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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN



THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Medical Officer of Health

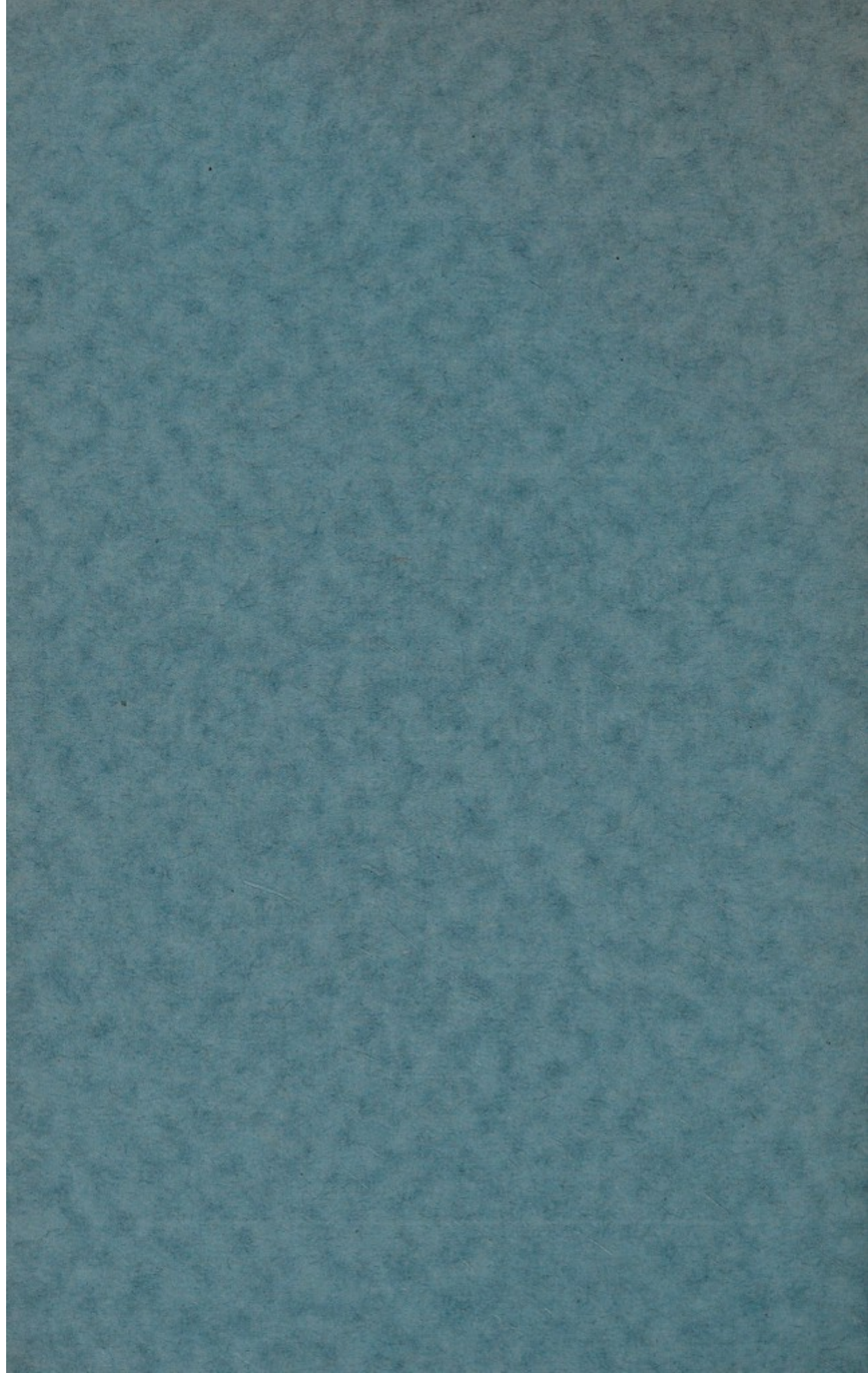
(J. LYONS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

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

1953



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1953

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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

HEALTH COMMITTEE

December, 1953

CHAIRMAN

COUNCILLOR DR. S. H. BROWN

ALDERMAN L. F. COCKCROFT

„ W. EGERTON, J.P.

„ F. SUNDERLAND

„ H. TAYLOR

COUNCILLOR G. E. BOOTHMAN

„ A. COCKCROFT

„ H. CUNLIFFE

„ H. COCKCROFT

„ H. HARDY

„ R. LAW

„ E. R. SYKES

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Medical Officer of Health

J. LYONS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Vacant.

Sanitary Inspector

†L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

†C. BAXTER, M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.

Sanitary Inspector's Clerk

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

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Preventive Medical Services : Health Division 19

Divisional Medical Officer

As above (M.O.H.).

