3.58	2.93
1945	1	1	7.68	1.79
1946	—	1	3.07	1.43

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

A private Maternity and Nursing Home was opened in the Borough in 1946.

Post Natal and Gynaecological Clinics.

Gynaecological and Post-Natal patients are examined at the ordinary ante-natal clinic. During 1946, 70 patients made 90 attendances at the clinic. Some of the patients confined in Halifax General Hospital attended there for post-natal examination.

YEAR.	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of post-natal patients ..	85	83	80	70
No. of attendances ..	95	99	93	90

Thirteen Post-natal patients were referred to the Authority's dental surgeon.

One Post-natal patient received Artificial Sunlight treatment.

C. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.**Infantile Mortality.**

Ten infants under age of 12 months died during 1946, giving an infantile mortality rate of 31 per 1000 births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants.

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5—52 week
Prematurity ...	2	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Failure ...	1	—	—	—	—
T.B. Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital abnormalities of intestine	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital atelectasis of lungs ...	1	—	—	—	—
Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchial Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—
Intercranial Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—

Total number of neo-natal deaths (1-4 weeks)—8.

Total number of infant deaths under 1 year—10.

Still births.

During the year there were seven still-births.

The Care of Premature Infants.

- (1) An agreement is in force whereby the mother and child can be admitted to Halifax General Hospital when this is desirable.
- (2) Space is provided on the "Birth Notification Cards" for information in respect of birth weights of less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
- (3) When the mother and infant are kept at home particular attention is given to babies by the Midwives and Health Visitors.
- (4) The services of a Home Help are available where necessary.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

- (a) Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grand-parents.
- (b) When the child is old enough it can be admitted to the War-time Nursery if the mother has to go out to work.
- (c) In special cases advice about legal adoption is given if it is desired.
- (d) These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Centre regularly.

Sunlight Clinic.

This was held twice weekly at the Medical Centre during the winter months. A Sollux Mercury Vapour Lamp was used. 77 children not attending school made 1136 treatment sessions.

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 Street Clinic, Rochdale, every Monday afternoon. During 1946 some 4 children made 5 attendances at the Clinic.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During 1946 some 216 children, under 5 years of age attended for immunisation against diphtheria.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

During 1946 some 140 children, not in school attendance made 315 attendances for treatment at the Medical Centre.

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 1946 is given in the following table :—

	Medical Centre	Wals- den	Corn- holme	Total
No. of sessions ..	99	47	47	193
No. of children who attended :—				
(a) Under 1 year old	150	38	36	224
(b) 1-5 years of age	212	49	65	336
No. of attendances by children :—				
(a) Under 1 year ..	2400	715	560	3675
(b) 1-5 years ..	1215	308	600	2123
Total attendances	3615	1023	1160	5798
Average attendance per session ..	37	22	25	30

Dental Clinic.

During the year 6 Dental Clinics were held by Mr. Jackson and 22 patients had extractions under general anaesthesia (gas and oxygen). The patients were assessed to pay for artificial dentures (which were supplied by a private firm) in accordance with an income scale. During 1946 3 nursing or 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 :—

Number	..	..	..	22
Total Attendances	..	..	..	58
Number of Sessions	..	..	..	6
Permanent Teeth extracted	..	..	..	96
Permanent Teeth filled	..	..	..	16
Temporary Teeth extracted	..	..	..	7
Temporary Teeth filled	..	..	..	2
Other Operations	..	..	..	21
No. of patients given a general anaesthetic	..	..	..	22
Dentures supplied—Complete	..	..	..	3
Partial	..	..	..	0

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 1946, 7 children under school age were referred to him for consultation.

Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Sixteen children under 5 years of age were sent to Halifax General Hospital and 3 children under 5 years of age were sent to the Halifax Royal Infirmary for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

Provision of Milk, Cod Liver Oil, etc.

During 1946, National Dried Milk was supplied in accordance with the Government's Milk Scheme. 146 packets were supplied free of charge and 4731 packets were sold during the year. Each packet contained 20 ozs. dried milk. Most other proprietary brands of milk are sold at the clinic for the convenience of mothers and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

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, calcium, "Benerva," and nicotinic acid tablets were given.

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices was carried out at the respective clinics on behalf of the Ministry of Food during the year, the average uptake being greater than for the country as a whole.

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 three children on the register during 1946.

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	51
Subsequent Visits	46
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR	
First Visits	186
Subsequent Visits	356
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS ..	778
NO. OF VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH :—	
Infectious Disease	22
Housing	2
Special Visits	39
Stillbirths	1
TOTAL HOME VISITS ..	1481

Voluntary Helpers.

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

VALE :—

Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Bulcock.

WALSDEN :—

Mrs. J. Law, Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. R. Law.

