

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.

Contributors

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COUNTY BOROUGH
OF
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Medical Officer's
Report,

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1935.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1935.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the Borough and Port Sanitary Department for the year 1935.

Dr. James Orr, whom I succeeded, retired on 30th September, 1935, and carries with him the best wishes of all members of the Health Department on his retirement.

It is the experience of all Health Departments that each year brings forth fresh legislation which extends the activities of Public Health work, and each year, in addition to the work which has become settled into routine, presents its own special problems.

Special problems worthy of particular mention during last year have been the epidemic prevalence of infectious disease, and the work involved with the passing of the Housing Act, 1935. My comments on these matters have been embodied in the Report in the Sections dealing therewith.

I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal help and co-operation of all members of the Staff, and also my thanks to members of the Council for their support.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SEEKINGS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.—

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of Borough in acres (land and inland water)	11,002
Population (1931 Census).....	66,366
„ (Estimated)—(Mid-Year, 1934)	64,750
Aprox. No. of Inhabited Houses 1921—15,292. 1935—16,312	
Rateable Value.....	£352,597
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Estimated)	£1,330

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, 1934, gives 64,750.

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 Green-gate 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, 1935.

Population : Census, 1931 :—66,366	Estimated : 64,750
No. of Deaths	837
Death-Rate	12.9
„ (adjusted by comparability factor)	14.0
No. of Births registered	932
No. of Still Births	50
Birth Rate.....	14.3
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births	33.2
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	69.7
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate	161.2
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate	66.5

No. of Births notified	897
No. of Maternal Deaths....	6
Rate per 1,000 Births	6.4
Percentage of Births notified	96.2
No. of Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives....	565
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	259
Roose Infirmary....	13
(c) Medical Practitioners....	20
(d) Parents....	40
Percentage of Notified Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives....	62.9
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	28.8
Roose Infirmary....	1.4
(c) Medical Practitioners....	2.2
(d) Parents	4.4
Percentage of Registered Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives	60.6
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	27.7
Roose Infirmary....	1.3
(c) Medical Practitioners....	2.1
(d) Parents....	4.1
No. of Vaccinations during year	292
Zymotic Death-rate....	0.185
Measles	0.015
Scarlet Fever	0.015
Diphtheria	0.108
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever	—
Whooping Cough	0.046
Diarrhoea	—
Phthisis	0.710
Other Tubercular Diseases	0.169
Cancer....	1.436
Organic Heart Disease	1.606
Bronchitis	1.297
Pneumonia....	0.972
Influenza	0.262

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1935 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 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1934	65030	907	882	13.5	845	12.9	31	27	88	97.0	841	12.9
1935	64750	932	916	14.1	837	12.9	23	29	65	69.7	843	13.0

NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO WARDS, 1935.

1935 Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January	14	1	8	6	7	9	32	6	83
February	9	5	11	4	7	8	20	3	67
March	11	3	5	8	7	13	26	2	75
April	10	5	7	9	5	4	30	3	73
May	12	6	10	8	5	10	25	4	80
June	9	4	9	8	5	12	22	6	75
July	8	5	7	7	8	13	23	7	78
August	6	6	9	3	10	10	27	2	73
September	6	6	7	10	9	11	39	2	90
October	11	7	16	7	6	10	22	2	81
November	11	9	11	7	11	10	19	2	80
December	8	3	17	5	3	10	28	3	77
Totals	115	60	117	82	83	120	313*	42	932

* Including 259 at Risedale Maternity Home.

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 1935.

1935 Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January	7	2	9	17	9	21	8	4	77
February	6	5	5	5	6	33	10	7	77
March	4	1	11	11	8	31	9	9	84
April	5	8	11	4	9	26	12	8	83
May	4	3	7	7	6	23	8	12	70
June	3	5	9	3	5	20	6	6	57
July	2	4	9	5	5	19	7	12	63
August	5	4	3	7	7	17	5	1	49
September	7	5	5	6	4	18	3	6	54
October	1	5	10	3	5	27	8	7	66
November	7	5	5	9	9	30	8	4	77
December	4	7	7	6	10	33	2	11	80
Totals	55	54	91	83	83	298*	86§	87x	837

* Including 221 in Institutions situated in the Ward.

§	"	7	"	"	"
X	"	20	"	"	"

Total Institutional Deaths 248

NUMBER OF BIRTHS within the Borough during the year ending	
31st December, 1935	932
Number for year 1934	907
Increase	25
Decrease	—

TABLE SHEWING AGES AT DEATH, from each cause of death, in the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness, during year ending 31st December, 1935.

	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	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Measles	1	....	....	....	....	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	....	....	....	....	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	5	1	....	....	....	7
Diarrhœa
Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)
Enteric Fever
Erysipelas	1	....	1
Syphilis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Fever
Rheumatic Fever	1	....	....	1	....	2
Influenza	1	2	9	5	17
Septicæmia	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	5
Pyæmia
Cancer	4	47	42	93
Phthisis	15	19	9	3	46
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	4	1	....	....	....	6
Other forms of Tuberc.	3	2	....	....	5
Rheumatism	1	1	2	4
Rickets
Diabetes	2	....	....	3	5
Anæmia	2	1	3
Inflamm. of Brain, &c.
Apoplexy	19	36	55
Epilepsy	2	1	....	3
Convulsions	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	10
Otitis	1	....	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Poliomyelitis	1	....	....	....	....	1
Carried forward	11	7	13	23	31	94	92	271