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer

As above (Deputy M.O.H.).

Assistant County Medical Officer

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch. D.P.H. (commenced
October 1st, 1953.)

ALICE SEELIG, M.D.

Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic

*MILDRED M. THIERENS, M.B.

School Dental Officer

*J. I. JAGGER, L.D.S.

Health Visitors

‡MRS. M. M. ILLINGWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

‡MISS J. ALEXANDER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

‡MRS. A. LUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

MRS. B. G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

Mental Health Social Worker

MISS E. C. WROE, S.R.N., R.M.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Nurses

MISS F. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE.
 MRS. N. HANSON, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE (resigned
 31-7-53).

MISS P. BRYERS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (commenced 8-9-53,
 transferred away 23-11-53).

MISS F. M. BURDETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE,
 (commenced 20-11-53)

Home Nurse/Midwife

MISS A. B. HOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE,
 (commenced 1-1-53).

Midwives

MISS P. STANSFIELD, S.C.M.

Dental Attendant

*MISS C. HANLEY (transferred away 24-12-53).

MISS J. TWEDDLE (commenced 7-12-53).

Joint Clerical Staff—engaged in all constituent districts of the
 Division, viz. Todmorden, Hebden Royd, Hepton,
 Sowerby Bridge and Ripponden.

H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S.

MISS J. SUTCLIFFE

*MRS. J. GREENWOOD.

F. H. UTTLEY

J. GREENWOOD

MISS P. JACKSON.

D. HOWORTH.

MISS M. JOHNSON (transferred away 30-11-53).

MRS. M. LEAH (nee Miss M. Hopkins).

MISS A. V. ALCOCK.

* Part-time.

† Hold Meat Inspection Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

‡ Hold Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary
 Institute.

HALIFAX AREA HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**Consultant Staff***Orthopaedic Surgeon*

G. HYMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

W. O. LODGE, M.D., F.I.C.S., F.R.C.S.(EDIN.).

Chest Physician

BERTRAM MANN, B.SC., M.D., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

P. M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

ABRAHAM ORMEROD MEDICAL CENTRE,
TODMORDEN.

November, 1954.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the seventh Annual Report since the inception of the scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services and has similar functions in the Urban Districts of Hebden Royd, Sowerby Bridge, and Ripponden, and the Rural District of Hepton. The scheme has led to a closer integration of local authority health services.

The year under review was an unhappy one as regards the incidence of infectious disease. Not only was there a prevalence of influenza, measles, whooping-cough, mild scarlet fever, and dysentery, but fate chose Todmorden as the battle ground for a struggle with the virulent major type of smallpox. Full reports of this outbreak have already been given to your Health Committee and a permanent record is available in the form of an article written by Dr. C. W. Dixon of the University of Leeds and myself and published in the December 19-26 issues (1953) of *The Medical Officer*. The outbreak was brought under control only by the tireless and extreme efforts of every medical, nursing, sanitary, and clerical member of the Health Department, assisted by volunteers from other departments of the Todmorden Corporation and other parts of the West Riding. Doctors and nurses on the County Council staff came to assist us from as far away as Wakefield, Rothwell, Colne Valley, Cleckheaton, and Shipley, frequently working until late in the night and then returning home. I may add that they received no remuneration whatsoever for their voluntary overtime—surely an object lesson to the rest of the community. The efforts of the Health Department were supported by the good sense and co-operative spirit of the townsfolk of Todmorden.

In spite of strenuous and painstaking investigations the exact mode of entry of the infection into the country was not determined. Infected raw cotton was at first under suspicion but a careful review of the evidence by Dr. Dixon and myself indicated that human transport links with the West Coast ports represented a much more likely route of infection.

One of the results of the smallpox outbreak was the introduction by the County Council (inspired by the Ministry of Health) of a scheme for the voluntary vaccination, and re-vaccination at two-yearly intervals, of certain categories of cotton workers. This scheme was, in my sincere and humble opinion, hastily conceived, of illegitimate origin and likely to be stillborn. It is based on a nebulous hypothesis which simply will not stand up to investigation. Huge amounts of raw cotton from infected areas of the world are delivered to Todmorden almost daily, yet the last outbreak of major smallpox was as long ago as 1903. Furthermore no smallpox virus has ever been isolated from imported raw cotton in this or any other country. Even if it were certain that raw cotton was the culprit such infrequent outbreaks of smallpox would hardly justify the continued routine primary vaccination every year of a considerable number of workers, many of whom are at an age when vaccination for the first time may produce considerable pain, discomfort, inconvenience, and absenteeism. And how many workers will, especially when this outbreak has been forgotten, consent to this and also to two-yearly re-vaccinations? It should be noted here that the success of the scheme would, in fact, depend on regular re-vaccination, since the immunity received from vaccination gradually fades. The scheme is nevertheless in existence and those who handle raw cotton up to and including the carding process and who wish to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated should approach either their factory doctor, their general practitioner, or the Health Department.