SECTION IV.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

- (a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED
- (b) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.
- (c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.
- (d) SCABIES.
- (e) FIELDEN JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL—ANNUAL REPORT.
- (f) SOURHALL JOINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Disease.

(a) Notifiable Diseases.

The table on page 28 gives the number of cases notified during the year.

(b) Vaccination against Smallpox.

Of the 319 children born alive in 1946 only 21 (6.6 per cent) were vaccinated against smallpox.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The antigen used for children up to 5 years of age was Alum Precipitated Toxoid. Two doses were given. The first dose was 0.2 c.c. and the second, 0.5 c.c., was given a month later. For children over 5 years of age the antigen used was Toxoid Anti-toxin Floccules. Three doses of 1 c.c. each were given at monthly intervals.

In both groups a Schick test was done three months later and positive reactions were given a further dose of the antigen.

The table on page 29 shows the number and the age groups of the children who completed the course of immunisation during the year 1946 and in the preceding years.

(d) Scabies.

The number of cases of Scabies dealt with during 1946 was 86, less than half the 1945 figure—but further improvement can be made. All cases were treated at the Medical Centre, Mr. H. Firth treating the male cases and the Health Visitors giving the treatment for women and children.

In the first quarter of 1946 Mrs. R. Godsman treated 32 cases during the time when the staff of Health Visitors was reduced to two; since then the incidence of cases has been much reduced and no further assistance has been obtained for carrying out this work.

The sarcopticide used was Bearyl Benzoate and one treatment was found, in the majority of cases, to effect a cure.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1946.

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	20	...	...	2	1	2	6	1	6	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	26	2	1	1	3	4	3	1	...	3	...	6	2
Erysipelas.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	150	5	19	14	41	32	31	7	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	43	3	3	5	14	6	9	2	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	267	12	23	22	61	44	52	12	9	15	2	12	3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1946.

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 in- jections 1946, (including Schick test)	330	75	51	12	8	12	14	27	29	32	24	18	12	11	5	—	—
Began course of injections in 1945 but completed course 1946	82	3	53	9	3	—	4	2	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Were immunised in previous years, Schick tested 1946, and found to be immune	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number immunised in previous years	4167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total immunised to 31-12-46	4579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Were immunised in previous years, retreated and re-tested in 1946 and found to be immune. ...

456 — — 1 1 26 45 68 59 71 69 47 31 20 18 — —

(e) **Fielden Joint Isolation Hospital.**

This is a Fever Hospital serving Todmorden Borough, Hebden Royd U.D., Hepton Rural District and Sowerby Bridge U.D.—the latter by agreement. During the year 60 cases were admitted from the various districts as shewn in the following table.

	Todmorden	Hebden Royd	Hepton R.D.	Sowerby Bridge	Military Detention Barracks, Sow. Br.	Total
Gastritis	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	5	3	1	5	—	14
Tonsillitis	2	—	—	—	—	2
Positive Swabs	1	1	—	1	—	3
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever	21	7	—	3	—	31
Diphtheria	1	—	—	3	1	5
TOTAL	34	11	1	12	2	60

The survey of the Hospital Services of England and Wales carried out on the order of the Minister of Health (report published in 1945) classified Fielden Hospital in Group A. This group comprises hospitals which the Surveyors recommend should be retained. It should be remembered however that the views expressed in the report are those of the Surveyors and must not be taken as reflecting the official opinion of the Minister. The fact that Fielden Hospital is so classified, however, does reflect great credit on the Joint Hospital Committee, the Matron and Staff.

Diphtheria.

During 1946 admissions amounted to 5 cases, only one of which belonged to Todmorden.

This small number of cases, I can say without any hesitation, is due in the main to the very successful immunisation measures which have been carried on in the past and it is hoped that this work will continue to receive the co-operation of all parents in the future.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 31 cases admitted during 1946, Serum was given in all cases ; 3000 units to children under five years of age and 6000 units to children over five years of age and adults.

Immunisation of Staff.

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

(f) Sourhall Joint Smallpox Hospital.

Whilst still owned by the Corporation and managed by the Joint Hospital Committee, this hospital was operated in 1946 for the Ministry of Health to 31/3/46 and for the W.R.C.C. from 1/4/46 as a hostel for enuretic and difficult children (boys only).

During the year there were 25 cases admitted and 14 discharged, the number of children living at the hostel was never more than 19 and never less than 3.

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 1946 :—

	Respiratory			Non-Resp.			Ttls.
	M	F	Ttl.	M	F	Ttl.	
No. on Register on 1st Jan., 1946 ..	34	18	52	37	56	93	145
No. first notified during 1946 ..	7	3	10	2	4	6	16
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from Register during 1946 :—							
(a) Died ..	3	3	6	2	1	3	9
(b) Removed from district ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) De-notified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. remaining on Register 31/12/46 ..	38	18	56	37	59	96	152

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1946 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	—
1-5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
35-45	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
55-65	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	3	2	4	3	3	2	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 1946 one case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified. This case was admitted to hospital under the above arrangement.