	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	11	7	13	23	31	94	92	271
Disease of Spine....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Other Dis'ses of Brain	3	....	....	3	1	8	13	28
Encephalitis Leth'rgica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Organic Heart Disease	....	....	1	3	5	39	56	104
Gangrene ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Disease of Blood Vess.	1	1	....	....	2	9	3	16
Glandular Disease	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Bronchitis	3	1	1	....	....	27	52	84
Pneumonia....	6	8	1	3	13	17	15	63
Other Lung Diseases....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	6
Laryngitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dentition ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflamm. of Stomach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflamm. of Bowels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peritonitis ....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	6
Dis. of Stomach, &c.	1	....	1	1	....	5	3	11
Disease of Liver....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis....	6	....	....	....	....	2	....	8
Hernia....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Appendicitis	1	....	2	1	3	....	....	7
Hodgkin's Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disease of Kidneys	....	1	....	1	4	10	7	23
Disease of Bladder	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6
Disease of Prostate	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	10
Disease of Urethra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Calculus ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Child Birth ....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	6
Disease of Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disease of Ovary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dis. of Bones, Joints....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Alcoholism ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Premature Birth	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Malformation	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Atrophy	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Old Age ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116	116
Injury at Birth....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Disease of the Skin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cellulitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Accident	3	2	....	3	4	6	4	22
Homicide ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suicide ....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	6
Found Drowned	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Causes not specified or ill-defined	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
All causes at each age	65	20	20	39	74	246	373	837
Year 1934	88	34	33	28	75	264	323	845

Ratio of Deaths to Population per 1,000—12.9.

SECTION B.—

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.
(Retired 30/9/35.)

Thomas A. Seekings, M.D.(Lond.),
(Commenced 1/10/35). 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 Anna M. M. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.)
(Resigned 31/3/25.) D.P.H.

Dorothy G. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
(Commenced 1/4/35.)

District Medical Officer J. M. Henderson, 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 Symon Sharp, M.R.C.V.S.,
D.V.S.M.

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

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

(Commenced 2/12/35.)

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

Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cow Sheds and Milk Shops	Symon Sharp, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts— Inspectors and Official Samplers	Dr. Thomas A. Seekings, and Messrs. J. Butterworth and T. E. Pollock.
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Mark- ing) Act—Inspectors.....	Messrs. S. Sharp, J. Butterworth, T. E. Pollock and R. Simpson (Markets, etc., Inspector).
Matron of Fever & Tuberculosis Hospitals	M. C. Paul, General Hospital and Maternity Certificates. (Retired 30/9/35.) A. M. Gidden, Fever Certificate. (Commenced 1/10/35).
Matron of Maternity Home	H. Pirie, General Trained and C.M.B. Certificates, S.R.N.
Clerical Assistant to Medical Officer	W. Knox.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Arrangements have been made with the Laboratories of the University of Liverpool and Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb, of Runcorn, for the carrying out of pathological examinations (including throat swabs, sputum tests, Widal re-actions, biological examinations of milk). These Laboratories are fully equipped to deal with all bacteriological work which may be required in connection with the control of infectious disease. The work carried out on behalf of the Authority during the year is shown in the following Table, viz. :—

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Disease suspected—	No. of Specimens. submitted.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Phthisis	261	29	232
Diphtheria	681	145	536
Enteric Fever	31	9	22
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	3	....	3
Totals	976	183	793

AMBULANCE PROVISION.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Cases of infectious disease are removed to Hospital by means of motor ambulance. The vehicle is garaged at the Hospital. A nurse from the Hospital always accompanies the patient.

ACCIDENTS, &c. For general accident cases two motor ambulances are available, the same being garaged at the Borough Fire Station. In cases of illness 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.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Arrangements have been made with the Barrow District Nursing Association for the nursing of Puerperal Pyrexia cases, when necessary, at a charge of 1/6 per visit, the charge for a whole or half-day attendance to be arranged accordingly. The services of the Association's Nurses have also been utilised in other departments of the Local Authority's service, as required.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Arrangements exist in the Borough as follows :—

Clinic.	Day and Time.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE —Held at Municipal Clinic, Abbey Road.	
Central	Monday, Wednesday and Friday after- noons, from 2 to 5 o'clock.
Ante-natal and Birth Control,	Thursday afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Toddlers	First Tuesday in the month, 2 to 5 p.m.
Orthopaedic	Held Quarterly, Tuesday (as arranged), from 10-30 a.m. Intermediate Clinics as required.
Dental	Friday afternoon, or by appointment.
TUBERCULOSIS —Held at the Corporation Dispensary, 64, School Street.	
Men....	Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Women	Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Children	Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 to 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic	As above.
VENEREAL DISEASES —Held at the North Lonsdale Hospital.	
Males	Wednesday and Saturday at 10-30 a.m. Wednesday at 10-30 p.m.
Females	Tuesday at 7-30 p.m. Friday at 10-30 a.m.
ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT —At Roose Infirmary by appointment only.	

HOSPITALS: PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

The Hospital provision for the Borough is as follows:—

(a) VOLUNTARY.... North Lonsdale (General)—154 beds.

Infield Convalescent Home—64 beds.

(b) MUNICIPAL Roose Infirmary—197 beds. Under the control of the Public Assistance Committee.

Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital, which will be referred to later in this report.

Raikesmoor Smallpox Hospital—16 beds.

Risedale Maternity Home. Accommodation for 20 patients.

Tuberculosis Hospital at Devonshire Road—16 beds.

An agreement has also been entered into with the Governors of the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands, for the use of 14 beds, and arrangements exist for beds as required with the Authorities controlling the following Hospitals:—

The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital,
Oswestry;

The Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere;

Blencathra Sanatorium.

The arrangement with the North Lonsdale Hospital for treatment of acute surgical and medical cases, as detailed in last year's report, has worked satisfactorily. 53 patients were admitted for treatment under the scheme.

INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES TRANSFERRED FROM
THE LATE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

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 ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

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	12	55	49	54	31	....	....	109	80
2. Surgical									
3. Chronic Sick									
4. Children	1	....	....	....	....	22	13	22	13
5. Venereal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Isolation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Maternity	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
9. Mental	5	37	34	26	25	....	....	63	59
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890—									
(i) Short Stay									
(ii) Long stay	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
10. Mental Treatment Act, 1930									
11. Other	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Total	20	94	83	81	56	22	13	197	152

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1935.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total Number of Admissions	363
2. Number of Women confined in Hospital....	15
3. Number of Live Births	15
(Twins were born in one case).	
4. Number of Still Births	1
5. Number of Deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	1
6. Total number of Deaths among Children under one year	4
7. Number of Maternal Deaths	Nil.
8. Total number of Deaths	99
9. Total Number of Discharges	259
10. Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above :—	
(a) Under four weeks	207
(b) Four weeks, and under thirteen weeks	113
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	38
11. Number of Beds occupied (a) average during the period	145
12. Number of Surgical Operations under general anaesthetic (ex- cluding Dental operations)	7
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 opera- tions under local anaesthesia ; U. V. Light ; patients attend for dressings, injections, etc.	
2. Total Number of Persons seen in the Out-Patient Department	160
3. Number of these Persons who were admitted for In-Patient treatment in the Institution....	7
4. Number of these Persons who had received In-Patient treatment in the Institution	Nil.
5. Total number of Attendances in the Out-Patient Department	552
6. Number of Women seen at Ante-Natal Clinic	Nil.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM
OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Disease Groups.	Children (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Men and Women.	
	Disc'd	Died	Disc'd	Died
A—Acute Infectious Disease	3	....	....	....
B—Influenza .....	....	....	2	....
C—Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary.....	2	....	5	2
Non-Pulmonary.....	....	....	....	....
D—Malignant Disease .....	....	....	....	14
E—Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute	1	....	3	....
(2) Non-Articular .....	....	....	....	....
(3) Chronic Arthritis .....	....	....	13	....
F—Venereal Disease.....	1	....	10	....
G—Puerperal Pyrexia .....	....	....	....	....
H—Puerperal Fever.....	....	....	....	....
I.—Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Child-bearing .....	....	....	....	....
J—Mental Diseases—				
(a) Senile Dementia.....	....	....	4	....
(b) Other .....	....	....	....	....
K—Senile Decay .....	....	....	10	17
L—Accidental Injury and Violence	1	....	3	....
In respect of Cases not included above :—				
M—Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs .....	....	....	....	....
N—Disease of the Respiratory System	5	....	27	8
O— " Circulatory System	1	1	15	36
P— " Digestive System	2	2	28	....
Q— " Genito-Urinary	1	....	8	5
R— " Skin	4	....	18	....
S.—Other Diseases	7	1	56	13
T—Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures :— Mothers .....	....	....	15	....
Infants	14	....	....	....
U—Any persons not falling under any of the above headings.....	....	....	....	....
Totals	42	4	217	95

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Authorities' provision for Maternity and Child Welfare is as follows :—

(a) AN ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This Clinic is held at the Municipal Clinic, Abbey Road, each Thursday afternoon, and during the year was attended by 290 Expectant Mothers who made 694 attendances, these figures comparing with 266 and 576 for the previous year.

To encourage midwives to attend with their cases, which previously often entailed considerable loss of time on their part, arrangements have been made for the Medical Officer to see any case, accompanied by a midwife, by appointment on Tuesday afternoon, and several midwives have taken advantage of this and brought cases for consultation.

(b) 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 1935 :—

(1) Number of Maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	20
(2) Number of Cases admitted during 1935.....	259
(3) Average duration of stay	14.7 days.
(4) Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	124
(b) Doctors	139

(5) Number of Cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife	6
(6) Number of Cases notified as—	
(a) Puerperal Fever	(a) Nil.
(b) Pyrexia	(b) 1
(i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4° F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period).	
(7) Number of Cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil.
(8) Number of Cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1—Result of treatment satisfactory.
(9) Number of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution	25
(10) Number of maternal deaths with causes	Nil.
(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) 13 (b) 6 Prematurity 5 Haemorrhagic disease of newborn 1
(12) Number of ante-natal examinations	1135

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

The work in connection with Child Welfare was carried on at the Municipal Clinic and is proving increasingly popular.

The attendances for 1935 were 13,907 as against 13,145 for 1934, the average attendance being 88 as against 81.6. The Medical Officer made 3,923 examinations of babies, 728 of mothers, and 105 of expectant mothers, as against 3,575, 438 and 92 respectively in 1934.

The sale of dried milks and accessory foods showed a big increase. In addition, provision is now made for the sale of pure cod liver oil at a very reduced figure (4 oz., 3d.) ; by this it is hoped to lessen the incidence of rickets.

Owing to the kindness of a voluntary worker, Miss Butler, massage is now available twice weekly at the Centre, and has proved of great benefit to many children.

In addition to the routine Infant Welfare work, the Orthopaedic Clinic was transferred to the Centre from September, 1935, and Infant Welfare cases were referred for diagnosis and treatment to the Quarterly Clinics. The after-care of these cases has been undertaken, and re-plastering, etc., when necessary, has been done at the Clinic by the Medical Officer.

Propaganda work in relation to correct feeding, hygiene and immunisation against Diphtheria, etc., is carried out, both orally by the Medical Officer and Nurses and by the distribution of pamphlets for which there has been an increasing demand.

The following statistics show the attendances and examinations undertaken, etc., at the various Clinics, during the year:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

This work has been conducted at the new Centre on three afternoons in the week, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

The Assistant Medical Officer attends all Welfares.

Appended is a table showing the attendances during the year:—

	No. of Clinics.	Total Attendances.	Average Attendance.
Central Clinic, 1935	158	13,907	88.0
„ 1934	161	13,145	81.6

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.
Central Clinic, 1935	3,923	728	105
„ 1934	3,575	438	92

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

(i) By children under 1 year of age 7910

(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 5997

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

(i) Children under 1 year of age 654

(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 276

— 930

Percentage of notified live Births represented by

the number in (i) above 75.6

SUPPLY OF MILK OR MILK SUBSTITUTES TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

1,931 orders for milk were issued during the year, and dried milk was granted in 777 cases 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 £780, and Milk substitute cost about a further £175.

