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Contributors

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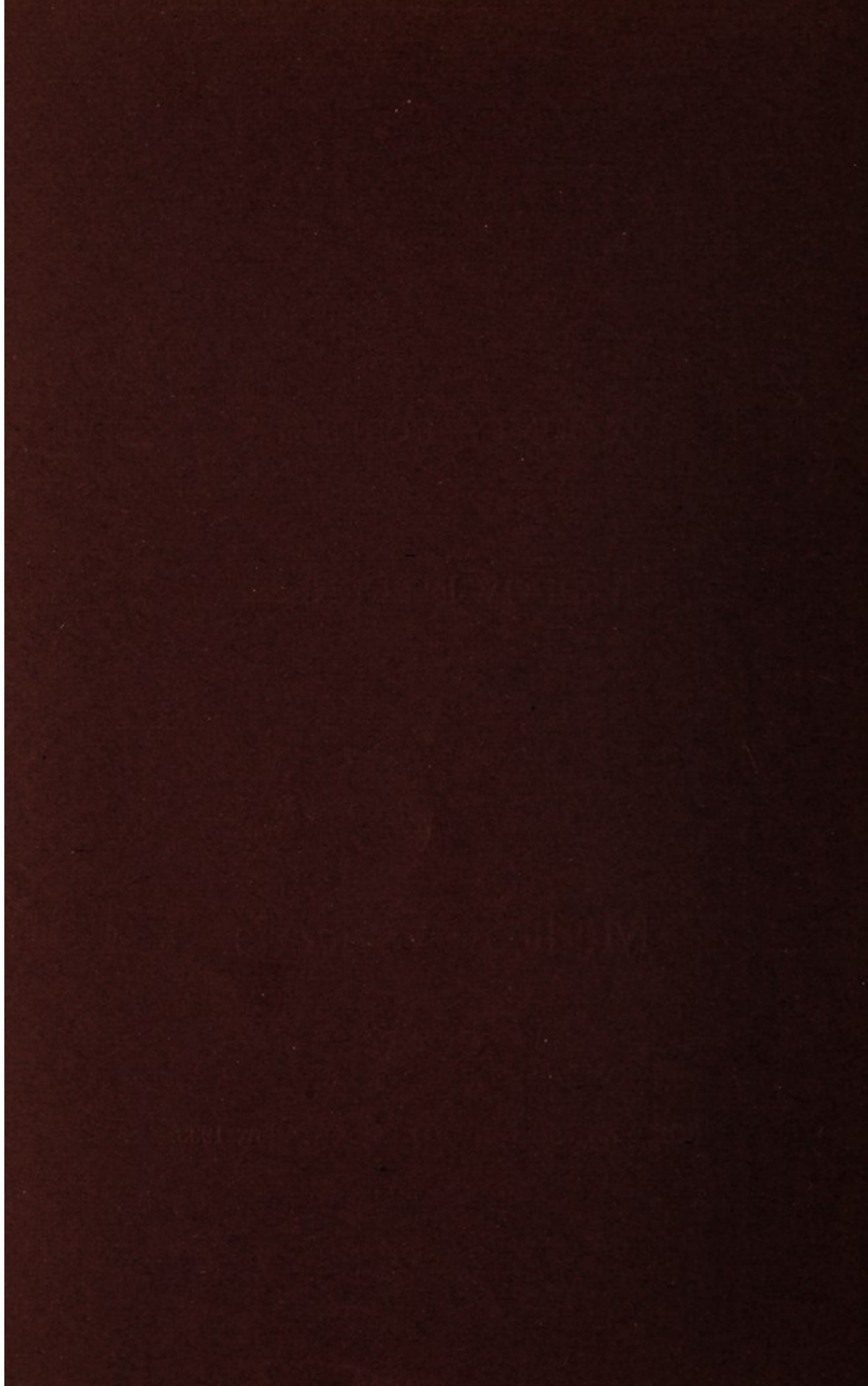
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COUNTY BOROUGH
OF
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Medical Officer's
Report,

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1933.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1933.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1933.

POPULATION.

The following statistics are based upon the Registrar General's estimate at mid year 1932 of 65,700. A revised estimate just received gives the population at mid-year 1933 as 65,030.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births during the year was 892, which gives a birth-rate of 13.5 per 1,000 population. For the year 1932 there were 990 births, and the birth-rate was 14.9. In accordance with the general experience of the country this rate continues to decline, as shown by the following figures.

1903	....	....	30.2	per 1,000.
1913	....	....	28.9	„
1923	....	....	17.9	„
1933	....	....	13.5	„

DEATHS.

800 Deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, and the death-rate was 12.1 per 1,000. This rate remains more or less stationary.

After taking into account transferable births and deaths, i.e. registration of persons who were resident outside the area of the Authority, and of those who were resident in the Borough (but were registered in an outside area) the rates for the Borough were as follows :—

Birth-rate	....	13.2	per 1,000.
Death-rate	....	12.3	„

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate—that is, the death-rate as applied to infants below the age of one year—was found to be 63.9 per 1,000 births. This is a considerable improvement on last year when the rate was 77.7, and is the lowest since 1928, when it was 62.9. Here again marked improvement is observed by a survey of the figures for the past years. In 1902 the infant mortality rate for the Borough stood at 137.0 per 1,000. In 1918 the rate was reduced to 101.0 per 1,000, and since that year it has not only not reached the 100 mark, but has actually been as low as 58.8. This is a matter for great satisfaction, and reflects the value of the measures adopted by your Committee for the preservation of child life,

VITAL STATISTICS : COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

It is interesting to note how the Borough compares with England and Wales as a whole, and with other County Boroughs and great towns :—

	1933.	Infant
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate. Mortality rate.
England and Wales	14.4	12.3 64
118 County Boroughs and great towns	14.4	12.2 67
Barrow	13.2	12.3 63

CANCER.

The Cancer death-rate again showed a slight decrease on recent years, working out at 1.308.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The general health of the community was on the whole good, although in the last quarter of the year Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria became somewhat prevalent. 63 cases of Scarlet Fever and 52 cases of Diphtheria were reported, as against 31 and 29 respectively in the previous year. The majority of the cases were accommodated at Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, and the death-rate from Diphtheria was 0.015 per 1,000 of the population.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SCHEME. The Authority's Scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare now includes the following provisions :—

An Ante-natal Clinic.

A Maternity Home.

A Centre, conveniently situated, at which advice and information is imparted for the benefit of mothers and children. Examinations are carried out, and dental examinations and treatment is given in certain cases.

Provision of milk free or at reduced cost to expectant and nursing mothers and children.

Provision of accessory foods at practically cost price.

Qualified Nurses to visit mothers in their homes in order to give necessary advice.

Provision of Consultant in cases of Puerperal Sepsis and other complicated maternity cases.

Arrangements with the Barrow District Nursing Association for the nursing, when necessary, of cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Supervision of Midwives.

A special " Toddler's " Clinic, linking up the work of Maternity and Child Welfare with that of School Medical Inspection.

A Lady Doctor supervises the whole of this work, and carries out the examinations. The Dental work is done by the School Dentist.

CENTRES. This is the last year in which a report will be given with reference to the work accomplished at the temporary premises which have been in use since 1915, for at the beginning of the present year (1934) the new Central Welfare, which is combined with the School Dental Clinic, and has been built on the site adjoining the Fire Station in Abbey Road, became the centre of activity in connection with this important work. However, it is pleasing to record that the last year in which temporary accommodation was utilised was one of the most successful. Each of the Centres showed an increase in the average attendance, and whereas the total attendances for 1932 numbered 9,744, for 1933 the number was 12,225, or an increase of 2,481. The lady Doctor made 3,532 examinations of babies, 225 examinations of mothers, and 88 examinations of expectant mothers.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. In connection with this service an Ante-Natal Clinic was held weekly. The Lady Doctor was in attendance. 262 expectant mothers made 662 attendances and received helpful advice and instruction.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS. 810 first visits were paid to the homes of mothers in connection with notified births, and the total home visits to all children up to 5 years of age numbered 11,285. In addition 413 ante-natal visits were also paid. These visits are productive of a great amount of good, and afford the opportunity of interesting the mothers in the work of the Welfare Centre.

MATERNITY HOME. 218 cases were admitted to Risedale Maternity Home during the year, and 879 ante-natal examinations were made. The work of the Home is much appreciated by those taking advantage of its provisions, but the institution should be more widely used having regard to the exceptional facilities offered.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. This rate was unfortunately higher than for some years past, working out at 8.9 per 1,000 births. Two of the cases were resident outside the Borough area, and all the cases were of a complicated nature.

MIDWIVES. The Midwives of the Borough continued to do good service. 64 visits of inspection and 28 other interviews were made by your Officers, as representing the Local Supervising Authority, to the 16 Midwives (not including the Staff at the Maternity Home) who gave notice of intention to practice during the year. Everything was found in order. In 91 cases the Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid, and the fees payable were dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1918.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. The percentage of births notified shows a further steady increase on former years, for which the figures were :—1929, 85.2 ; 1930, 86.3 ; 1931, 89.8 ; 1932, 92.9 ; 1933, 93.6. Apart from the fact that notification is obligatory on the part of a parent, or the midwife in attendance; within 36 hours, early notification assures an early visit from the Health Visitor, whose advice should be helpful both to the mother and child.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Useful work was done at the Clinic established at the North Lonsdale Hospital by arrangement with the Local Authority. The identity of patients attending this Clinic is not disclosed in any official return. Patients are advised to continue treatment until the Medical Officers declare them fit to cease attendance.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified varies appreciably from year to year, but the number notified for last year was well within the average for past years. An early declaration of symptoms to the Practitioner, followed by early notification, assists the patient to get rid of the disease. It should be understood that every case notified receives prompt attention by the Tuberculosis Officer, who, upon examination at the Dispensary, recommends suitable treatment. 129 patients received Institutional treatment during the year. Of those discharged, 30 showed distinct improvement or the disease became quiescent, and in 49 cases, although not quiescent, a large proportion showed signs of improvement. 2 other cases were found to be non-tuberculous. X-Ray and bacteriological examinations are fully utilised as an aid to diagnosis. Frequent visits, both by the Tuberculosis Officer and the Nurse, to the homes of patients result in an improvement of the home conditions, so that domiciliary treatment may be carried out with some degree of safety to the other members of the family, as well as benefit to the patient. The whole scheme works very smoothly and satisfactorily, and the valuable co-operation of the local Medical Practitioners is freely acknowledged.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary at 64, School Street, where all notified cases are examined, is open from 10 a.m. to noon on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 p.m. Men are seen on Monday, women on Wednesday, and children on Friday. Last year 340 adults made 1,040 attendances, and 190 children attended on 627 occasions.