The outbreak of mild dysentery (of the "sonne" type) in 1953 was more widespread than any previously recorded local epidemic in recent years. The number of cases statutorily notified was 43 but there is evidence to indicate that the total number of cases was considerably higher. Young children were chiefly affected but no deaths occurred. The spread of

diseases of this kind can only be checked by a higher standard of personal hygiene. The practice of thoroughly washing the hands after every visit to the "toilet" would, if universally adopted, take us a long way towards the complete elimination of dysentery and of other similar infections, including the more common types of food-poisoning. The importance of the training of young children by parents and teachers in the elementary rules of cleanliness is underlined. The use of communal towels encourages the spread of infection and representation has been made to the Education Authority for their replacement in schools by individual towels.

But not all was gloomy during the year under review. The infant mortality rate reached the extraordinarily low level of 12.5 per 1,000 births and it is interesting to note that the infant mortality rate in the Division as a whole was the lowest on record, viz. 19.0 per 1,000 births. This figure was also lower than in any of the other 29 West Riding Divisions and compares favourably with the infant mortality rate of 26.8 for England and Wales. Maternal deaths were absent again for the seventh successive year, a remarkable tribute to the efficiency of both the hospital and domiciliary midwifery services.

Sixty-six cases of whooping-cough were notified during the year. None of these children had been vaccinated against whooping-cough under the provisions of the County Council's scheme. The total number of Todmorden children vaccinated against whooping-cough in this scheme was 250. It is too early as yet to assess the degree of success of this relatively new form of immunisation.

The housing situation in Todmorden has been reviewed in the light of Ministerial statements of policy. The possibilities of slum clearance are being seriously considered and it is hoped that a modest start may be made within the next year or two. The chief difficulty is, of course, the problem of re-housing the tenants of cleared property, the solution of which is not rendered easier by the fact that many of those who at present inhabit unfit houses (including a considerable number of pensioners) are questioning their ability to pay the rents of post-war Council houses. In spite of the diffi-

culties, however, one would welcome a bold long-term plan by the Housing Committee for the eradication of the large number of unfit houses which are unsuitable for "improvement."

The care of the aged continues to be the daily concern of the Divisional Health Department. The Home Nursing, Health Visiting and Home Help Services of the County Council are fully extended in an effort to keep the old folk happy and healthy in their own homes. Advice and assistance has been given to the voluntary organisations interested in this work. One important outcome of this co-operation between local authority and voluntary bodies was the introduction this year by the Todmorden Needy Sick Fund of a scheme for the door-to-door delivery of a limited number of school dinners to handicapped aged persons in special need. The arrangement is working extremely well and due tribute should be paid to the many voluntary workers involved, not least to the extremely energetic and able organiser and secretary, Mr. Arthur Sykes.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I thank you for your kindness, patience and co-operation? I also wish to express my deep appreciation of the consistently loyal and energetic work of the staff of this Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. LYONS,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics.

Area. 12,790 acres.

Population—Census 1951. 19,072 persons.

Registrar General's estimate of
Resident Population, mid. 1953, 18,630.

Number of dwelling-houses, 7,108.

Rateable value £115,509.

Product of a penny rate £453.

Rainfall at Gorpley Reservoir during 1953, 49.08 inches

Summary of Vital Statistics.

	Total	M	F	
Live Births—				
Legitimate	236	111	125	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated res- ident population 12.9
Illegitimate	4	1	3	
Still Births—				
Legitimate	3	2	1	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 12.3
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Deaths	246	124	122	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 13.2

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES—

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

Infantile Mortality.

Three infants under the age of twelve months died during 1953, giving an infantile mortality rate of 12.5 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
Atalectasis	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital Heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—
Spina bifida	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—
Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS FROM Cancer (all ages)	40
Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms)	0.16
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	0.16
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	Nil
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)	1.45

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, M.B.