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 afternoon per week.

The following particulars are available :—

No. of Sessions....	....	....	....	....	....	49
No. of Expectant Mothers attending	....	....	....	....	....	294
No. of Attendances	....	....	....	....	....	694
Average number of Mothers per session....	....	....	....	....	....	14.1

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Dental Treatment to children attending the Centres was given on one afternoon per week by Miss E. Beamish, L.D.S., the Assistant School Dental Officer. 128 children were selected for treatment. 19 Expectant Mothers also attended for examination, all of whom were given necessary treatment.

CO-ORDINATION.

In order to co-ordinate the work of the Centres with the School Medical Inspection, the special " Toddlers' Clinic " was continued during the year, at which pre-school children were examined by the Assistant Medical Officer. 12 sessions were held, and were well supported.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate is one of the most sensitive rates in our possession with regard to the health of a district, though it is affected by many factors.

On the one hand is the adequacy of proper food and mothercraft, which are dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and on the other hand is the environmental conditions such as overcrowding and sanitary conditions of the home, which are matters for the general Public Health work of the town. Both factors are, of course, influenced by economic conditions.

The rate per 1,000 births for 1935 was 69.7, which compares with a rate of 62 for towns having a population exceeding 50,000.

The following table shows the ages at, and causes of death of all children under 1 year of age which occurred during the year :—

INFANT MORTALITY, 1935.

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	4	1	...	35	13	6	5	5	64
	{ Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-Pox	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping-cough	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	....	4	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	7
Laryngitis	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	6
Diarrhoea	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	....	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	6
Gastritis	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Rickets	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	....	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	8
Premature Birth	....	11	3	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	....	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6
Other causes	....	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	9
		31	4	1	...	36	13	5	6	5	65

Nett Births in { legitimate 901
the year { illegitimate 31

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants 60
the year of { illegitimate infants 5

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1935.

DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED.

1935. Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
February ....	....	....	2	....	1	4	2	....	9
March ....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	6
April ....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	5
May	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	7
June ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3
July ....	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	1	7
August ....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	4
September ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October ....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	4
November ....	....	1	1	1	....	4	1	....	8
December ....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	4
Totals	2	4	4	8	5	*25	*12	5	65

* Includes deaths in Institutions situated in the Ward.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

This rate is liable in a small community to fluctuate widely from year to year, as it deals only with small numbers, and one additional death would materially alter the rate. It must, therefore, be assessed in terms of larger populations, or over a period of years. For the last few years the rate has shown these fluctuations, and during the year under review 6 deaths occurred, giving a rate of 6.4 per 1,000 live births. Over a period of years, the rate in Barrow has been low, and compares extremely favourably with other towns in the North of England.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year. There were 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, and 1 case of Puerperal Fever.

The Puerperal Fever case unfortunately died.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Previous duties undertaken by the Health Visitors have continued during the year, the number of visits being shown in the accompanying table :—

REPORT ON WORK OF WELFARE AND HEALTH VISITING STAFF.

Nature of Visits.	
Notification of Births—	
First Visits....	857
Re-Visits	3689
1 yr. to 5 yrs.	5436
Un-Notified Births	69
Ante-Natal First Visits	190
Re-Visits	75
Arising out of Work at Centres—to Mothers	46
“ “ “ to Babies	4
Attendances at Welfare Centres	384

In addition to the above, the following special visits have been paid :—
 Under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919 130
 Under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926 1
 Under Part I. Children Act, 1908 6

The work has increased in volume owing to a greater number of attendances at the Welfare Centre and additional work in visiting cases and attending re-plastering Clinics under the Orthopaedic Scheme.

In addition, the work of visiting homes in connection with Infant Life Protection under the Children and Young Persons Act, which was previously carried out by the Lady Relieving Officer, was transferred to the Health Visitors during the year. The work under this Section was as follows :—

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....	9
No. of Children on the Register at the end of the year	10
No. of Cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year :—	
Under (a) of Section 3	Nil.
“ (b) “	Nil.
“ (c) “	Nil.
No. of Orders obtained during the year :—	
From a Court of Summary Jurisdiction	Nil.
From a Single Justice	Nil.

The duty of supervision was undertaken by Dr. Dorothy A. Stewart, the Authority's Lady Medical Officer.

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.

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 17.

The work of supervision was carried out by Dr. Stewart, Assistant Medical Officer. 80 visits of inspection being made in addition to 36 other interviews.

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

Sending for Medical Help 111

Reasons for above notifications :—

Delayed or Prolonged Labour 37

Mal-presentation 26

Retained Placenta.... 2

Rise of Pulse and/or Temperature 1

Ruptured or Torn Perineum 13

Baby's eyes discharging or inflamed 3

Collapse of Mother.... 1

Premature Birth 4

Albuminuria 2

Feebleness of Infant 5

Abnormal condition during pregnancy 2

Convulsions (baby) 2

Illness of Mother or Baby 3

Varicose Veins 1

Uterine Inertia 2

Placenta Praevia 2

Haemorrhage.... 4

Malformation.... 1

Artificial Feeding 12

Still-Birth 19

Notification of Death 4

Having laid out a dead body Nil.