A special Clinic for the examination of contacts was held, and was attended by 18 persons.

The Tuberculosis Nurse made 1,890 visits to patients in their own homes.

There is co-operation with the Insurance Committee regarding the Domiciliary treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Good work was also accomplished at the Orthopaedic After-Care Clinic for tuberculous and non-tuberculous cases. The Clinic is held at the Dispensary. Cases returned from various Hospitals are examined at intervals by Specialists, and necessary attention is paid to apparatus and plasters worn by patients. 81 patients made 128 attendances at this Clinic. The co-operation of the Staff of the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, has proved very valuable in this most important work.

SANITATION.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Staff have performed useful service during the year. The work of this branch of the Department covers a wide range, as reference to the detailed report which appears in this volume will show. 6,425 house-to-house inspections for the purpose of effecting sanitary improvements were made during the year, and 8,361 other inspections and re-visits were carried out. Other visits of the Staff were as follows :—

Workshop inspections	387
Inspections following notification of infectious diseases	161
No. of dwelling-houses disinfected	166
No. of Shipping inspections and re-visits	435
Inspections under the Merchandise Marks Act	143

In addition all premises effected by the Factory and Workshops Acts, Outworkers, Bakers, and Offensive trades, were visited, and any necessary action taken. The various Theatres, Music Halls, etc., in the Borough were kept under regular observation, in accordance with Circular 120 of the Ministry. The shops, stores, and stalls in the Borough coming within the jurisdiction of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, were periodically inspected. All vessels entering the port were inspected upon arrival, and notices were served where necessary. A number of the vessels were examined in connection with the issue of Deratisation Certificates or Deratisation Exemption Certificates under Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. Fumigation is carried out by SO₂ gas or HCN gas.

PORT SANITARY SURVEY.

It will be observed from the details which appear later in this report that a strict inspection is made of all shipping coming into the port. This is very important as regards the possible introduction of illness into the town, especially from vessels arriving from foreign ports, and suitable provision, either by isolation or otherwise, is made for such cases at the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Any foodstuffs coming into the port by this means are also subject to inspection before delivery.

Necessary arrangements have been made as to dealing with Declarations of Health, boarding vessels on arrival, provision of Mooring Stations, and other matters provided for in the Port Sanitary Regulations of 1933, with the Customs and Port Authorities, and such arrangements are working quite well.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Regular sampling of milk for bacteriological and microscopical examination, and of other commodities, under the Food and Drugs Acts, was carried out. It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any case during the year. 133 samples of Milk and 129 samples of other foodstuffs

were sent for analysis. Appropriate action was taken in those cases where the Public Analyst reported that the sample was not up to the standard required. 12 samples were submitted for analysis under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. A variety of food-stuffs was seized, or voluntarily surrendered, and destroyed during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS: MEAT INSPECTION, &c.

The work of killing and dressing of animals intended for the food of man was carefully supervised throughout the year, and all necessary inspections carried out under the various Acts of Parliament, and Orders and Regulations of the Ministry. The quality of all meat examined has been well maintained. There are no private slaughter-houses in the Borough. All slaughtering takes place in the Abattoir, the property of the Corporation. In connection with the humane slaughtering of animals, the "Iwel" Electric Stunner was installed during the year. All diseased meat and offal are destroyed in the Corporation Refuse Destructor, which adjoins the abattoir. The work is carried out under the supervision of the Veterinary Inspector. Meat exposed for sale in the Markets and Butchers' Shops was regularly examined, as was all cattle and pigs brought to the weekly Cattle Market for sale. The Milk-Shops, Dairies, and Cowsheds in the Borough area were regularly inspected, and necessary inspections made with regard to the granting of licences for the sale of Milk.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, the Poor Law Medical Service, since the 1st April, 1930, has become absorbed in the Public Health Services of the Borough. Thus the Local Authority is now responsible for the work connected with (a) Vaccination, (b) Infant Life Protection, (c) the collection of fundamental Vital Statistics, and (d) the provision, maintenance, and management of all Public Institutions for the amelioration or healing of physical and mental disease. Detailed reports on the work of the Authority's Officers in this branch of the service will be found in the following pages. It only remains to be stated that there is perfect concord between all officers connected with the service. Special care is exercised to prevent possible overlapping in the administration of the various schemes.

CONCLUSION.

My thanks are due to the Committee, and to the Staffs in all branches of the Department, for their hearty co-operation in carrying out the work so successfully during another year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ORR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

The following Staff is employed on the work of Public Health in the Borough :—

Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis

Officer, and Port Medical Officer ... James Orr, L.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer ... H. R. Dugdale, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer in charge of

Maternity and Child Welfare Work,

and Inspector of Midwives ... A. Dorothy Allen, L.R.C.P.S.Ed.,

L.R.F.P.S.Glas. (Resigned

21/1/33).

Anna M. M. Kerr, M.B., Ch. B.,

(Ed.) D.P.H. (Commenced

17/1/33).

District Medical Officer J. A. Reddrop, M.B., Ch.B.

Deputy District Medical Officer and Public

Vaccinator E. P. Waters, M.B., Ch. B. (Ed.)

D.P.H., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Veterinary Inspector ... James Latta, M.R.C.V.S.

Sanitary Inspector ... James Butterworth, Certificate of
Royal Sanitary Institute.

Inspector in Charge of Food and Drugs ... Thos. E. Pollock, Certificates of
Royal Sanitary Institute for
Meat and Food Inspection.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ... H. T. Marshall, T. E. Pollock,
J. Churnside and E Adams,
who each possess the Certifi-
cate of the Royal Sanitary
Institute.

Health Visitors ... B. Kevany, General Trained,
C.M.B. Cert. S.R.N.

M. Smith, General Trained, C.M.B.
and New Health Visitor's
Cert., S.R.N.

M. E. Roberts, General Trained,
C.M.B. and New Health
Visitor's Cert., S.R.N.

C. Roberts, General Trained, S.R.N.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cow

Sheds and Milk Shops James Latta, M.R.C.V.S.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts—

Inspectors and Official Samplers ... Dr. James Orr and Messrs. J.
Butterworth & T. E. Pollock.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Mark- ing) Act—Inspectors	Messrs. J. Butterworth, T. E. Pollock and T. A. Horsfield (Markets, etc., Inspector).
Matron of Fever & Tuberculosis Hospitals...	M. C. Paul, General Hospital and Maternity Certificates.
Matron of Maternity Home	H. Pirie, General Trained and C.M.B. Certificates. S.R.N.
Clerical Assistant to Medical Officer	W. Knox.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Area of Borough in acres (land and inland water)	11,002
Population (1931 Census)	66,366
„ (Estimated)	65,700
Approx. No. of inhabited Houses ... 1921—15,292 ... 1933—15,850	
Rateable value	£336,428
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Estimated)	£1,310

The County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness is situated on the Southern extremity of the Peninsula of Furness, in the County of Lancaster. It is bounded on the North by the Dalton-in-Furness Urban District, on the East and South by Morecambe Bay, and on the West by the Irish Sea.

In 1871 the population was 18,911. At the 1911 Census the number had increased to 63,770, and in 1931, to 66,366. An estimate supplied by the Registrar General for mid-year, 1932, gives 65,700.

The main industries are the Naval Construction, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Works of Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited; the Barrow Hematite Steel Company; and the Barrow Paper Mills Ltd. A limited number of girls are employed at the latter works.

The sub-soil of the greater part of the central part of the town is boulder clay, which has been largely utilized for brick-making; whilst that of the outlying portion to the North-East, extending in that direction from the foot of East Mount, is principally red-drift, derived from the denudation of red sandstone, with inter-bedded water-logged sand in places. There is a small area extending from St. George's Church northward as far as Greengate Street, which is sandy, and lower down towards Salthouse the strata is soapy clay mixed with sand, apparently an old foreshore.

Barrow Island and Vickerstown are both on boulder clay.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1932.

Population: Census, 1931 :—66,366	Estimated :—65,700
No. of Deaths	800
Death-Rate	12.1
No. of Births registered	892
No. of Still Births	57

Birth-Rate	13.5
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 births	39.2
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births	63.9
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality rate	85.7
Legitimate Infantile Mortality rate	63.0
No. of Births notified	835
No. of Maternal Deaths	8
Rate per 1,000 Births	8.9
Percentage of Births notified	93.6
No. of Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives	547
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	224
Roose Infirmary	12
(c) Medical Practitioners	9
(d) Parents	43
Percentage of Notified Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives	65.5
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	26.8
Roose Infirmary	1.4
(c) Medical Practitioners	1.7
(d) Parents	5.1
Percentage of Registered Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives	61.3
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	25.1
Roose Infirmary	1.3
(c) Medical Practitioners	1.0
(d) Parents	4.8
No. of Vaccinations during year	305
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.319
Measles	0.243
Scarlet Fever	—
Diphtheria	0.015
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever	0.045
Whooping Cough	0.015
Diarrhoea	—
Phthisis	0.736
Other Tubercular Diseases	0.121
Cancer	1.308
Organic Heart Disease	1.217
Bronchitis	1.278
Pneumonia	0.776
Influenza	0.547

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1933 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1928	65940	1143	1134	17.2	758	11.5	16	41	72	62.9	783	11.8
1929	64850	1150	1140	17.5	825	12.7	20	32	94	81.7	837	12.9
1930	64850	1054	1035	15.9	788	12.1	24	34	76	72.1	798	12.3
1931	66540	990	973	14.6	810	12.2	21	27	68	68.6	816	12.3
1932	66540	990	949	14.3	830	12.4	23	22	77	77.7	829	12.4
1933	65700	892	868	13.2	800	12.1	20	32	57	63.9	812	12.3

NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO WARDS, 1933.