SECTION VII.

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Corporation Supply.

Serving 5255 houses with a population of 13,845.

(b) Private Supplies.

Serving 1706 houses with a population of 4,495.

Corporation Supply.

The water 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. A chlorinator is installed at the waterworks.

Private Supplies.

These are derived mainly from springs, the water generally being conveyed to storage chambers from which it is piped to the houses.

Examination of Samples.**CORPORATION SUPPLY.**

Bacteriological	...	Satisfactory	26	—	All satisfactory.
Chemical	...	Satisfactory	12	—	All satisfactory.
Plumbo-solvency		No lead			Total ... 4

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Bacteriological	...	Satisfactory	11	}	Total ... 18
		*Unsatisfactory	7		

* Five of these samples were from one private supply and on considering the reports the Council in December authorised the service of notice on the owners of the houses served by this supply to provide such houses with a sufficient and wholesome supply.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

HOUSING.

RAINFALL FOR 1946 (SOURHALL).

January ..	7.15 ins.	September ..	8.05 ins.
February ..	8.18 "	October ..	1.37 "
March ..	1.51 "	November ..	10.73 "
April ..	1.75 "	December ..	5.53 "
May ..	1.68 "		
June ..	5.02 "		63.14
July ..	4.41 "		
August ..	7.76 "		

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No sewer extensions were carried out during 1946. 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	..	..	..	420
(b) Workplaces	..	..	..	53
TOTAL	..	..	..	473
Privies with covered middens	..	..	about	70
Water Closets (a) Houses	..	..	..	5183
(b) Workplaces	..	..	..	653
TOTAL	..	..	..	5836
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	325
Number of additional Closets provided :—				
Old property (a) W.C.'s	11	(b) Others	1	
New houses (a) W.C.'s	64	(b) Others	0	
Number of Closets, other than privies, reconstructed as W.C.'s—11.				

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. Eleven conversions of slop closets were carried out during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

No changes were made in the methods of collection and disposal of refuse during the year. The collection of refuse, including nightsoil, is done by two motor vehicles, one employed whole time and one on $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per week, a weekly collection being carried out. The collection of nightsoil is done by motor vehicle fitted with a movable tank, and contents are disposed of at the sewage disposal works.

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

of various materials such as waste paper, scrap metals, textiles bottles and jars, etc. Bins for the reception of bones and kitchen waste are situated at convenient points in the Borough.

The weight of refuse collected by the Corporation during the year was 3614 tons and the cost of collection and disposal was £4476. The income from the sale of salvaged materials, charges for tipping, etc., was £1333, giving a net cost for the collection and disposal of refuse of £3143.

The following are the various items of income from the recovery of salvage during the year :—

	Tons	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	142½	916	2	1
Ferrous metals (including 28 tons of baled tins) ...	37½	60	1	4
Non-ferrous metals	1¼	18	18	0
Textiles (rags, carpets, etc.) ...	7½	73	13	0
Bottles and jars (51½ gross) ...	3	12	2	6
Waste food	52	25	19	3
Bones	1¾	9	5	8
Boots and Shoes	1¼	2	9	0
Total	246¾	1118	10	10

In comparison with the previous year the total weight of salvage recovered shows an increase of 42¾ tons, due mainly to the salvage of tins and slight increases in the weight of waste paper and waste food. The recovery of bones has again declined.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1946, for Nuisances only	...	...	...	...	...	335
Nuisances found in 1946	...	...	...	...	...	75
Nuisances in hand, end of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total needing abatement	...	...	...	...	...	86
Abated during 1946	...	...	...	...	...	78
Outstanding, end of 1946	...	...	...	...	...	8
Notices served, Informal	...	...	...	...	...	16
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	14
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 Inspections.	General Conditions	Legal proceedings 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	0	0	0		
Offensive Trades—					
2 Tripe Boilers	9	9	10	Satisfactory	None
1 Fat Melter					
6 Dressing Hides for Pickers or Tanners.					

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	..	2
No. disinfested (a) with hydrogen cyanide	..	0
(b) with insecticide	..	2

FACTORIES 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 ...	34	0	None
FACTORIES without mechanical power	15	0	None
†OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises)...	None	None	None
TOTAL ...	49	0	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) ...	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 ...	4	—	—	
unsuitable or defective ...	4	2	—	
not separate for sexes ...	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 ...	9	3	None	None

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1946.