Liability to be a source of Infection Nil.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Corporation undertake the collection and disposal of house refuse and street sweeping. During the year an acceleration of this service was accomplished, and a special Sub-Committee appointed to deal with matters appertaining thereto. Houses erected during the last few years have been provided with galvanised iron dust bins, the remainder of the houses being provided with brick-built ashpits. It is hoped that with the passing of the Public Health (Consolidation) Act it may be possible to convert all houses to the dust bin principle, and thus secure more hygienic and economical removal of house refuse.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is given herewith :—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH 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, 1935, 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	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	234
Floors Repaired or Renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	98
Walls and Ceilings, Plaster Repaired or Renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150
Chimney Stacks, Re-built or Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Windows Repaired or Provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	92
New Sash Lines to Windows provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88
Doors, Door Frames, etc., Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Stairs Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fire Grates Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69
Damp Walls Abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Brickwork Re-Pointed....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
Chimney Flues, Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
External Walls, Cement Rendering Repaired....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Skirting Boards, Renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Cleansed and Whitewashed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Handrails to Staircases Provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Air-Brick Ventilators Renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Cases of Overcrowding Abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

Water Supply.

New Service Pipes Provided	164
----------------------------------	-----

Rain Water Spouting.

Eaves-Gutters Repaired	99
Downspouts Repaired	64
Obstructed Eaves-Gutters Cleansed	33
Obstructed Downspouts Cleansed	15
—	211

Water Closets, Wash-Houses, &c.

Water Closet Roofs Repaired	68
Water Closet Floors Repaired	4
W.C. Flushing Apparatus and Fittings Repaired	174
W.C. Flushpipes Repaired	54
Water Closet Woodwork Repaired	80
Water Closet Brickwork Repaired	37
Washing Boilers Replaced	21
Brickwork of Washing Boilers Repaired	29
Slopstone Pipes Repaired	82
Slopstones Replaced with Sound Ones	16
Wash-House Roofs Repaired	4
Wash-House Woodwork Repaired	7
Cement Fillets of Slopstones Replaced	16
—	592

Drains and Yard Paving.

Slopstone Drains Re-laid or Repaired	4
Surface Water Drains Re-laid or Repaired	4
W.C. Drains Re-laid or Repaired	31
W.C. Syphon-Traps Replaced with Sound Ones	7
W.C. Pans Replaced with Sound Ones	41
W.C. Soil-Pipes Repaired	7
Drain Ventilation Pipes Repaired	47
Slopwater Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	6
Surface Water Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	2
Grids to Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	34
Obstructed W.C. Drains Cleansed	27
„ Slop Water Drains Cleansed	21
„ Surface Water Drains Cleansed	33
„ Cellar Drains Cleansed	3
Yard Paving Re-laid or Repaired	76
—	343

Ashpits and Ashbins.

Ashpit Roofs Repaired....	39
Ashpit Brickwork Repaired	24
Sanitary Bins Replaced with Sound Ones....	63
Sanitary Bin Lids Renewed....	24
	— 150

Yard Walls, &c.

Yard Walls Rebuilt	37
Yard Doors Repaired or Renewed	47
Yard Door Lintels Renewed	15
Yard Door Stiles Renewed	18
	— 117

Other Nuisances.

Accumulations of Refuse and Manure Removed	14
Pig-keeping Nuisances Abated	11
Fowl-keeping Nuisances Abated....	5
Cellars Flooded with Sewage	15
Insanitary Back Yards Cleansed....	3
Insanitary W.C.'s Cleansed and Limewashed	6
Insanitary Wash-houses Cleansed and Limewashed....	1
Insanitary Urinals Cleansed and Limewashed	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances	31
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation for Caravans	1
Offensive Privies Abolished....	2
	— 90

Total

2737

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

There are at present on the Register 213 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	29	Oil and Colour Works	1
Blacksmiths	3	Plumbers and Painters	19
Brush Makers	2	Picture Framers....	2
Carpet Makers	1	Photographers	4
Cloggers	3	Plasterers	2
Cabinet Makers	3	Poster Writers	2
Coopers	1	Saddlers	3
Curtain Makers	2	Stone Masons	2

Cycle Makers	....	....	....	....	6	Restaurant Kitchens	....	....	5
Dressmakers and Milliners	....	....	....	....	25	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	....	....	1
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	....	....	....	....	2				

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

Workshop, not kept in a Cleanly State	....	....	....	....	1
Workshop, W.C. not kept in a Cleanly State	....	....	....	....	1
Occupiers failing to notify Outworkers	....	....	....	....	16
					—
Total	....	....	....	....	18
					—

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

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	2	....	....
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries).	195	28	....
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises).	5	....	....
TOTAL	202	28	....

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1		
Want of Ventilation ....	....	....
Overcrowding ....	....	....
Want of drainage of floors ....	....	....
Other Nuisances ....	....	....
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ....	....	....
unsuitable or defective	2	2	Nil.	Nil.
not separate for Sexes ....	....	....
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101) ....	....	....
Other offences ....	....	....
(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	3	3		

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.			
	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	213
Bakehouses	78
Total number of workshops on Register	291

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	Notified by H.M. Inspector 2
Other	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 2
Underground Bakehouses (S.101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	3

OUTWORKERS.

18 Lists of Outworkers have been received during the year in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, comprising 21 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 78 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.

26 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	....	....	....	....	26
					—
Total	....	....	....	....	26
					—

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....	....	....	....	....	255
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	359
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	39
Enteric Fever	....	....	....	....	4
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	149
Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	1
Number of Patients removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital					438
Number of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	....	....	....	....	614
Number of Schools Disinfected	....	....	....	....	8
Number of Nursing Homes Disinfected	....	....	....	....	7
Number of Cases notified to Borough Librarian	....	....	....	....	604
Number of Cases notified to Education Authority....	....	....	....	....	604

The whole of the foregoing cases of Infectious Diseases were visited on the date of notification, and disinfectant supplied, with instructions as to its 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 42 dwelling-houses, 23 of which were tested with smoke, and 19 were tested with fluid.

Defects were found in 30 instances, viz. :—

Defective W.C. Drains....	26
„ Slop Water Drains	2
„ Surface Water Drains....	1
„ Urinal Drains	1
	—
	30
	—

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 660 complaints of nuisances and sanitary defects were investigated and dealt with.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

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

In accordance with the above Circular, all Theatres, Music Hall 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.