CAUSE OF DEATH				1952		1953	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	2	—	3	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	1	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	1	1
4	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	—	—	1	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	2	4	3	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	3	—	5	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	2	1	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	3	—	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	15	11	11	9
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	—	—	1	1
16	Diabetes	...	...	1	—	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	22	26	14	29
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	23	14	24	10
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	3	1	2	3
20	Other heart disease	...	...	15	29	16	13
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	8	17	8	11
22	Influenza	...	...	—	—	—	2
23	Pneumonia	...	...	3	2	1	3
24	Bronchitis	...	...	4	9	8	9
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	4	—	3	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	1	4	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	1	1	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	—	7	2	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	1	—	1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	...	...	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformation	...	...	1	2	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	12	10	6	9
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	2	—	4	1
34	All other accidents	...	...	1	1	1	2
35	Suicide	...	...	2	2	2	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES				126	143	124	122

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953
based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Todmorden M.B.	Hepton R.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Adminis- trative County	England and Wales (provi- sional figures)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)...	12.9	10.6	13.4	16.1	14.2	15.4	15.7	15.5
Death Rates (all per 1,000 estimated population)								
All causes	13.2	10.6	14.5	12.2	11.7	12.5	11.6	11.4
Infective and parasitic diseases*	0.27	—	0.10	—	—	0.09	0.08	**
Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	0.16	0.25	—	—	—	0.17	0.16	0.18
Other forms of tuberculosis...	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	0.02
Respiratory disease† (excluding tubercu- losis of respiratory system)	1.45	1.97	1.70	1.35	0.96	1.39	1.30	**
Cancer... ..	2.25	0.98	2.50	2.32	3.46	1.99	1.88	1.99
Heart and circulatory diseases‡	4.67	3.68	5.99	4.75	3.66	4.63	4.26	**
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	2.31	1.72	2.10	1.35	1.73	1.96	1.76	**
Infant Mortality (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	12.5	23.3	44.8	16.8	—	27.6	29.3	26.8
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers in child- birth per 1,000 live and still-births) ...	—	—	—	—	—	0.38	0.51	0.76

* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, acute poliomyelitis, meningococcal infections, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS.

There is no General Hospital in the Borough of Todmorden. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, the Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Hall Infectious Diseases Hospital, Shelf Sanatorium, Todmorden Fielden Hospital (for long stay medical cases in children), and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mental defectives).

Maternity beds are available at both the Halifax General and Royal Infirmary. Priority in booking is given to abnormal cases, mothers expecting their first child, and mothers with unsatisfactory home conditions.

Special Hospitals (e.g. Mental Hospitals, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, etc.) outside the Halifax area are available when required; they are situated in various parts of the so-called "Leeds Hospital Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ambulance Depot at Millwood, Todmorden, with an establishment at the end of 1953, of a Depot Superintendent, ten full-time Driver-Attendants and four vehicles. The area served covers Todmorden Borough, part of Hebden Royd U.D. area and the Hepton Rural District.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford.

D. ISSUE OF ANTI-TOXIN, ETC.

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Halifax General Hospital for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Medical Centre, Todmorden, for use of local medical practitioners in the division. A supply of reagents for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is also available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's schemes of immunisation.

SECTION III.

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE

A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare				
Ridgefoot	...	...	Tuesdays and Wednesdays	...
Vale Baptist Sunday School, Cornholme	...	...	Tuesdays	...
Walsden Wesley Sunday School	...	...	Thursdays	...
				2 to 4-30 p.m. 2 to 4-30 p.m. 2 to 4-30 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post Natal				
Ridgefoot	...	...	Wednesdays and Thursdays	...
				1-30 to 4 p.m.
School Clinics				
Ridgefoot				
(a) *Minor Ailments	...	...	Mondays to Fridays inclusive	...
(b) Dental...	...	...	Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursdays	...
(c) Ophthalmic	...	...	As required	...
(d) Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	As required	...
(e) Artificial Sunlight	...	...	Mondays and Fridays	...
				9 to 10 a.m. 9-15 to 11-30 a.m. By arrangement By arrangement By arrangement
Smallpox Vaccination				
Diphtheria Immunisation				
Whooping Cough Immunisation				
All Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	As required	...
				By arrangement
Tuberculosis (by arrangement with Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee)				
Union Offices, Hall Street	...	...	Wednesdays	...
				1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

* Medical Officer in attendance Fridays only.

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Ante Natal Services

During 1953 Dr. Thierens held 98 sessions and 148 patients made 817 attendances. The popularity of the clinic is shown in the table below :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Number of patients	254	217	200	162	158	148
No. of attendances	1150	992	1060	805	737	817
No. of sessions held	104	101	102	96	100	98
Patients sent by						
Midwives	50	40	30	23	5	8
Patients sent by						
Doctors	10	10	5	3	19	17
Patients sent by						
Health Visitors	55	50	20	14	9	12
Patients attended on						
own initiative	99	102	135	100	114	88
Patients sent by						
Hospitals	20	10	10	22	11	23
Patients sent by						
Private Nsg. Home	20	5	—	—	—	—
Patients referred to						
own doctor	17	20	20	6	9	20
Patients referred to						
Hospital	61	30	24	22	32	21
Patients referred to						
Dentist	54	16	9	26	6	10
Patients given U.V.R.						
treatment	1	—	—	—	5	4

X-ray examinations were arranged for four patients who had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year.