1933. Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January ...	16	7	9	11	6	7	22	4	82
February ...	7	7	12	6	9	5	20	—	66
March ...	7	7	4	5	9	7	18	10	67
April ...	8	4	10	3	8	12	30	7	82
May ...	9	8	13	6	11	11	31	6	95
June ...	9	4	11	4	10	8	22	2	70
July ...	6	6	8	9	6	7	20	6	68
August ...	3	4	8	5	4	10	29	4	67
September ...	16	5	13	6	12	10	31	4	97
October ...	7	4	11	5	6	6	26	6	71
November ...	5	4	10	4	10	8	21	4	66
December ...	8	4	8	7	8	3	16	7	61
Totals ...	101	64	117	71	99	94	286*	60	892

* Including 209 at Risedale Maternity Home.

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 1933.

1933 Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January ...	11	6	18	18	16	34	18	11	132
February ...	9	5	12	8	4	33	4	11	86
March ...	5	4	8	6	6	16	6	10	61
April ...	3	4	9	3	4	29	3	7	62
May ...	4	2	9	13	6	23	7	5	69
June ...	2	1	5	2	3	12	7	4	36
July ...	1	3	8	3	3	18	5	7	48
August ...	5	2	7	2	1	17	3	6	43
September ...	4	6	4	4	1	19	3	4	45
October ...	8	3	6	5	3	30	2	8	65
November ...	6	5	8	8	11	26	1	6	71
December ...	10	2	17	5	12	24	6	6	82
Totals ...	68	43	111	77	70	281*	65†	85x	800

* Including 218 in Institutions situated in the Ward.

†	9	9	9	9
x	9	9	9	9

Total Institutional Deaths 236

APPENDIX TO MEDICAL OFFICER'S YEARLY REPORT.

No. of Births within the Borough during the year ending 31st

December, 1933...	892
Number for year 1932	990
Increase	—
Decrease	98

**TABLE, shewing ages at death, from each cause of death, in the Borough
of Barrow-in-Furness, during year ending 31st December, 1933.**

	0-5		5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75 and upw'rds	Total at all Ages
	Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 5						
Chicken Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	7	6	...	...	...	...	16
Whooping Cough.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis (under 2 years)...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Influenza	2	...	...	2	7	14	11	36
Septicœmia .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pyœmia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer .....	...	...	...	2	8	33	43	86
Phthisis .....	...	...	2	7	23	16	...	48
Tuberculous Meningitis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other forms Tuberculosis	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	6
Rheumatism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes .....	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	8
Anæmia .....	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	7
Inflammation of Brain,&c,	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Apoplexy .....	...	...	...	1	1	15	28	45
Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Otitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Carried forward ...	18	9	13	18	45	90	89	282

	0-5		5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75 and upw'rds	Total at all Ages
	Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 5						
Brought forward...	18	9	13	18	45	90	89	282
Cerebro-Sp'l Meningitis .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Brain .....	...	...	...	2	...	8	24	34
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
Organic Heart Disease	1	...	1	4	4	29	41	80
Gangrene .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Disease of Blood Vessels .....	...	...	...	1	...	13	4	18
Exophthalmic Goitre .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	2	2	...	4	27	48	84
Pneumonia	4	7	1	1	10	18	10	51
Other Lung Diseases .....	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	5
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Dentition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammat'n of Stomach .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Bowels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Stomach, &c.	1	...	1	2	6	6	2	18
Disease of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Gastro-Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hernia .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Appendicitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Kidneys .....	...	...	1	1	2	5	5	14
Disease of Bladder .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Disease of Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Disease of Urethra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child Birth .....	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	8
Disease of Uterus .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Disease of Ovary .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Disease of Bones, Joints .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Malformation	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Atrophy	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	106	108
Injury at Birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the Skin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	4
Accident .....	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	9
Homicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	11
Found Drowned .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified or ill-defined .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	7
All causes at each age	57	20	22	33	88	224	356	800
Year 1932	77	19	31	37	90	231	342	830*

* Includes 3 persons, age unknown, found on West Shore of Walney Island.

Ratio of Deaths to Population per 1,000—12.1.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1933. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.		
All causes	{	Certified		30	2	1	1	34	8	5	6	4	57		
		Uncertified.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	10
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	8
Premature birth	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	1	1	...	...	20
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	2	7
				30	2	1	1	34	8	5	6	4	57		
Nett Births in the year				{		legitimate	857	{		legitimate infants	54	{		illegitimate infants	3
				{		illegitimate	35	{		illegitimate infants	3	{		illegitimate infants	3

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1933.

DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED.

1933. Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January ...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	7
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
March ...	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	9
April ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	6
May ...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
July ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
August ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
September ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
December ...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	6
Totals ...	4	1	5	5	8	15*	11*	8	57

* Includes deaths in Institutions situated in the Ward.

RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric	Ery- sipelas.	Puer- peral. Fever Pyrexia	Small- pox.	Pneu- monia.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total.
January	2	2	...	1	...	...	30	1 ⁽²⁾	36
February	9	4	...	1	...	...	15	...	29
March	8	...	...	1	...	...	13	2 ⁽¹⁾	24
April	7	4	...	4	...	...	9	...	24
May	2	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	14
June	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	...	10
July	3	2	...	1	...	1	4	...	11
August	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	9
September	...	4	2	1	...	1	1	...	9
October	11	8	1	6	...	...	3	...	29
November	11	12	1	9	...	1	9	1(	44
December	9	6	...	7	...	...	16	2 ⁽²⁾	40
Totals 1933	63	52	5	35	...	3	115	6	279
Totals 1932	31	29	1	24	...	3	107	2	197

(1) Encephalitis Lethargica.

(2) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WARDS.

WARD.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric	Ery- sipelas.	Puerperal. Fever Pyrexia		Small- pox.	Pneu- monia.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Totals.
Barrow Island	5	5	1	1	...	1	...	13	1 ⁽²⁾	27
Walney	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1 ⁽¹⁾	19
Hindpool	8	3	...	3	...	1	...	25	2 ⁽¹⁾	42
Ramsden	8	12	1	9	...	...	...	17	2 ⁽²⁾	49
Central	4	10	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	31
Salthouse	5	7	2	6	...	...	...	29	...	49
Newbarns	14	9	1	3	...	1	...	5	...	33
Hawcoat	9	6	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	29
Totals 1933	63	52	5	35	...	3	...	115	6	279

(1) Encephalitis Lethargica.

(2) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The infectious diseases hospital is situated in Devonshire Road, on the outskirts of the Borough. The accommodation available in the two pavilions and the old temporary wooden block is 37 beds (including cots), viz.:—Scarlet Fever 26, Diphtheria 11. Further accommodation for 8 cases of Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague which might arrive at the Port is also provided

TUBERCULOSIS.—There is temporary accommodation for 11 cases of advanced Tuberculosis at the Devonshire Road Hospital, including three beds in Shelters which can only be used when the weather is favourable.

SMALLPOX.—16 cases of Smallpox can be accommodated at Raikesmoor Isolation Hospital.

AMBULANCE PROVISION.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases of infectious disease are removed to Hospital by means of motor ambulance. The vehicle is garaged at the Hospital, and is driven by a handyman. A Nurse from the Hospital always accompanies the patient.

ACCIDENTS, &c.—For general accident cases a motor ambulance is available, the same being garaged at the Borough Fire Station. In cases of illnesses requiring operation, the ambulance may be secured by ratepayers of the Borough for the removal of patients to Hospital at a charge of 2/6 per removal.

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Disease Suspected.	No. of Specimens submitted.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Phthisis	255	50	205
Diphtheria	198	50	148
Enteric Fever... ..	10	3	7
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis(Non-pulmonary)	2	1	1
Totals ...	466	104	362

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, and 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

The Ophthalmia case was kept under observation by the Health Visitors, and recovered.

The Puerperal Pyrexia cases also recovered.

Arrangements exist for the nursing of Puerperal Pyrexia cases, when necessary, by Nurses from the Barrow District Nursing Association, at a charge of 1/6 per visit, the charge for a whole or half-day attendance to be arranged accordingly.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

This work has been conducted on four afternoons in the week, from 2 to 5 o'clock, at the following Centres:—

Monday—Old Barrow, Farm Street Premises.

Tuesday—Walney, Central Hall Premises.

Thursday—Salthouse, Roose Road U.M. Premises.

Friday—Victoria Hall Premises, Rawlinson Street.

The Assistant Medical Officer attends all Welfares.

Appended is a table showing the attendances made during the year, including the attendance of expectant mothers:—

Centres.	No. of Clinics.	Total Attendances.	Average Attendance.	Expectant Mothers Attend'ces.
Old Barrow	47	2550	54.2	41
Walney	47	1920	40.8	6
Central	48	4996	104.1	14
Salthouse	50	2759	55.1	27
Totals, 1933	192	12225	63.5	88
„ 1932	189	9774	51.5	94

In addition the following examinations were carried out at the various Centres by the Assistant Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare work :—

	Babies.	Mothers.	Expectant Mothers.
Old Barrow	960	53	41
Walney	590	51	6
Central	1139	57	14
Salthouse	843	64	27
Totals 1933 ...	3532	225	88
1932 ...	4122	89	73

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

- (i) By children under 1 year of age 9219
- (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 2543
- (iii) By visiting children (no record of age) 493

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 556
 - (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 201
- 757

Percentage of total notified Births represented by the number in (i) above 66.5

LECTURES.—During the year brief lectures were delivered at each Welfare meeting, and the interest of the mothers is well maintained.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Dental Treatment to children attending the Centres was given on one afternoon per week by Miss J. G. Clarke, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. & S., the Assistant School Dental Officer. 61 children were selected for treatment. 10 Expectant Mothers also attended for examination, all of whom were given necessary treatment.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

2,466 orders were issued during the year under the above scheme. Grants are reviewed, as a rule, monthly (at latest) by the Milk Supply Sub-Committee. The cost of Milk supplied during the year was, approximately, £760 and Milk substitute cost about a further £240.

ACCESSORY FOOD SCHEME.

This scheme commenced in 1927, for the provision of baby foods at what is practically cost price, is proving very popular with mothers attending the Centres. A large variety of Accessory Foods is kept in stock, and distributed on instructions given by the Medical Officer of the Centre.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This Clinic was open one morning per week.