3 persons were cautioned for the following infringements of the Regulations, viz. :—

Exposing Meat to Contamination 3

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	8	7	3	4
No. 3	1	Honey	0	....	....	....
	2	Fresh Apples	12	3	3	....
No. 4	....	Raw Tomatoes....	10	6	5	1
No. 5	1	Currants, Sultanias and Raisins....	3	....	....	....
	2	Eggs in Shell	18	....	....	....
	4	Oat Products	0	....	....	....
No. 8	....	Frozen and Chilled Salmon, etc.	4	1	1	....
No. 3	....	Bacon and Ham	2	....	....	....
No. 7	....	Meat	60	9	9	....

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

The work carried out in connection with Port Sanitary Inspection is included in the section of the Report dealing with that matter.

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 148

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.

Posters were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and displayed in the Market Hall, Public Library, and other public buildings, and copies were also sent to the local Allotments Associations.

In connection with the local Exhibition on the occasion of the Centenary of Local Government, a special feature was made of the Ministry's Rat Exhibit, which proved of great interest to the public, resulting in additional applications for supplies of Rat Poison.

6,175 Baits were distributed during the year.

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	....	....	....	....	....	2906
No. of Other Inspections and Re-Visits	....	....	....	....	....	6448
No. of Workshop Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	202
No. of Inspections re Infectious Diseases....	....	....	....	....	....	658
No. of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	....	....	....	....	....	629
No. of Shipping Inspections and Re-Visits....	....	....	....	....	....	506
No. of Inspections under the Merchandise Marks Act....	....	....	....	....	....	117
Total						11466

(b) No. of Notices Served during the Year :—

Statutory 588 (including 645 dwellinghouses).

Intimation 907 (including 1149 dwellinghouses).

(c) Result of Notices Served (b)— All nuisances abated.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BUTTERWORTH,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No proceedings were necessary in this connection during the year. The arrangements made by the non-exempted industries have been satisfactory during the year, and the smoke nuisance is not a serious one in Barrow.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The needs of the public are provided by Public Swimming Baths.

(a) **THE PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS, ABBEY ROAD.**

The water is sea water which is purified by continuous chlorination process. A typical report of the Public Analyst upon this water states: "The water has been very well purified and is perfectly safe for bathing."

(b) **OPEN AIR SWIMMING BATH AND PADDLING POOL.**

These are situated on the shore of Walney Island, and are used only in the summer months. The water is pumped directly from the Irish Sea, and changed at frequent intervals.

SECTION D.—

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The passing of this Act during the year marked a very great advance in our powers of securing healthier conditions under which our people live, as the previous Housing Acts scarcely touched upon the question of overcrowding with the exception of enabling bye-laws to be made for areas which had been dealt with as Improvement areas.

The appalling conditions under which soldiers lived and slept at the time of the Crimean War was brought into prominence by the efforts of Florence Nightingale, and a Royal Commission on Barracks reported in 1861 condemning overcrowding in no uncertain terms. In the course of this report the following phrase occurs:—"They have never been made aware that if above a certain number of men are placed in a certain cubic space, the lives or some of these men, and the health of others, is certain to be sacrificed." This remark, of course, applies with equal force at the present time, and to civilian as much as to military population.

The term "overcrowding" of course is a relative one, and the standards laid down by the present Act are probably as high as practical considerations allow, and certainly represent a marked advance upon the present state of affairs. Nevertheless, they are not such as can be regarded as an ideal, but as a basic minimum below which no house should be allowed to fall. I am sufficiently optimistic to think that at some future date it may be possible for this minimum standard to be raised by amending legislation.

The Act requires a survey to be made of all dwellinghouses which are overcrowded, and the preparation and submission of proposals for the abatement thereof.

The standard laid down for overcrowding provides for the separation of the sexes over the age of 10 years (apart from married couples) in sleeping rooms, and the numbers in the houses must fall within the following schedule:—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PERMITTED TO USE A HOUSE FOR SLEEPING.

For the purpose of Part I. of this Act the expression " the permitted number of persons " means, in relation to any dwellinghouse, either—

- (a) the number specified in the second column of Table I. in the annex hereto in relation to a house consisting of the number of rooms of which that house consists, or
- (b) the aggregate for all rooms in the house obtained by reckoning for each room therein of the floor area specified in the first column of Table II. in the annex hereto, the number specified in the second column of that table in relation to that area, whichever is the less.

Provided that in computing for the purposes the said Table I. the number of rooms in a house, no regard shall be had to any room having a floor area of less than 50 square feet.

ANNEX.

TABLE I.

Where a house consists of—

(a) One room	....	....	....	....	2 persons.
(b) Two rooms	....	....	....	....	3 persons.
(c) Three rooms	....	....	....	....	5 persons.
(d) Four rooms	....	....	....	....	7½ persons.
(e) Five rooms or more	....	....	....	....	10 persons, with an additional two persons in respect of each room in excess of five.

TABLE II.

Where the floor area of a room is—

(a) 110 square feet or more	....	....	....	....	....	2 persons.
(b) 90 square feet or more, but less than 110 square feet	....	....	....	....	....	1½ persons.
(c) 70 square feet or more, but less than 90 square feet	....	....	....	....	....	1 person.
(d) 50 square feet or more, but less than 70 square feet	....	....	....	....	....	½ person.
(e) Under 50 square feet	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.

The Act makes it an offence after the " appointed day " for any landlord to allow his house to become overcrowded or for an occupier to overcrowd his house, and provides for a statement shewing the " permitted number " for the house to be inserted in all rent books within six months of the " appointed day."