Post Natal and Gynaecological Clinics.

Gynaecological and post-natal patients are examined at the ordinary ante-natal clinic. During 1953, 81 patients made 134 attendances at the clinic. Some of the patients confined in Halifax General Hospital attended there for post-natal examination.

	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. of post-natal patients ...	51	56	79	81
No. of attendances ...	70	88	139	134

Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinics were held at the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and at Cornholme and Walsden on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively. A record of the work done in 1953 is given in the following table :—

	Medical Centre	Walsden	Cornholme	Total
No. of sessions ..	101	50	49	200
No. of children who attended :—				
(a) Under 1 year old	113	47	34	194
(b) 1-5 years of age	203	142	59	404
No. of attendances by children :—				
(a) Under 1 year ..	1515	921	869	3305
(b) 1-5 years ..	616	722	535	1873
Total attendances	2131	1643	1404	5178
Average attendance per session ..	21	32	28	26

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

No. OF ANTE-NATAL VISITS :—					
First Visits	..	..	..	..	109
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	125
No. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR					
First Visits	..	..	..	..	233
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	1329
No. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS					3256
SPECIAL VISITS	...	...	...	...	1195
TOTAL HOME VISITS					6247

Day Nursery Accommodation

The Glen Day Nursery was opened by the West Riding County Council on 11th September, 1950, and children may be admitted under a system of priorities by arrangement with the Divisional Medical Officer.

The Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

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

Minor Ailments Clinic.

During 1953 61 children under five years of age, some of whom were attending nursery classes, made 113 attendances for treatment at the Medical Centre.

U. V. L. Clinic.

This was held twice weekly at the Medical Centre during the winter months. A Sollux Mercury Vapour Lamp was used. 62 children not attending school, made 637 attendances for treatment.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

In addition the distribution of cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, is carried out at the three Child Welfare Clinics on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing.

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing in 'Todmorden, the two whole-time nurses being resident at the Nurses' Home, Garden Street, 'Todmorden. In addition, a Home Nurse/Midwife is responsible for the Cornholme etc., district.

Midwifery.

One whole-time midwife and a Home Nurse/Midwife (resident in their own homes) are employed by the County Council to serve the 'Todmorden area.

The following table shows the number of Todmorden women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Todmorden or elsewhere so far as has been ascertained :

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	126	53.2
No. delivered in private nursing homes ...	6	2.6
No. delivered by midwives... ..	104	43.8
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met with by municipal midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery)	1	0.4
TOTAL (including stillbirths), so far as has been ascertained ...	237	100.0

During 1953 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 16 mothers and 4 infants. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions :—

MOTHERS		INFANTS	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Ruptured perineum	8	Cyanosis	1
Prolonged labour... ..	2	Discharge from eyes	2
Maternal distress	1	Prematurity	1
Pyrexia	1		
Mastitis	1		
Retained placenta	1		
Uterine inertia	1		
Eye infection	1		
TOTAL	16	TOTAL	4

The following table summarises the midwifery work of the district midwives for the year 1953 :—

Work done within the Borough	Two WRCC Midwives
No. of deliveries made by Midwives ...	102
No. of difficult cases met with by midwives where a doctor had to be sent for and who	
(a) Effected delivery	—
(b) Sent patient to Hospital ...	7
No. of cases where midwives acted as a maternity nurse	—
Medical aid sent for in case of	
(a) Mothers	16
(b) Infants	4

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The " flying squad " attached to Halifax General Hospital is available for obstetric emergencies occurring in the town.

Analgesia.

Both midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

E. HOME HELPS

The recruitment of suitable women to be Home Helps again proved to be difficult. During 1953 94 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 65 cases the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 13,078.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child not over compulsory school age."

Of the 94 cases attended in 1953, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons: 3 illness, 14 maternity, and 77 chronic sick.

F. CARE AND AFTER CARE

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or defect, venereal disease, and other illnesses.

G. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of schools in district	16
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1953	2688
Number of children examined at school during 1953	1289
(This figure being made up as follows)	
Routine examinations	823
Re-examinations	466
Number of children referred for treatment	79

Minor Ailments Clinic

474 children made 1,617 attendances at the minor ailments clinic during the year.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Five sessions were held by Mr. Lodge at the Medical Centre and 70 Todmorden children were seen by him. Of the children inspected at these and previous sessions 26 received operative treatment at either the Halifax General Hospital or the Halifax Royal Infirmary during 1953.

Dental Clinic.