The following particulars are available :—

No. of Sessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
No. of Expectant Mothers attending	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	262
No. of Attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	662
Average number of Mothers per session	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

COMPLICATED MIDWIFERY. Dr. E. Allan, of Barrow is available as Consultant in cases of Puerperal Sepsis, but his services were not required during the year.

CO-ORDINATION.

In order to co-ordinate the work of the Centres with the School work which immediately follows, a special "Toddlers' Clinic" was commenced towards the end of the year 1932, at which pre-school children are examined by the Assistant Medical Officer. 12 sessions were held during 1933. There was an average attendance of 10.7 per session and the total attendances made were 129. It is intended to continue this Clinic on one afternoon monthly.

REPORT ON WORK OF WELFARE AND HEALTH VISITING STAFF.

Nature of Visits.												
Notification of Births—												
First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810		
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3862		
1 yr. to 5 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6523		
									—	11,195		
Un-Notified Births	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	90	
Ante-Natal First Visits	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	283		
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	130		
									—	413		
Arising out of Work at Centres—to Mothers	....	...							103		
„ „ „ to Babies	...	...							27		
									—	130		
Attendances at Welfare Centres	393	

In addition to the above, the following special visits have been paid :—
 Under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919 101
 Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914 and 1926 2

INSTITUTIONS TRANSFERRED TO THE COUNCIL UNDER
PART I. OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

PART I. OF THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

No. of persons receiving children for reward on the Register	....	....	16
No. of children on the Register at the end of the year	....	....	16
No. of cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year:—			
Under (a) of Section 3	....	....	Nil.
„ (b) „	....	....	2
„ (c) „	....	....	Nil.
No. of Orders obtained during the year:—			
From a Justice	....	....	Nil.
From the Local Authority	....	....	Nil.
The duty of supervision is undertaken by Miss Wood, the Authority's Lady Relieving Officer.			

“RISEDALE” MATERNITY HOME.

This Home, opened by the Council on 18th August, 1921, is situated in the residential part of the Borough.

There are 20 beds.

Fees are charged according to a scale of income. Patients arrange privately for medical attendance during confinement; but in cases of emergency where no arrangements have been made, patients have their choice of Doctor, and charges are recoverable under the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1918 and 1926. The Home is in charge of Miss H. Pirie (who is fully trained, and possesses the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board), and a staff of qualified Nurses.

The following statistics show the work done at the Home during the calendar year 1933:—

(1) Number of Maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	20
(2) Number of Cases admitted during 1933	218
(3) Average duration of stay	15·0 days
(4) Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	84
(b) Doctors	139

(5) Number of Cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife	5
(6) Number of Cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever (b) Pyrexia (i.e., rise of temperature to 100·4° F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period)	(a) Nil. (b) 1
(7) Number of Cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil.
(8) Number of Cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	Nil.
(9) Number of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution	25
(10) Number of maternal deaths with causes	3. 1. Complete Placenta praevia, ante-partum hæmorrhage and Heart failure. 2. Embolism following phlegmasia alba dolens. 3. Intestinal Influenza and Cardiac failure.
(11) Number of infant deaths (a) stillborn, and (b) within 10 days of birth and their causes and the results of the post mortem examination if obtainable	(a) 10. (b) 8. Prematurity 5 Atelectasis 1 Melæna Neonatorum 1 Convulsions 1
(12) Number of ante-natal examinations	879

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

One application for exemption from registration, under the provisions of the above Act, was received, viz., from the Council of the North Lonsdale Hospital in respect of their Nursing Home at Nos. 12 and 14, Church Street. The application was granted.

An application was also received from a local midwife for registration under the provisions of the above Act, of the premises No. 85, Greengate Street, as a Nursing Home. The application was granted.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK. ROOSE INSTITUTION.

Number of Beds available in the Institution for Sick, Maternity, and Mental Cases :—

(a) For Men	....	....	....	....	....	94
(b) For Women	....	....	....	....	....	81
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)	....	....	....	....	....	22 (excluding cots in — Maternity Ward).
Total	....	....	....	....	....	197

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOM-
MODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED
ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards	BEDS.							
		Men.		Women.		Children (und. 16 yrs. of age.)		Total.	
		Prov.	Occup.	Prov.	Occup.	Prov.	Occup.	Prov.	Occup.
1. Medical	13	54	49	53	31	....	....	107	80
2. Surgical									
3. Chronic Sick									
4. Children	1	....	....	....	....	23	23	23	23
5. Venereal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Isolation	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	2
8. Maternity	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
9. Mental									
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890—									
(i) Short stay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(ii) Long stay	2	15	15	18	18	....	....	33	33
10. Mental Treatment Act, 1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Other	2	24	22	8	6	....	....	32	28
Total	20	94	87	80	55	24	24	198	166

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total Number of Admissions	527
2. Number of Women confined in Hospital...	12
3. Number of Live Births....	11
4. Number of Still Births....	1
5. Number of Deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	Nil.
6. Total number of Deaths among Children under one year	9
7. Number of Maternal Deaths	Nil.
8. Total number of Deaths	112
9. Number of Patients discharged	406
10. Average duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above :—	
(a) Four weeks or less	285
(b) Exceeding four weeks, but under thirteen weeks	164
(c) Exceeding thirteen weeks	69
11. Number of Beds occupied (a) average during the period....	160
12. Number of Surgical Operations under general anaesthetic (excluding Dental operations)	51
13. Number of Abdominal sections	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

1.—Nature and scope of the Out-Patient provision for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise— Consulting Surgeon sees cases when requested ; minor operations under local anasthesia ; U. V. Light ; patients attend for dressings, injections, etc.	
2. Total Number of Persons seen in the Out-Patient Department	226
3. Number of these Persons who were admitted for In-Patient treatment in the Institution	14
4. Number of these Persons who had received In-Patient treatment in the Institution	10
5. Total number of Attendances in the Out-Patient Department	1357
6. Number of Women seen at Ante-Natal Clinic	24



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

*Town Hall,
Barrow-in-Furness.*

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR 1902

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(A) IN PATIENTS

1. Total Number of Admissions	100
2. Number of Women confined in Hospital	10
3. Number of Live Births	10
4. Number of Still Births	1
5. Number of Deaths among the patients of the hospital	10
6. Total number of Deaths	10
7. Number of Maternal Deaths	10
8. Total number of Deaths	10
9. Number of Patients Discharged	10
10. Average duration of illness	10
(a) Four weeks or less	10
(b) Exceeding four weeks but under six weeks	10
(c) Exceeding six weeks	10
11. Number of Surgical Operations performed	10
12. Number of Surgical Operations performed in the hospital	10
13. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
14. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
15. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
16. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
17. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
18. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
19. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
20. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
21. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
22. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
23. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
24. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
25. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
26. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
27. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
28. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
29. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
30. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
31. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
32. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
33. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
34. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
35. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
36. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
37. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
38. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
39. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
40. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
41. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
42. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
43. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
44. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
45. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
46. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
47. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
48. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
49. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
50. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
51. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
52. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
53. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
54. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
55. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
56. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
57. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
58. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
59. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
60. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
61. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
62. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
63. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
64. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
65. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
66. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
67. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
68. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
69. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
70. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
71. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
72. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
73. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
74. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
75. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
76. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
77. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
78. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
79. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
80. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
81. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
82. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
83. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
84. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
85. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
86. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
87. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
88. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
89. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
90. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
91. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
92. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
93. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
94. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
95. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
96. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
97. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
98. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
99. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10
100. Number of Patients who died in the hospital	10

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED
FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

Disease Groups.	Children (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Men and Women.	
	Disch'd	Died	Disch'd	Died
A—Acute Infectious Disease	15	3	7	3
B—Influenza	2	1	32	4
C—Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	4	1	9	10
Non-Pulmonary	5	1	6	....
D—Malignant Disease ....	....	....	4	6
E—Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute	8	....	1	....
(2) Non-Articular	1	....	4	....
(3) Chronic Arthritis ....	....	....	2	....
F—Venereal Disease	2	....	2	....
G—Puerperal Pyrexia ....	....	....	....	....
H—Puerperal Fever ....	....	....	2	....
I.—Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Child-bearing....	....	....	12	....
J—Mental Diseases—				
(a) Senile Dementia ....	....	....	4	15
(b) Other ....	....	....	....	....
K—Senile Decay ....	....	....	4	12
L—Accidental Injury and Violence	9	....	19	1
In respect of Cases not included above :—				
M—Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs....	8	1	25	14
N—Disease of the Respiratory System	9	1	16	8
O— „ Circulatory System	4	1	29	18
P— „ Digestive System	16	....	25	1
Q— „ Genito-Urinary	15	1	5	1
R— „ Skin....	12	....	17	....
S—Other Diseases....	....	....	....	....
T—Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures :—Mothers ....	....	....	12	....
Infants	11	....	....	....
U—Any persons not falling under any of the above headings ....	....	....	48	9
Totals....	121	19	285	102

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives who gave notice of intention to practice within the area during the year (not including the staff at the Maternity Home) was 16.

The work of supervision was carried out by your officers, 64 visits of inspection being made in addition to 28 other interviews.

The following is a list of notifications received by me:—

Sending for Medical Help 91

Reasons for above notifications:—

Delayed or Prolonged Labour...	31
Mal-presentation	27
Albuminuria ... ..	....
Retained Placenta	4
Rise of Pulse and/or Temperature...	1
Ruptured or Torn Perineum	11
Baby's eyes discharging or inflamed ...	2
Collapse of Mother ... ..	....
Premature Birth	1
Hysteria ....	....
Feebleness of Infant	2
Abnormal condition during pregnancy ....	....
Twin Complication	2
Illness of Mother or Baby	2
Uterine Inertia	2
Threatened Miscarriage	2
Haemorrhage	3
Malformation	1
Artificial Feeding	3
Still-Birth	18
Notification of Death	8
Having laid out a dead body	—
Liability to be a source of Infection	1

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Facilities for obtaining poisons, free of charge, for rat destruction in the Borough, are granted by the Council. The principle form of bait supplied was Red Squill Biscuits, and, from the few applicants for supplies who took the trouble to supply subsequent details, this poison appears to have been most successful in ridding various premises from rat infestation.

PORT SANITARY SURVEY.

TABLE A.

I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1933.