Circular No. 1507 fixed the following dates :—

- (1) For completion of inspection, April 1st, 1936 ;
- (2) For submission of report, June 1st, 1936 ;
- (3) For submission of proposals, August 1st, 1936 ;

and in order to comply with these requirements 6 enumerators were appointed to carry out the survey, and commenced work on the 16th December, 1935, the method adopted being that of a preliminary survey of all working class houses in the Borough, followed by measurement of all rooms in houses which were found to be overcrowded or on the borderline. The report of this work will be available by the time required, and will be dealt with in the report for 1936.

Another important section of the Housing Act, 1935, is Section 80, which gives powers for dealing with Huts, Tents, Caravans, or other temporary or moveable forms of shelter which are used for human habitation, and a survey of such structures was carried out during the year.

It is proposed during the year to make use of the powers given by this section, but before this can be done it will be necessary for the Authority to adopt more effective bye-laws with regard to the erection of such structures in the future, to prevent a recurrence of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. The passing of such bye-laws I regard as a matter of urgency.

ROOSEGATE CLEARANCE AREA.

During the year representation was made with regard to the above area which was declared to be a Clearance Area within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1930, on the 7th October, 1935. This area included 86 Houses, and the number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed, as shewn by the official count, was 240.

HOUSING.

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)	2906
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2906
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
(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	1149

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 504

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 645

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—

(a) By owners 645

(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.

SECTION E.—

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 attached 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 were 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 6% of its milk fat. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned. Further samples taken proved genuine.

Two formal samples from the same source were reported to be deprived of 5% and 7% of their milk fat respectively. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to contain 3% of added water. The vendor was interviewed and arrangements made to take samples at place of delivery.

One formal sample taken at place of delivery was reported to be slightly watered. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed, and "appeal to cow" samples taken at the farm.

One "appeal to cow" sample taken at the farm was reported to contain 4% of added water.

One formal sample was reported to contain 6% of added water. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and "appeal to cow" samples taken at the farm.

One "appeal to cow" sample taken at the farm was reported to be deficient in milk fat. The Dairy Farmer was cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 6% of its milk fat. The vendor was interviewed and arrangements made to take samples at place of delivery. A further sample taken at the place of delivery proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 13% of its milk fat. The vendor was interviewed and a further sample taken from the Dairy Farmer supplying the vendor was reported to be deprived of 13% of its milk fat. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned. Further samples taken proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to contain 5% of added water. The vendor was interviewed, and samples taken at place of delivery, one of which was reported to be deprived of 5% of its milk fat. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 13% of its milk fat. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned. Further samples taken proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 10% of its milk fat. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned. Further samples taken proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to be slightly watered. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

CONDENSED MILK—

One informal sample was reported to be deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 6%. The vendor was interviewed. The stock was immediately withdrawn from sale and the matter taken up with the manufacturers.

One informal sample was reported to be deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 2.5%. The vendor was interviewed. Last of stock on premises.

BAKING POWDER—

One informal sample was reported to be deficient in available Carbon Dioxide to the extent of 50%. This matter was taken up with the manufacturers and the vendor.

OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION.

NEW MILK—

Two Dairy Farmers were cautioned for selling milk in Churns which had not the owner's name and address thereon.

One Dairyman was cautioned for selling milk from a can on a Cycle Carrier, neither of which had the owner's name and address thereon.

One Dairyman was cautioned for selling milk from a Churn, the interior of which was incapable of being readily cleansed.

MARGARINE—

One formal sample was served from an unmarked parcel and delivered in an improperly marked outer-wrapper. The vendor was cautioned.

One formal sample was served from a parcel which was unmarked.
The vendor was cautioned.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Number of samples analysed	.... .	141
Number of samples reported genuine	.... .	122
Number of samples reported to be adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	.... .	16
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	.... .	11.34
Average % of Fatty and Non-Fatty Solids in total samples analysed :—		
Fatty Solids	.... .	3.47
Non-Fatty Solids	.... .	8.94
Total Solids	.... .	12.42

SUMMARY.

Number of samples showing deficiency in Milk Fat....	10
Number of samples showing added water	6

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

8 informal samples were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year ; of these 6 were reported to be satisfactory. Two informal samples were reported to be unsatisfactory.

One sample of Chicken Mash was reported to be deficient in Oil by 0.71%, and contained 0.41% excess of fibre.

One sample of Fish Meal was reported to be deficient in Oil by 0.73%.

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD DURING THE YEAR.

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

Unsound Tinned Beef	14	
„ Tongue	13	
„ Veal	4	
„ Salmon	7	
„ Sardines	8	
„ Milk	10	
„ Tomatoes	3	
„ Pineapple	1	
„ Fruit Salad	2	
„ Cherries....	12	
„ Apricots	20	
„ Peas	3	
	97	
Frozen Beef	20	lbs.
„ Liver	96	„
Fish Fillet	28	„
Haddock	203	„
Eels	33	„
Confectionery	237	Boxes.
Rabbits	3	
Chickens	10	
Turkeys	2	

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.
TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

No. of Samples taken.		Description of Sample.	No. of Samples genuine.		No. of Samples adulterated or not up to standard.	
Formal.	Informal		Formal.	Informal	Formal.	Informal
136	2	New Milk	122	...	16	...
3	...	Pasteurised Milk	3	...	...	...
15	15	Butter	15	...	...	...
8	...	Margarine	8	...	...	...
9	...	Lard	9	...	...	...
6	...	White Pepper	6	...	...	...
...	4	Tea	...	4	...	...
...	3	Coffee	...	3	...	...
...	2	Cocoa	...	2	...	...
...	10	Condensed Milk	...	8	2	2
...	12	Cream	...	12	...	...
...	12	Ice Cream	...	12	...	...
...	5	Brawn	...	5	...	...
...	5	Sausage	...	5	...	...
...	2	Egg Powder Substitute	...	2	...	...
...	2	Self-Raising Flour	...	2	...	...
...	2	Custard Powder	...	2	...	...
...	2	Blanc Mange Powder	...	2	...	...
...	2	Baking Powder	...	1	1	1
...	1	Cake Flour	...	1	...	...
...	1	Sponge Mixture	...	1	...	...
...	1	Steam Pudding Mixture	...	1	...	...
...	2	Camphorated Oil	...	2	...	...
...	2	Olive Oil	...	2	...	...
...	2	Glycerine	...	2	...	...
...	2	Castor Oil	...	2	...	...
177	76		163	71	16	3
	253			234		19