During the year 132 Dental Clinics were held. The following table gives a record of the work done:

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Number of children inspected	...	...	1400
Number of children offered treatment	...	...	878
Number of children treated	...	...	882
Number of attendances	...	...	1035

NUMBER OF EXTRACTIONS

Temporary teeth	...	...	...	1550
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	230

NUMBER OF FILLINGS

Temporary teeth	...	...	...	360
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	321

NUMBER OF OTHER OPERATIONS

Temporary	...	...	...	...	76
Permanent	...	...	...	...	105

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Mr. Wood held 26 eye clinics during the year, and 181 Todmorden school children were seen by him and glasses were prescribed where necessary.

U.V.L. Clinic.

67 school children made 661 attendances during the year.

H. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against small-pox may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Number of children in Todmorden who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time to 31-12-53.

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15
56	210	212	309	107	1164	1132	3190

Estimated mid-year population 3916 under 15 years

Number of children in Todmorden who completed a full course of Immunisation 1953

Age	0-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Began and completed injections 1953 ...	56	117	13	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	2	9	2	4	2
Total ... 217															
Immunised in previous years, re-treated 1953 ...	—	—	—	—	29	59	29	10	8	8	12	8	—	—	—
Total ... 163															

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 13,153 people were vaccinated against smallpox.

SECTION IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received during 1953.

Disease					Total cases notified
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	18
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	66
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	21
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
Acute pneumonia	...	...	...	...	25
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	43
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	11
Acute encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric or Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	4
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	18
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
					221

Tuberculosis Services.

A clinic is held weekly on Wednesday afternoons at Hall Street, and cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the Chest Clinic at Halifax Royal Infirmary. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Free milk, bedding, shelters, etc., are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Todmorden in 1953:—

	Respiratory			Non-Resp.			Ttls.
	M	F	Ttl.	M	F	Ttl.	
No. on Register on 1st Jan., 1953 ..	59	35	94	20	19	39	133
No. first notified during 1953 ..	11	7	18	3	2	5	23
No. of cases restored to register ...	2	—	2	—	1	1	3
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification ..	1	1	2	—	1	1	3
No. removed from Register during 1953 :—							
(a) Died	3	—	3	1	1	2	5
(b) Removed from district .	4	1	5	1	3	4	9
(c) Recovered ..	1	2	3	3	5	8	11
No. remaining on Register 31/12 '53 ..	65	40	105	18	14	32	137

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1953 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	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-35	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
65 & over	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	11	7	3	2	3	—	1	1

SECTION V.

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Corporation Supply.

Serving 5573 houses with a population of 14,954.

(b) Private Supplies.

Serving 1535 houses with a population of 4,118.

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. A bulk supply of water is also obtained from the Rochdale Corporation.

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	...	...	19	—	All satisfactory.
Chemical	...	...	12	—	All satisfactory.
Plumbo-solvency			4	—	No lead.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Bacteriological	...	Satisfactory	34	}	Total ... 41
		Unsatisfactory	7		

Twenty-four of the samples from private supplies were taken during routine sampling of the larger supplies, in various parts of the Borough, and were all satisfactory. Five samples were taken from various points on the supply to an Approved School, and the reports were supplied to the Authorities concerned. Three samples, two of which were unsatisfactory, were obtained from a supply at Warland and negotiations for water to be obtained from the Rochdale Corporation were instituted. Seven samples were taken in connection with the improvement of a supply and two in connection with the provision of a supply to a factory.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

HOUSING.

Rainfall for 1953 (Fielden Hospital).

January ..	1.52 ins.	September ..	3.32 ins.
February ..	2.44 „	October ..	2.67 „
March ..	2.80 „	November ..	5.27 „
April ..	4.25 „	December ..	2.02 „
May ..	3.03 „		
June ..	3.06 „		40.90
July ..	4.90 „		
August ..	5.62 „		

Drainage and Sewerage.

No extensions of sewers were carried out. Certain portions of the district still require sewerage, but in these parts the cost is prohibitive.

Defective sewers are improved as required and such works of repair or improvement were carried out during the year at East Street, Brook Street, Gauxholme Fold and Back Ridge Street.

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 covered middens	..	..	about	70
Pail or Tub Closets (a) Houses	..	..		392
(b) Workplaces	..	..		48
TOTAL	..	..		440
Water Closets (a) Houses	..	..		5687
(b) Workplaces	..	..		666
TOTAL	..	..		6353
Waste Water Closets	..	..		239
Number of additional Closets provided:—				
Old property (a) W.C.'s	23	(b) Others	0	
New houses (a) W.C.'s	34	(b) Others	0	
Number of Closets, other than privies, reconstructed as W.C.'s—8.				