		Number	Tonnage.	No. Inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Insp'tor			
Foreign	Steamers	69	79384	15	69	8	8	...
	*Motor	1	1405	...	1	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	86	...	1	...	...	...
	Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign		71	80875	15	71	8	8	...
Coastwise	Steamers	284	95160	12	284	24	24	...
	*Motor	45	6853	...	45	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise		329	102013	12	329	24	24	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...		400	182888	27	400	32	32	...

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) There is no passenger traffic to and from the Port except an intermittent holiday service during the summer months.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC. The chief cargoes brought to the Port consist of iron-ore, pulp wood, wood pulp, timber, grain and esparto grass. The export traffic consists of iron and steel, manufactured goods and machinery, and pig-iron, which are sent to all countries of the world.

(c) Vessels arrived from the following foreign ports:—Karlholm, Caen, Buenos Aires, Kirkenes, Almeria, Hernosand, Gefle, Bona, Antwerp, Sundsvall, La Rochelle, Brabstad, Cap Chat, Nasklot, Quebec Province, Irish Free State, Lubeck, Lannion, Campbellton, Braila, Stettin, Makolahti, Raumr, Bremen.

III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water is laid on to the docks, and is utilised for shipping, the water-main adjoining the dock side.

There are no water-boats at the Port.

IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

1.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.

Blank Declaration of Health forms are sent periodically to the Pilots. One is handed to each Master when the Pilot boards the ship, and, on arrival of the vessel at this Port, the signed Health Declaration is usually filled in and signed, and the Master hands it to the Customs Officer or Sanitary Officer whichever is first aboard.

2.—BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by the Customs Officer and Sanitary Officer together. Other vessels are usually boarded by the Customs Officer in the first instance.

3.—NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, etc.).

No information is received by wireless messages or local signal stations. Any information is usually conveyed by Customs Officers and Pilots.

4.—MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10.

A mooring station has been agreed upon. As a suitable and safe anchorage is not available in the vicinity of the Port, it has been arranged, under the circumstances, that the inner mooring station near Buccleuch Bridge within Ramsden Dock be established as a mooring station for all unhealthy ships arriving at Barrow, including "infected" or "suspected" vessels outside the exemptions mentioned in (5) agreed upon.

5.—PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14.

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been agreed upon in respect of ships unhealthy on account of :—

Acute Polio-Encephalitis	German Measles
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Measles
(Cerebro-spinal Fever)	Malaria
Chickenpox	Membranous Croup
Continued Fever	Pneumonia (either primary or
Diphtheria	influenzal).
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Epidemic Infantile Paralysis	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever)
(Acute Poliomyelitis)	Trench Fever
Encephalitis Lethargica	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Erysipelas	Typhoid Fever (Enteric Fever)

and of ships otherwise healthy which arrive from areas listed under Article 11.

6.—EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF ARTICLE 16.

Instructions have been given to Harbour Authorities, tradespeople, and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the port to keep clear until the ship is free from control. No difficulty is now experienced under this Article.

7.—CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS, CLOTHING, &c.

In cases of necessity the arrangements for disinfecting infected quarters are carried out by the Sanitary Officers, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Borough Isolation Hospital at Devonshire Road. Special arrangements have also been made at the Hospital for the reception of cases of infectious disease from overseas and for the observation of contacts. The Corporation motor ambulance is available for the removal of cases to Hospital. All contacts are kept under the supervision of the Port Medical Officer.

8, 9.—Any bacteriological or pathological examination of rats requiring to be made would be forwarded to Liverpool University with which laboratories arrangements now exist for the examination of various specimens.

10.—A local Centre exists at the North Lonsdale Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. The Ministry's circulars to seamen are regularly distributed on vessels arriving at the port, and every assistance is given to patients in obtaining treatment.

TABLE C.

No case of infectious sickness was landed from vessels during 1933, and the average number of cases for the last five years is nil.

TABLE D.

No cases of infectious diseases occurring on vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival were reported, and the average number of such cases during the last five years is nil.

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

The Port is not seriously threatened with rat prevalence. As a precautionary measure, however, the Officer in charge of vessels is requested, when considered necessary, to have the rat-guards fixed on hawsers to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

TABLES E AND F.

As from May, 1930, the Port was included in the list of Ports where the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to issue the Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates for which provision is made in Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

53 Rats were destroyed on Vessels, but none in Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

TABLES G AND H.

It was found necessary to fumigate one vessel, and nine other Exemption Certificates, on Form "Port II," were issued during the year. particulars of which are as follows:—

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates
issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued.					No. of Deratis- ation Exemp- tion Certi- ficates issued	Total Certi- ficates issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poison- ing, etc.	Total		
		H.C.N.	Sulphur	H C.N, and Sulphur				
Ships up to 300 tons	1	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
„ from 301 tons to 1000 tons	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
„ „ 1001 „ 3000 „	5	...	1	...	...	1	4	5
„ „ 3001 „ 10000 „	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ over 10,000 tons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS ...	10	...	1	...	...	1	9	10

No vessel arrived at the Port either Plague-infected or Plague suspected.

No vessels from Plague-infected Ports arrived during the year.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.
CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1933.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin, and other conditions pre- judicial to health
British	358	—	24	22
Other Nations	42	—	8	6

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year, therefore no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

SHELLFISH LAYINGS.

SHELLFISH.—It was not found necessary, during the year, to take any action under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1915, no complaints of contamination having been received. Layings are to be found round the coast, chiefly at Piel and Rampside, and at points in the Walney Channel known as Head Scar and Scarth-hole. The latter, however, lies just outside the Borough boundary. The Walney Channel and Rampside public layings, are liable to sewage contamination, but, since the issue of prohibition notices in 1918, no complaints have been received.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Clinic is conducted at the North Lonsdale Hospital, as under :—

MALES—Wednesday and Saturday, at 10-30 a.m.

Wednesday, at 7-30 p.m.

FEMALES—Tuesday, at 7-30 p.m.

Friday, 10-30 a.m.

Clinical Medical Officers :—Drs. J. Gray and J. R. Turner.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Treatment for	No. of Persons who were under treatment or observation on Jan. 1st, 1933, and who returned for further treatment.	No. of Persons dealt with during the year for the first time, including persons from other Centres.	Total.
Syphilis	65	18	83
Soft Chancre	1	1	2
Gonorrhoea	30	26	56
Conditions other than Venereal	4	18	22
	100	63	163

Total attendances of all patients during the year (including irrigation cases) 3,076

Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment during the year 12

Number of specimens submitted for (a) detection of Gonococci 33

(b) Wassermann Re-action 99

Number of specimens submitted apart from the Treatment Centre for—

(a) Detection of Gonococci 6

(b) Wasserman Re-action 90

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The work done in connection with this section of the Public Health Department is shown in the following tables. Careful watch was kept for any new food products, informal samples were taken for analysis, and this was followed up by formal samples if anything deleterious was found. The following is a summary of the results of analysis and subsequent action.

NEW MILK—

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 7% of its milk fat.

The vendor was interviewed. Explanation satisfactory.

Three formal samples were reported to be deprived of 12%, 10% and 6% milk fat respectively. The two latter samples were taken at the place of delivery. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and called in a Veterinary Surgeon. Further samples submitted at a later date proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to be slightly watered. Vendor interviewed and cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to be deficient in milk fat. The vendor was notified. Further samples proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 11% of its milk fat. The Vendor and Dairy Farmer were interviewed. Milk from newly calved cows being put into one kit.

Two further formal samples taken from the same source were reported to be deficient in milk fat. The Vendor was notified.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 6% of its milk fat. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed. Explanation satisfactory.

Two formal samples were reported to be deprived of 13% and 10% milk fat respectively. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

Two formal samples were reported to be deprived of 11% and 12% milk fat respectively. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 16% of its milk fat. The Vendor was interviewed. Further samples taken at place of delivery proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to be slightly watered. Under observation.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 6% of its milk fat. Further samples taken proved genuine.

Two formal samples were reported to contain 15% and 14% of added water respectively. The latter sample was taken on delivery at the Milkshop, as the actual place of delivery was outside the Borough Area. The County Authority were informed.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 6% of its milk fat and deficient in non-fatty solids.

Two further formal samples taken at the place of delivery from the same source were reported to be slightly watered and deficient in milk fat respectively. Under observation.

One formal sample was reported to be deficient in milk fat.

DRIPPING—

One informal sample was reported to be rancid and unfit for human consumption. It was coloured pink with an aniline dye. Submitted for analysis to try and trace cause of discoloration in meat during cooking.

OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION.

MARGARINE—

Two formal samples of Margarine were served from parcels which were unmarked, The vendor in each case was cautioned.

NEW MILK—

One dairyman was cautioned for selling milk from a vehicle which had not the persons name and address thereon.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year.

ANALYSIS OF NEW MILK SAMPLES

Number of Samples Analysed	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Number of Samples reported genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Number of Samples reported to be adulterated or below the Standard of the Board of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Percentage of Samples adulterated or below the Standard of the Board of Agriculture	....	...	...	...	...	...	17.29
Average % of Fatty and Non-fatty Solids in total Samples Analysed :—							
Fatty Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.41
Non-fatty Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.87
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.28

SUMMARY.

Number of Samples shewing deficiency in Milk Fat	17
Number of Samples shewing added water	6

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Twelve informal samples were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year ; of these eight were reported to be satisfactory. Four informal samples were reported to be unsatisfactory.

One sample of Flaked Maize was reported to be deficient in oil by 1.69% and Albuminoids by 2.13%. A further sample taken from the same source was deficient in Oil by 0.29% and in Albuminoids 1.43%.

One sample of Meat and Bone Meal was reported to be deficient in Protein by 7.28%.

One sample of Meat Meal was reported to contain 6.08% excess of Oil and deficient in Albuminoids by 1.28%.

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

The following articles of food have been seized, or voluntarily surrendered, and destroyed during the year :—

Unsound Tinned Beef	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
" Tongue	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
" Liver	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
" Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
" Cream	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
" Beans	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
" Peas	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
" Pears	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
" Peaches	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
" Strawberries	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" Fruit Salad	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
" Tomatoes	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
" Apricots	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
" Pineapple	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
" Gooseberries	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" Grape Fruit	1
" Plums....	1
" Lobster	5
" Sardines	22
" Salmon	8
" Fish Paste	1
" Salmon Roll....	1

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[illegible]

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.
Total No. of Samples Analysed during the Year ending 31st December, 1933.