Inspections of Premises—

1.	For nuisances, etc.	126
2.	Where infectious disease has occurred ...	26
3.	Where offensive trades are carried on ...	10
4.	Inspections of Factories ...	18
5.	Inspections of Bakehouses ...	31
6.	Inspections of Cowsheds... ..	37
7.	Inspections under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	17
8.	Inspections of Common Lodging Houses ...	4
9.	Inspections of Water Supplies ...	6
10.	Inspections of Work in Progress ...	177
11.	Inspections under the Housing Act 1936 ...	49
12.	Re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1936	26
13.	Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	32
14.	Inspections under Public Health Acts ...	36
15.	Inspections under Closet Conversion Scheme	34
16.	Inspections of Food Premises ...	17
17.	Inspections of Ice Cream Premises ...	17
Total Visits...		663

18.	No. of houses disinfected after	
	(1) infectious disease	30
	(2) tuberculosis	4
19.	Smoke test applied to drains ...	5
20.	Samples of Water taken for analysis ...	12
21.	Samples of Water taken for bacteriological examination	44
22.	Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	96
23.	No. of complaints investigated ...	145
24.	Cases abated under preliminary notice ...	114
25.	Cases abated under statutory notice ...	—
26.	Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme	11

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH
NOTICES, ETC., DURING 1946.

House Drainage—

House drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	32
New pipe drains provided	...	...	7
Drains trapped	...	...	3

Sanitary Conveniences—

Tub closets converted into water closets	...	—
New water closets provided	...	11
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	1
Waste water closets converted into water closets	...	11
Water closets abolished	...	1
Slop closets abolished	...	1

Factories and Bakehouses—

New Sanitary Conveniences provided	...	8
Water Closets abolished	...	3
Sanitary conveniences repaired	...	2
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	...	1

Houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1936—

Houses repaired by informal notice	...	29
------------------------------------	-----	----

Miscellaneous—

No. of condemnations of unsound food	...	30
No. of premises cleansed, disinfested, etc.	...	3
No. of new sinks provided	...	1
No. of ashpits closed	...	2
No. of proper dust bins provided	...	18
No. of pollutions of water supply remedied	...	1
No. of dust bins sold by Health Dept.	...	233

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION.

For accidents One Mortuary : two slabs.

For infectious cases, other
than at hospitals . . None

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	86
Number of wholesale traders	32
Number of retail milk sellers	96
Number of cowsheds	267
Number of inspections of cowsheds	37
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	96

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-1942 : —

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.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are 13 private slaughterhouses, all licensed by the Council. Eight of these premises are unsatisfactory as regards structure, position, or in other respects. The slaughterhouses were not used for slaughtering as centralised slaughtering outside the Borough continued in operation.

There are 31 bakehouses, one of them underground, and all were inspected during the year. With one exception they were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition both as regards cleanliness and structural repair. In the case referred to the bakehouse was not kept in a cleanly state or in proper repair. Notice was served on the occupier and the necessary repairs and limewashing and cleansing were carried out.

The unsound food condemned during the year included the following: 6 lbs. butter, 3½ lbs. ham, 14 lbs. sugar, 45 lbs. flour, 70 lbs. jam, 23 lbs. sugar/dried egg, 18 lbs. figs, and 330 cans of food of various kinds.

96 samples of ordinary milk were taken from retailers in the Borough during the year and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test prescribed for special designated milk, and 84 of the samples satisfied the test. In the cases where the samples failed to pass the test visits were paid to the farms concerned and investigations carried out and where necessary advice given and recommendations made.

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.

Rodent Control.

Investigations were made at 23 premises in connection with rodent infestation—13 by rats and 10 by mice. The premises dealt with for rats included 7 houses, 1 warehouse, 2 canteens, 1 store yard, 1 piggery, and the refuse tip, also portions of the river and certain sewers. In most cases the measures used were those of pre-baiting, followed by poison baiting, and successful results were obtained. It is calculated that 175 rats were killed as a result of the operations.

With regard to mice infestation these cases occurred mostly in buildings where food is stored or served. The premises were successfully treated, although two treatments had to be given at three of the premises.

Housing.

No action was taken during the year with respect to new Clearance areas. In the Shade Clearance Area dealt with prior to the outbreak of war, the 11 houses were still occupied at the end of the year. Some internal demolition work was being carried out at 11 of the houses in the area.

36 houses were inspected and in 28 defects such as leaking roofs and eavestroughs, broken floors, plasterwork, etc., were found. The owners were requested by informal notice or interview to carry out necessary repairs, and in 12 cases the work was done. Repairs were also carried out at 17 houses standing over at the end of the previous year. In several cases where the defects were of a minor character no action was taken. Difficulty and delay was experienced in getting tradesmen to do the necessary work owing to restricted labour and materials.

Applications for Corporation houses were dealt with under the "points scheme" and visits were paid to houses of the applicants where necessary.

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