With a view to securing the conversion of pail closets and slop closets to water closets the Corporation contribute one-half of the cost of conversion to a maximum of £10 per closet. Fourteen conversions of slop closets and two conversions of pail closets were carried out during the year

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

No changes were made during the year in the methods of collection and disposal of refuse. The collection of refuse, including nightsoil, is done by two motor vehicles, one, the Lewin Compressing Refuse Collector, being employed whole time, and the other on four days per week, a weekly collection being carried out in the Borough except for outlying districts where a fortnightly collection is made. The collection of nightsoil is done by motor vehicle fitted with a movable tank and the contents are disposed of at the Sewage Disposal Works.

In the latter half of the year the Council, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, decided to replace the older refuse vehicle by a Dennis 7 cubic yard refuse collector fitted with a Diesel Engine, but the vehicle had not been delivered by the end of the year.

All the refuse 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 the refuse of various materials such as waste paper, scrap metals, rags, carpets. Almost all the waste paper is collected separately during the collection of refuse, in addition to which there is a special collection from factories and business premises.

The weight of refuse collected during the year was 3893 tons, and the cost of collection and disposal was £6,915. The income from the sale of salvaged materials, charges for tipping, etc., was £1,247, giving a net cost for collection and disposal of refuse of £5,668.

The following are the various items of salvage recovered during the year, with the proceeds, although some of the salvage was not sold until after the year end.

				Tons		£	s.	d.
Waste paper	...	...	...	197	...	882	8	10
Ferrous metals	...	...	...	9½	...	36	7	6
Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...	1¼	...	66	9	7
Textiles (rags, carpets, etc.)	...	...	...	11¾	...	160	2	9
TOTAL				219½	...	£1145	8	8

In comparison with the previous year the total weight of salvage recovered shows an increase of 32 tons, waste paper being 39 tons more, and ferrous metal being 8½ tons less, whilst non-ferrous metals and textiles show slight increases.

The selling price of waste paper which had seriously fallen during the previous year remained steady at the reduced figure until December, when there was a slight rise. There was no difficulty in disposing of our output of bales, notwithstanding the increased weight.

The payment by the Council of incentive bonus for the employees of the Scavenging Department was continued during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1953, for Nuisances only	...	...	...	...	...	375
Nuisances found in 1953	...	...	...	...	...	112
Nuisances in hand, end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total needing abatement	...	...	...	...	...	125
Abated during 1952	...	...	...	...	...	117
Outstanding, end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	8
Notices served, Informal	...	...	...	...	...	50
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	55
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 ..	0	0	0		
Houses let in Lodgings	0	0	0		
Canal Boats ..	0	0	0		
Knackers Yards ..	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans & Sheds	4	4	8		
Offensive Trades—					
2 Tripe Boilers	9	9	4	Satisfactory	None
1 Fat Melter					
6 Dressing Hides for Pickers or Tanners.					

Eradication of Bed Bug.

No instances of bug infestation of houses, either Council or other, were found during the year.

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 ...	29	2	None
FACTORIES without mechanical power	5	None	None
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises)...	2	None	None
TOTAL ...	36	2	None

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 ...	1	1	—	
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 ...	6	4	None	None

Summary of the Work Done during 1953.

Inspections of Premises—

1.	For nuisances, etc.	...	...	234
2.	Where infectious disease has occurred	...	...	441
3.	Where offensive trades are carried on	...	...	4
4.	Inspections of Factories	...	...	6
5.	Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	31
6.	Inspections of Ice Cream premises and shops	...	...	8
7.	Inspections under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	68
8.	Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	10
9.	Inspections of Water Supplies	...	...	9
10.	Inspections of Work in Progress	...	...	111
11.	Inspections under the Housing Act 1936	...	...	40
12.	Re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	12
13.	Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	...	...	30
14.	Inspections under Public Health Acts	...	...	14
15.	Inspections under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	...	8
16.	Inspections of Food Premises and Shops	...	...	51
17.	Miscellaneous inspections	...	...	3
Total Visits...				1080

18.	No. of houses disinfected after			
	(1) infectious disease	...	...	22
	(2) tuberculosis	...	...	11
19.	Smoke test applied to drains	...	...	19
20.	Smoke observations taken	...	...	43
21.	Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	12
22.	Samples of water taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	60
23.	Samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	18
24.	Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	24
25.	No. of complaints investigated	...	...	147
26.	Cases abated under preliminary notice	...	...	139
27.	Cases abated under statutory notice	...	...	—
28.	Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	...	8

**Summary of Work Carried Out in Compliance with Notices,
etc., during 1953.**

House Drainage—

House drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	38
New pipe drains provided	...	...	4
House drains connected to sewer	...	...	2
Drains trapped	...	...	4