No. of Samples taken.		Description of Sample.		No. of Samples genuine.		No. of Samples adulterated or not up to the standard.	
Formal.	Informal	Total.		Formal.	Informal	Total.	
129	1	130	New Milk ...	106	1	107	23
3	...	3	Pasteurised Milk...	3	...	3	...
24	...	24	Butter ...	24	...	24	...
7	...	7	Lard ...	7	...	7	...
3	...	3	Margarine ...	3	...	3	...
6	...	6	White Pepper ...	6	...	6	...
...	9	9	Condensed Milk ...	...	9	9	...
...	11	11	Cocoa ...	...	11	11	...
...	5	5	Self-Raising Flour ...	...	5	5	...
...	2	2	Custard Powder ...	...	2	2	...
...	2	2	Egg Powder ...	...	2	2	...
...	3	3	Blanc Mange Powder ...	...	3	3	...
...	3	3	Baking Powder ...	...	3	3	...
...	3	3	Sponge Mixture ...	...	3	3	...
...	1	1	Arrowroot ...	...	1	1	...
...	12	12	Ice Cream ...	...	12	12	...
...	6	6	Mincemeat ...	...	6	6	...
...	6	6	Glace Cherries ...	...	6	6	...
...	6	6	Sausage ...	...	6	6	...
...	1	1	Dripping ...	...	...	...	1
...	4	4	Brawn ...	...	4	4	...
...	3	3	Polony ...	...	3	3	...
...	2	2	Tripe ...	...	2	2	...
...	2	2	Camphorated Oil ...	...	2	2	...
...	3	3	Castor Oil ...	...	3	3	...
...	2	2	Olive Oil... ..	...	2	2	...
...	1	1	Eucalyptus Oil ...	...	1	1	...
...	2	2	Glycerine ...	...	2	2	...
172	90	262		149	89	238	24

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)....	6425
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6425
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	15
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	15
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1591

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	940
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	651
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	651
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders....	Nil.
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

1.--INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES,

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	4	3	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	376	55	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	7	—	—
Total	387	58	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
(1)				
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	} Nil.	} Nil.
Want of Ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other nuisances	8	8		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2	} Nil.	} Nil.
{ unsuitable or defective	1	1		
{ not separate for Sexes	—	—		
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ..	—	—	} Nil.	} Nil.
Other offences	1	1		
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	17	17		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers Lists, Section 107.					Outwork in Unwholesome or Infected Premises (Sec. 108, 109, 110.)	
	Lists received from Employers.				Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	In-stances.	Orders made.
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.				
	Lists	Out Work-ers Work-men.	Lists.	Out-workers. Work-men.			
Wearing Apparel—							
(1) Making, &c....	18	18	2	2	16	—	—
Total	18	18	2	2	16	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops	219
Bakehouses	75
Total number of workshops on Register ..	294

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133), 1901	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S.5) 1901	8
Other	8
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

I submit the following particulars with reference to the Council's scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis during the year 1933.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notifications were received during the year :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Form "1"	46	29	19	18	65	47	= 112
" Supplemental "	10	4	2	1	12	5	= 17
Total ...	56	33	21	19	77	52	= 129

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OF ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1933.

NEW CASES.					DEATHS.			
Age Periods.	Respiratory		Non-respirat'y		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
1... ..	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
5... ..	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...
15... ..	9	9	5	4	1	3	...	...
25... ..	20	18	3	7	12	7	1	2
35... ..	9	1	...	2	9	4	1	...
45... ..	14	3	...	...	10	...	1	...
55... ..	3	...	2	...	7	1	...	...
65 & up.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTALS*	56	33	21	19	39	15	7	2

NOTE.—*These totals include all primary notifications, and new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health from other sources.

The total primary notifications compared with last year showed a decrease to the extent of 19 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary cases.

DEATHS.

The death-rate from this disease remains about the same as recent years. The total number of pulmonary deaths in the area was 48, a decrease of 11 on the previous year, representing a rate of 0.73 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.82 for 1932.

There were also 8 deaths from the disease in other forms, a decrease of 1 on last year, and giving a mortality rate of 0.12 per 1,000.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths (of which there were 6) to total tuberculous deaths worked out at 125.0 per 1,000.

Notification by Medical Practitioners in the area is satisfactory. Un-notified cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health by means of the Registrar's Weekly Return of Deaths, are brought to the notice of the certifying Practitioner, and an explanation requested.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

TUBERCULOUS POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH.

The number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications on the 31st December, 1933, is as follows :—

							Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	189	468
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	106	222
							—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	295	690
							—	—	—

TREATMENT.

The treatment afforded by the Borough Council is as set out in detail in previous reports, and consists, briefly, of

- (a) A Dispensary where notified cases are examined ;
- (b) Institutional treatment ; and
- (c) After Care.

THE DISPENSARY.

This is open from 10 to 12 for men on the morning of Monday, for women on Wednesday, and for children on Friday both morning and afternoon. All necessary records to meet Ministry of Health requirements are carefully kept.

ATTENDANCES.

The following table of attendances shows the extent to which the Dispensary has been used during the past year :—

	Insured.		Non-Insured.		Dependents.		Total in- dividual	Total Attdcs
	Patients.	Attdces.	Patients.	Attdces.	Patients.	Attdces.	Patients.	
Males	188	438	5	17	108	365	301	820
Females	55	125	92	460	82	262	229	847
Totals	243	563	97	477	190	627	530	1667
1932	253	574	83	435	220	719	556	1728

CONTACT CLINIC. A Clinic for the examination of contacts was held as occasion arose during the year, with the following results :—

Number Examined—

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
M.	3	8	11
F.	1	6	7
	—	—	—
	4	14	18
	—	—	—

Number found to be definitely Tuberculous 3

Number still under observation 2

Number found to be Non-Tuberculous 13

PRACTITIONERS' USE OF DISPENSARY. Satisfactory relations were maintained with the local Medical Practitioners in their use of the Dispensary. Intimate co-operation between the Practitioners and the Dispensary Staff is recognised as a valuable asset by all concerned.

NURSE'S VISITS. The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse to the homes of patients during the year was 1,890.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE DISPENSARY.

TRANSFERS.—5 persons were " transferred in," and 17 " transferred out."

DEATHS.—There were 52 deaths (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) of patients on the Dispensary Register.

CO-OPERATION. 97 consultations were held with Medical Practitioners, and 190 other visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients.

INSURED PERSONS.—The number of Insured Persons on the Dispensary Register on the 31st December was 243, and the number under Domiciliary Treatment was 49,

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Suitable treatment is provided for early adult pulmonary cases at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands, where the Borough Council reserve 16 beds (10 for men and 6 for women).

There is also accommodation for 11 advanced cases at the local Council's Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital. This number includes three Shelters which can only be used when the weather is favourable.

As required, beds were secured for other pulmonary patients at Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland (children).

Cases requiring surgical treatment were admitted to :—

The North Lonsdale Hospital, Barrow ;

Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry ;

The " Ethel Hedley " Hospital, Windermere : and

Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases.

The following table shows the extent of Residential treatment during the year :—

	In Institution On Jan.1st	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in Institut'ns	In Institut'ns on Dec.31st
Number of Patients :					
Adults M.	20	48	37	10	21
„ F.	9	22	21	...	10
Children	16	14	23	...	7
Total	45	84	81	10	38

The above Table includes observation cases.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—Of the discharged patients mentioned in the above table, 30 showed signs of improvement or the disease became quiescent, and 49 were not quiescent, although a number showed some improvement. Two were found to be non-tuberculous.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

All patients sent to Meathop Sanatorium requiring dental treatment receive the necessary attention as part of the general treatment. Other insured patients receive this benefit through their Approved Societies.

CLOTHING.

To enable patients to undertake and benefit by Sanatorium treatment, various articles of clothing were provided in 11 cases.

X-RAY DIAGNOSIS.

To facilitate diagnosis 17 patients were submitted for X-Ray examination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

104 specimens of sputa were examined.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

36 individual patients were allowed a grant of milk daily, renewable monthly in each case.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the provisions of this Act during the year.

LOCAL ORTHOPAEDIC AFTER CARE CLINIC.

This work was carried out at the Corporation Dispensary, at 64, School Street.

Much useful work is accomplished at this Clinic, and many visits of patients and staff to outside hospitals are averted. Cases returned from various hospitals are seen periodically, and necessary adjustments to apparatus and surgical plasters are carried out. New cases are also examined and the form of treatment decided upon.

The following is a statement of attendances:—

	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Total.
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
No. of patients attending	5	6	15	...	...	55	81
Total attendances	6	6	30	...	....	86	128

An arrangement was made with the approval of the Medical Staff of the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, and the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, whereby many of the ex-patients of the former Hospital may be seen at regular intervals at Windermere with regard to After Care treatment.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
ANNUAL REPORT, 1933.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS
COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I beg to lay before your Committee a list showing the number and description of the nuisances and sanitary defects which have been dealt with during the year ended December 31st, 1933, together with other work carried out in connection with the Sanitary Department.

In accordance with your Committee's instructions, formal notices were served on the various owners or occupiers, as the case might require, for the early abatement of the nuisances.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT
OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Roofs Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	174
Floors Repaired or Renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	102
Walls and Ceilings, Plaster Repaired or Renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	118
Chimney Stacks, Re-built or Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Windows, Repaired or Provided....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
New Sash Lines to Windows Provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
Doors, Door Frames, etc., Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Stairs Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Fire Grates Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78
Damp Walls Abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
Brickwork Re-Pointed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135
Chimney Flues, Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
External Walls, Cement Rendering Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Skirting Boards, Renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Cleansed and Whitewashed....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Handrails to Staircases Provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Air-Brick Ventilators Renewed	47

— 948 —

WATER SUPPLY.

New Service Pipes Provided	169
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RAIN WATER SPOUTING.

Eaves-Gutters Repaired	105
Downspouts Repaired	63
Obstructed Eaves-Gutters Cleansed	48
Obstructed Downspouts Cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
									— 238

WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HOUSES, &c.