Sanitary Conveniences—

New water closets provided	...	...	23
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	4
Waste water closets converted into water closets	...	...	5
Waste water closets abolished...	...	...	1
Tub closets abolished	...	...	6
Water closets abolished	...	...	2

Factories and Bakehouses—

Bakehouses limewashed or painted	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and repaired	...	...	2
New water closets provided	...	...	1

Houses dealt with under Housing Act and Public Health Act

Houses repaired by informal notice	10
Houses repaired by statutory notice	...	...	1
Houses demolished	...	...	9

Miscellaneous—

No. of cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	2
No. of condemnations of unsound food	...	...	47
No. of premises disinfested,	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	...	...	2
No. of dust bins sold by Health Dept.	...	...	170
No. of houses provided with proper water supply	...	...	7
No. of sinks provided	...	...	1

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 distributors registered 79

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGS., 1949

Number of licences in force for :			Dealers	Supplementary
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	19	5
Sterilised Milk	...	...	57	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGS., 1949

Number of licences in force for			Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	17	5

Number of licences in force for production of milk					
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	5
Accredited	...	...	...	...	1

Food Inspection.

As in the previous year there are two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough—one at Pavement and one at Bottoms, Walsden. Centralised slaughtering continued in operation at the Halifax Abattoir. The slaughterhouse at Pavement continued in use for a period for the slaughter of horses for human consumption, but only six horses were slaughtered, the slaughtering of such animals being discontinued in February.

102 inspections were made of premises where food is prepared or sold, including bakehouses, ice-cream manufactories, tripe works, refreshment houses, grocers and butchers shops. The premises were found to be kept in a cleanly condition and in a satisfactory state of repair, except in odd cases where re-painting was required and minor items of disrepair were met with, and these were dealt with.

Three premises used by registered hawkers of food were registered under the W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act 1951, the premises having been made suitable. The use of one other premises which was unsuitable was discontinued.

The unsound food condemned during the year comprised the following: $6\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of bakers' chocolate, 50 lbs. dried milk, 48 fish cakes, 17 lbs. beef, 33 lbs. sausage, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. butter, $97\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. rabbits, and 188 cans of various foods.

Sixteen samples of ordinary milk produced and distributed in the Borough were submitted to the methylene blue test for designated milk and 12 satisfied the test. Details of the four samples which failed to satisfy the test were sent to the appropriate Officer of the County Agricultural Committee. Six samples of pasteurised and sterilised milk were submitted for examination and they satisfied the prescribed tests. Four milk samples from local farms were examined for the presence of tuberculosis with negative results in each case.

There are 79 retail milk distributors (not including producer/retailers) registered and of these 60 are shopkeepers selling sterilised milk in bottles from their shops.

There are two makers of ice-cream in the Borough and ice cream from several makers outside the Borough is sold at approximately 50 shops. Eighteen samples of ice cream were submitted to bacteriological examination and were graded as follows: fifteen in Grade I; two in Grade II; and one in Grade III. In the case of the last sample investigation was made and the possible cause of the low grading arrived at.

Rodent Control.

Investigations were made at 64 premises in connection with rodent infestation—44 by rats and 20 by mice. The premises treated for rats included 15 houses, five factoriss, five food premises, one school and the refuse tip.

A test baiting of the sewers in the Borough was carried out late in August and the sewers in one area, the worst affected, were treated in September.

Treatment for mice infestation was carried out at 15 premises, including houses, business premises, schools, etc.

Treatment of premises for rats and mice, apart from sewers, is effected by the use of a poison known as "Warfarin" and no pre-baiting is required, as is the case when using other poisons. Further since only a very low concentration of Warfarin is needed its use materially reduces the risk to other animals.

Housing.

No action was taken with respect to new Clearance Areas. In the Shade Clearance Area one house was vacated leaving one house only still occupied. These two houses and ten others, some of which are derelict, still remained to be demolished.

No individual houses were represented as being unfit for habitation. Two houses which were subject to Closing Orders together with adjoining houses, nine houses in all, and all very much below a reasonable standard, and which had been unoccupied for some time, were demolished by the owners.

Forty-four houses were inspected and at 18 defects such as leaking roofs, defective eavestroughs, plasterwork, windows, etc., were found. In one case statutory action was taken and the necessary repairs carried out. In the remainder the owners were requested by informal notice or verbally to carry out the necessary repairs and in 10 cases this was done.



Section 1000

Section 1000 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that any person who is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Code shall be subject to the provisions of the Code.

Section 1001 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that any person who is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Code shall be subject to the provisions of the Code.

Section 1002 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that any person who is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Code shall be subject to the provisions of the Code.

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Section 1004

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Section 1005 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that any person who is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Code shall be subject to the provisions of the Code.

Section 1006 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that any person who is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Code shall be subject to the provisions of the Code.