Water Closet Roofs Repaired	71
Water Closet Floors Repaired	12
W.C. Flushing Apparatus and Fittings Repaired	164
W.C. Flushpipes Repaired	38
Water Closet Woodwork Repaired	150
Water Closet Brickwork Repaired	48
Washing Boilers Replaced	17
Brickwork of Washing Boilers Repaired	53
Slopstone Pipes Repaired	78
Slopstones Replaced with Sound Ones	95
Wash-House Roofs Repaired	9
Wash-House Woodwork Repaired	18
Absence of Closet Accommodation	1
	— 754

DRAINS AND YARD PAVING.

Slopstone Drains Relaid or Repaired	10
Surface Water Drains Relaid or Repaired	4
W.C. Drains Relaid or Repaired	57
W.C. Syphon-Traps Replaced with Sound Ones	11
W.C. Pans Replaced with Sound Ones	50
W.C. Soil-Pipes Repaired	16
Drain Ventilation Pipes Repaired	51
Slopwater Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	20
Surface Water Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	5
Grids to Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	34
Obstructed W.C. Drains Cleansed	41
„ Slop Water Drains Cleansed	24
„ Surface Water Drains Cleansed	29
„ Cellar Drains Cleansed	5
Yard Paving Relaid or Repaired	112
	— 469

ASHPITS AND ASHBINS.

Ashpit Roofs Repaired	65
Ashpit Brickwork Repaired	34
Sanitary Bins Replaced with Sound Ones	73
Sanitary Bin Lids Renewed	17
	— 189

YARD WALLS, &c.

Yard Walls Rebuilt	51
Yard Doors Repaired or Renewed	70
Yard Door Lintels Renewed	51
Yard Door Stiles Renewed	17
	— 189

OTHER NUISANCES.

Accumulations of Refuse and Manure Removed	....	....	....	24
Fowl-keeping Nuisances Abated....	....	....	....	3
Cellars Flooded with Sewage	....	....	....	8
Insanitary Back Yards Cleansed....	....	....	....	5
Insanitary W.C.'s Cleansed and Limewashed	....	....	....	9
Insanitary Wash-houses Cleansed and Limewashed	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances	....	....	....	35
				— 85
Total				3041

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

There are at present on the Register 219 Workshops, which have been regularly inspected during the year. The following is a classified list of the Workshops under inspection :—

Bacon Smoking and Packing ...	1	Mantle Makers ...	3
Boot Makers ...	30	Oil and Colour Works ...	1
Blacksmiths ...	3	Plumbers and Painters ...	20
Brush Makers ...	2	Picture Framers... ..	2
Carpet Makers ...	1	Photographers ...	4
Cloggers ...	3	Plasterers ...	2
Cabinet Makers ...	2	Poster Writers ...	1
Coopers ...	1	Saddlers ...	3
Curtain Makers ...	2	Stone Masons ...	2
Cycle Makers ...	7	Restaurant Kitchens ...	5
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	28	Tailors... ..	24
Dentists ...	4	Tinsmiths ...	2
Electric Fitters ...	3	Tripe Dressers ...	3
French Polishers ...	5	Upholsterers ...	10
Furniture Polish Makers ...	1	Watch Makers ...	7
Furriers ...	1	Wax Candle Makers ...	2
Gut Scrapers ...	3	Weighing Machine Repairers ...	1
Hand Laundries... ..	1	Window Blind Makers ...	2
Ice Cream Makers ...	3	Wig Makers ...	1
Joiners ...	9	Welding and Plate Cutting ...	1
Motor Engineers ...	9	Wire Workers ...	1
Marine Stores ...	3		

30 notices have been served during the year on the Owners or Occupiers for the early abatement of the following nuisances and infringements:—

Factories with insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	2
„ with defective Sanitary Accommodation....	1
Workshops, not kept in a Cleanly State	5
„ with defective Plasterwork....	1
„ with defective Downspouts	1
„ with defective Eaves Gutters	1
„ with defective Cement Rendering ...	1
„ with Defective Roofs	3
Occupiers failing to notify Outworkers	16
Total	31

OUTWORKERS.

20 Lists of Outworkers have been received during the year, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, comprising 20 Outworkers.

The dwellings of the Outworkers were visited and found to be kept in good sanitary condition. No cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year at any Outworker's dwelling.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 75 Bakehouses within the Borough, all of which have been regularly inspected during the year. Limewashing has been carried out at least twice at each Bakehouse. Most particular attention has been paid to this class of workshop. The number of Cellar Bakehouses in use within the Borough is three.

44 notices have been served on the owners or occupiers for the early abatement of the following nuisance and infringements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

Bakehouses requiring Limewashing ...	42
„ with insufficient Water Supply ...	1
„ without Cubic Capacity posted	1
Total	44

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades established within the Borough :—

Mr. S. Abraham	Gut Scraper	Corporation Abattoir.
Barrow Co-op. Society Ltd.	Gut Scrapers and Tripe Dressers	„
The Barrow Butchers' Association	Gut Scrapers and Tripe Dressers	„
Messrs. J. Sharp & Son	Tripe Dressers	„

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year the following cases of Infectious Disease, notified by the Medical Practitioners of the Borough, have been dealt with :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
										<hr/>
Total										276

Number of Patients removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	89
Number of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	...	161
Number of Nursing Homes Disinfected	...	5
Number of cases notified to Borough Librarian	...	122
Number of cases notified to Education Authority...	...	122

The whole of the foregoing cases of Infectious Diseases were visited on the date of notification, disinfectant and carbolic soap supplied, with instructions as to their use for the prevention of the spread of the disease. In accordance with the Medical Officer of Health's instructions, parents were told to withdraw from School any child attending from the infected dwelling. Any sanitary defects found to exist were remedied without delay.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

In accordance with your Committee's instruction, I have forwarded to the Borough Librarian and to the Director of Education, the names and addresses of all persons reported to be suffering from Infectious Diseases.

All Library Books found at the infected houses were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before returning to the Borough or other Libraries.

DISINFECTION OF DWELLINGS.

In all cases of patients being removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the dwelling and all articles exposed to infection, or likely to retain infection, were disinfected immediately after removal. In case of isolation at home, disinfection was carried out on the recovery of the patient.

DESTRUCTION OF BEDDING.

During the year a large quantity of Bedding, Mattresses, etc., was destroyed by burning, at the request of the owners.

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, drains have been tested at 37 dwelling-houses, 25 of which were tested with smoke, and 12 were tested with fluid.

Defects were found in 31 instances, viz. :—

Defective W.C. Drains	....	....	....	....	....	19
„ Slop Water Drains	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ Surface Water Drains	....	....	....	....	....	5
„ Slop Water Gullies	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Disconnecting Gullies	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Drain Ventilation Pipes	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
						31
						—

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 473 complaints of nuisances and sanitary defects were investigated and dealt with.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

(Circular No. 120 of the Ministry of Health).

In accordance with the above Circular, all Theatres, Music Halls and Cinemas in the Borough have been regularly inspected. All sanitary defects and insanitary conditions found were remedied without delay.

Reports have been duly forwarded to the Licensing Authority as required. The Theatres, etc., are kept in good sanitary condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The Shops, Stores, Stalls, etc., within the Borough, which are under the jurisdiction of the above Regulations, have been periodically inspected. Special attention has been paid to Butchers' Shops, and Stalls within the Market Hall, the whole of the Stalls being visited bi-weekly.

The Cold Stores have been frequently inspected and kept under regular observation. In the majority of cases all the above premises were found to be clean and in good sanitary condition.

4 persons were cautioned for the following infringements of the Regulation, viz. :—

Exposing Meat to contamination	4
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MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The various shops and warehouses within the Borough which are under the jurisdiction of the Orders made under the above Act have been periodically inspected,

The following is a summary of the number of visits and the action taken :—

Order.	Part.	Description of Goods.	Number of		Action taken.	
			Visits.	Infringe- ments.	Caut- ioned.	Notices served.
		Imported :—				
No. 1	....	Butter	14	8	3	5
No. 3	1	Honey	2	1	1	....
	2	Fresh Apples....	45	7	6	1
No. 4	....	Raw Tomatoes	47	22	17	5
No. 5	1	Currants, Sultanas and Raisins	7	1	1	....
	2	Eggs in Shell	13	....	....	....
No. 8	....	Frozen and Chilled Salmon, etc.	15	4	4	....

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

During the year ending 31st December, 1933, 400 vessels arrived at this Port. viz. :—

Steamships	... ..	353
Motor Ships	... ..	46
Sailing Ships	... ..	1
		<hr/> 400 <hr/>

All the above vessels were inspected upon their arrival, and found to be free from infectious diseases.

All nuisances and sanitary defects found on the ships were remedied without delay.

The following is a summary of the Port Sanitary Inspection :—

Number of Ships arriving	... ..	400
„ of British Nationality	... ..	358
„ of Foreign „	... ..	42
„ from Foreign Ports	... ..	71
„ Coastwise	... ..	329
„ with insanitary Crew Spaces	... ..	20
„ with insanitary W.C.'s	... ..	5
„ with defective crew spaces	... ..	32
„ with defective W.C.'s	... ..	1
„ with W.C.'s stopped	... ..	2

Net Registered Tonnage of Ships—

From Foreign Ports	... ..	80,875
Coastwise	... ..	102,013
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	182888

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION, 1926. DERATIZATION OF SHIPS.

In May, 1930, Barrow-in-Furness was officially designated by the Ministry of Health as a Port for the issue of Deratization Certificates and Deratization Exemption Certificates under Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

Article 28 makes it compulsory that all ships except those employed in national coastal service shall be periodically deratized, or permanently so maintained that any rat population is kept down to the minimum.

In the former case they shall receive "Deratization Certificates," and in the second "Deratization Exemption Certificates."

Every such Certificate shall be valid for six months.

METHODS OF DERATIZATION OF SHIPS.

Deratization of ships is carried out by fumigation with either sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid gas. Fumigation is carried out by contracting firms under the supervision of the local Port Sanitary Officers.

At least 24 hours' notice in writing must be given to the Port Sanitary Authority before the commencement of any fumigation. This notice must be on the official form, which sets out the cubic space and the fumigant to be used.

On receipt of the official form the vessel is thoroughly examined by Sanitary Inspectors for evidence of rat infestation.

If found to be free from rats a "Deratization Exemption Certificate" is issued.

If found to be infested the ship is fumigated by SO_2 gas or by HCN gas, and a Deratization Certificate is issued.

The above Certificates are issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a list of ships examined at Barrow-in-Furness during the year 1933.

Deratization Exemption Certificates were issued after examination of the following ships:—

Name of Ship.	Nationality.	Net Tonnage	Date.
S.S. "Queen of Bermuda"	British	12776	8-2-33
S.S. "Decido "	Swedish	895	10-2-33
S.S. "Ingerfire "	Norwegian	2367	20-4-33
S.S. "Verna "	Swedish	801	26-5-33
S.S. "Frithy of Eide "	Norwegian	2514	31-7-33
S.S. "Delia "	Panamanian	2902	21-8-33
S.S. "Kostis "	Greek	3271	1-9-33
S.S. "Saluus "	British	2948	13-9-33
S.S. "Force "	Norwegian	248	27-12-33

One Deratization Certificate was issued after examination and fumigation by SO₂ gas of the following rat infested ship:—

Name of Ship.	Nationality.	Net Tonnage.	Date.	No. of dead rats found.
Motor Ship "Rio"	Norwegian	1405	23-4-33	53

A fee of £2 2s. 0d. is paid to the Corporation for each Certificate issued.

NOTIFIED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In accordance with your Committee's instructions, the following particulars have been forwarded to other departments during the year, namely:—

Insufficient supply of Water to dwellings notified to Gas and Water			
Manager	...	...	106
Infectious Diseases notified to Director of Education	...	...	122
Infectious Diseases notified to Borough Librarian	...	...	122

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, the following particulars of inspections, etc., have to be included in my Annual Report:—

(A) NO. AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR:—

No. of House to House Inspections	...	...	6425
No. of Other Inspections and Re-Visits	...	...	8361
No. of Workshops Inspections	...	...	387
No. of Inspections re Infectious Diseases	...	...	161
No. of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	...	...	166
No. of Shipping Inspections and Re-Visits	...	...	435
No. of Inspections under the Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	143
Total	...	...	16078

(B) NO. OF NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR:—

Statutory	...	502 (including 651 dwellinghouses).
Intimation	...	1017 (including 1591 dwellinghouses).

(C) RESULT OF NOTICES SERVED (B)—All nuisances abated.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BUTTERWORTH,

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness,

February, 1934.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1933.

TO DR. JAMES ORR, Medical Officer of Health,
Barrow-in-Furness.

SIR,

I beg to present this, my Annual Report as Inspector of Meat and Veterinary Inspector, for the year ending December 31st, 1933.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The quality of all the Meat examined during the year has been well maintained. Sheep have not been so numerous, and during the winter and early spring of uncertain quality. Pigs still maintain their quality and freedom from disease. Veal is still of poor quality.

RETURN OF ANIMALS KILLED AND DRESSED FOR FOOD IN THE BOROUGH PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Year	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1929	3700	2650	20078	4770	31,198
1930	3459	2098	17128	4118	26,803
1931	3307	1796	19301	5026	29,430
1932	3117	1994	25504	5486	36,101
1933	3116	1997	25927	5284	36,324
Increase ...	—	3	423	—	426
Decrease ...	1	—	—	202	203

NO. OF COMPLETE CARCASSES OF DISEASED OR INJURED ANIMALS SURRENDERED OR SEIZED, GIVING THE CAUSE OF SEIZURE.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Abscess ... ..	...	1	1	...	2
Decomposition ... ..	...	1	2	1	4
Dropsy	3	...	63	1	67
Emaciation... ..	15	...	26	...	41
Inflammation	5	3	16	8	32
Septicæmia... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Parasitic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	70	2	1	28	101
Jaundice ... ..	...	...	...	2	2
Suffocation... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	93	7	109	40	249
During 1933	105	9	61	21	196
Increase ... ..	...	...	48	19	67
Decrease... ..	12	2	...	...	14

MEAT AND OFFAL FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN
CONSUMPTION.

UNWHOLESOME MEAT.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Jaundice... ..	—	—	—	330 lbs.	330 lbs.
Bruised	—	—	18 lbs.	54 lbs.	72 lbs.
Decomposition	—	70 lbs.	100 lbs.	220 lbs.	390 lbs.
Dropsy	1512 lbs.	—	2565 lbs.	162 lbs.	4239 lbs.
Emaciation ...	6230 lbs.	—	856 lbs.	—	7086 lbs.
Inflammation...	3044 lbs.	234 lbs.	747 lbs.	1746 lbs.	5771 lbs.
Septicæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	29865 lbs.	142 lbs.	42 lbs.	4482 lbs.	34531 lbs.
Abscess	—	92 lbs.	47 lbs.	—	139 lbs.
Total	40651 lbs.	538 lbs.	4375 lbs.	6994 lbs.	52558 lbs.

UNWHOLESOME OFFAL.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Abscess	572 lbs.	70 lbs.	20 lbs.	—	662 lbs.
Decomposition	136 lbs.	60 lbs.	20 lbs.	15 lbs.	231 lbs.
Dropsy	300 lbs.	—	650 lbs.	15 lbs.	965 lbs.
Emaciation ...	1500 lbs.	—	260 lbs.	—	1760 lbs.
Inflammation...	704 lbs.	180 lbs.	170 lbs.	120 lbs.	1174 lbs.
Johne's Disease	312 lbs.	—	—	—	312 lbs.
Parasitic	648 lbs.	—	—	—	648 lbs.
Septicæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	30 lbs.	30 lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	8424 lbs.	120 lbs.	10 lbs.	700 lbs.	9254 lbs.
Suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12596 lbs.	430 lbs.	1130 lbs.	880 lbs.	15036 lbs.

There are no private Slaughterhouses in the Borough. All slaughtering takes place in the Abattoir, the property of the Corporation, The Abattoir is managed by a Superintendent. All Offensive Trades such as Tripe Dressing and Gut Scraping are conducted in specially provided sheds in the grounds of the Abattoir. All diseased meat and offal are destroyed in the Corporation Refuse Destructor, which adjoins the Abattoir.

During the year the "Iwél" Electric Stunner for pigs was installed, and, except for a few failures due to weak flex, the Stunner has been quite satisfactory.

MARKETS AND BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

The meat exposed for sale weekly in the Markets was regularly examined and found to be quite satisfactory.

The Butchers' Shops were frequently inspected and found to be in good sanitary condition and clean.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Under the above Regulations numerous inspections were made of stalls, shops, cold stores and vehicles for carrying meat. Full particulars in regard to these will be found in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. No system of marking meat is in vogue in the Borough and no applications for the marking of meat have been received from the trade.

No serious breach of the Regulations has occurred, the butcher finding that he serves his own interest best by taking every care to prevent meat being exposed to contamination. The "Frigidaire" or small refrigerators installed in the Butcher's shops have been very valuable for the conditioning of meat, and during hot weather.

CATTLE MARKET.

The Cattle Market which adjoins the Abattoir is held weekly on Wednesday afternoon. The animals exposed for sale are principally fat stock for the butcher.

The quality and condition of the animals exposed for sale during the year was found to be well maintained.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXPOSED FOR SALE.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1929	1496	343	3816	934	6589
1930	1332	236	3180	1061	5809
1931	1202	285	3877	1478	6842
1932	864	244	5718	1379	8205
1933	931	269	4522	1104	6826
	—	—	—	—	—
Increase ...	—	—	1196	275	1471
Decrease ...	67	25	—	—	92

Practically all these animals are slaughtered in the Abattoir.

The majority of the cattle and pigs are brought to the market by dealers from outside the Borough, as the supply from the local Borough farmers would not be nearly sufficient to supply the demand. The majority of the imported stock comes from the neighbouring County of Cumberland.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

The Milkshops and Dairies were regularly inspected, and, in most cases, the conditions under which the trade is carried out is satisfactory.

There exists one plant for the Pasteurisation of milk in the Borough.

No "Certified" Grade A (Tuberculin Tested), or "Grade A" milk is produced in the Borough.

During the year, the following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, viz. :—

Licences to Pasteurise Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retailers licenced to sell "Certified" Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ to sell Grade "A" Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Dairymen and Purveyors on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Number of Purveyors of Sterilized Milk for sale in sealed bottles only	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Number of Dairymen and Purveyors removed from Register...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Applications for Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of Applications for Registration to sell Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Number of Applications Refused or Removed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Visits to Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	486
Number of Notices served for infringements of Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Wholesalers not Producers on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

There does not appear to be a great demand for "Graded" milk in the Borough. A large proportion of the milk is now being sold in sealed bottles. The extra cost of Graded milk is against its sale owing to the present economic conditions existing in the Borough.

The removal of names from the Register was due to transference of business, removals, and deaths.

MICROSCOPICAL AND ANIMAL INOCULATION TEST OF MILK.

Arrangements exist for taking samples of milk from farms in the Borough and adjacent district for examination.

57 samples were taken during the year.

47 samples reported negative.

4 samples negative microscopically, but Guniea-pig died before definite diagnosis.

2 samples showed positive evidence of tuberculosis.

1 sample of Certified Milk.

2 samples of Grade A Milk.

1 sample of Pasteurised Milk.

The two samples of Milk were found as a result of Clinical examination of cows in the Borough. Both animals were slaughtered and, upon post-mortem, both were found to have tuberculosis of the udder, and one cow was extensively affected with tuberculosis. One sample of Grade A Milk was found not to comply with the prescribed conditions, as it contained 660,000 Bacteria per I.C.C. In this case the Lancashire County Council Authorities were notified, and a further sample taken at a later date complied with the prescribed conditions.

A large proportion of the samples were from farms from which milk is being supplied to School children in the Borough.

COWSHEDS.

The Cowsheds and Cattle were all inspected at least once during the year.

The Cowsheds are in good order and are kept clean.

The Cattle were as a rule found to be healthy and kept in a cleanly condition.

Number of Cowkeepers on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	42
Number of Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	46
Number of Milch Cows...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Number of Visits to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	142

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

28 cattle were reported as suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis. 12 animals were found to be suffering from the disease, and were dealt with under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 16 cattle were found to be suffering from Johne's Disease. One Pig on licence was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis. One case of Parasitic Mange occurred during the year. Numerous other enquiries were carried out in regard to Dogs, &c., but the Borough otherwise was free from scheduled animal diseases during the year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES LATTA, M.R.C.V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat,