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following is the Report of the Veterinary Surgeon on Food Inspection carried out during the year :—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are no private slaughter houses in the Borough, all animals for food purposes being slaughtered in the Corporation Abattoir. There is no licensed Knacker Yard in the Borough ; all diseased animals and animals unfit for food are disposed of at Knacker Yards in the Lancashire County Area.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CORPORATION ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1933....	3116	1997	25,927	5284	36,325
1934....	3436	2754	25,538	5778	37,506
1935....	3925	3115	23,953	7116	38,109
Increase	489	361	....	1338	603
Decrease....	....	....	1,585	....	....

It is notable that, with the exception of sheep, there is a substantial increase in the numbers of animals dealt with during the year ; this would indicate a greater demand by the consumer, and probably an indication of a return to more prosperous times generally.

The decrease in the number of sheep slaughtered is due to the fact that the supply has been insufficient to meet the demand, and that, while the prices of Beef, Veal and Pork have remained fairly low the price of Mutton has remained relatively high.

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES, WITH ORGANS CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
1934....	120	3	53	36	212
1935....	97	14	92	48	251
Increase ....	....	11	39	12	....
Decrease....	23	....	....	....	....

It has been possible to reduce the number of cattle requiring total condemnation by discouraging the consignment to the Abattoirs of diseased and obviously unfit animals, which are now disposed of at their proper destination—the Knacker Yard.

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was 42 tons, 15 cwts. 30 lbs. The appended tables give details of the unsound meat and organs condemned :—

UN SOUND MEAT—CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Tuberculosis	47,520 lbs.	90 lbs.	....	4,594 lbs.	52,204 lbs.
Other conditions	7,415 lbs.	479 lbs.	3,055 lbs.	2,489 lbs.	13,438 lbs.
Total	54,935 lbs.	569 lbs.	3,055 lbs.	7,083 lbs.	65,642 lbs.

UN SOUND ORGANS.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Tuberculosis	12,740 lbs.	49 lbs.	....	5,952 lbs.	18,741 lbs.
Other conditions	6,473 lbs.	48 lbs.	4,188 lbs.	694 lbs.	11,403 lbs.
Total	19,213 lbs.	97 lbs.	4,188 lbs.	6,646 lbs.	30,144 lbs.

Of 3,925 cattle slaughtered 18% were diseased or unsound to some degree, and condemnation to the appropriate extent necessary. The high percentage of condemnation necessary is largely due to the fact that about 60% of all cattle killed are cows, and consequently the percentage affected with Tuberculosis is high.

Of 23,953 sheep slaughtered 5% required condemnation to some extent, the majority of these condemnations being confined to livers and other organs being affected with Liver Flukes and other parasites.

Of 7,116 Pigs slaughtered, 604 or 8% called for some condemnation, the commonest cause in this case being Tuberculosis.

Of 3,115 calves slaughtered only 27 or '8% required any condemnation.

In the course of "outside" inspection, that is, inspection other than in the Abattoirs, the following condemnations of meat were made :—

MEAT CONDEMNED DURING "OUTSIDE" INSPECTION.

	Shops.	Markets.	Cold Stores.	Total.
No. of condemnations	6	12	12	30
Weight of Meat condemned....	417 lbs.	260 lbs.	951 lbs.	1,628 lbs.

All condemned meat is destroyed at the Corporation Refuse Destructor which is situated adjacent to the Abattoir.

The Abattoir Bye-law which provides that no meat may be removed from the Abattoir without inspection has been strictly enforced, and on the whole the butchers have been ready to co-operate and fulfil their obligations. One butcher was prosecuted for removing uninspected meat from the Abattoir and at Court the case was dismissed on payment of costs.

During the early part of the year a good deal of concern was caused by an unduly large number of diseased and suspicious animals being consigned to the Abattoir from outside the Borough. Legal proceedings were taken in one case under Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as a result of which a farmer was convicted and fined 20/- for depositing an unsound carcase of beef in the Abattoir. This prosecution had the desired effect, as since these proceedings were taken no further trouble has been caused by the arrival of such animals.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These regulations are largely concerned with the hygienic care of meat and its protection from contamination, and on the whole are well observed by the trade. Regular inspections have been made to all meat stalls in the Public Market, and also numerous visits made to the Cold Stores. As much time as possible has also been given to inspection of butchers' shops and other premises; special attention has been paid to these shops having underground cellars which are used for the storage of meat or as food preparation places.

Number of butchers' shops visited	73
Number of visits to butchers' shops....	111
Notices served for breaches of regulations	3
Notices complied with	3

MILK SUPPLY CONTROL.

Farm and Dairy Cattle Inspection—

Number of registered dairy farms....	45
Number of cows on registered farms	875
Number of visits to farms....	135
Number of cows clinically examined	2523

During these inspections nine cows were detected to be affected with Tuberculosis so as to come within the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The following table gives a summary of the working of the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

	Total.	Tuberculous emacia- tion.	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	P.M. Examination. Ad- vanced.	Not Ad- vanced.
Cows reported by Owners	6	3	2	1	4	2
Cows detected during routine inspection	9	1	3	5	8	1

Three quarterly examinations of all milk cows in the Borough were carried out. As will be noted from the above table, five cows were detected to be affected with Tuberculous disease of the Udder, and four others were found shewing either Tuberculous Emaciation or Tuberculosis with chronic cough.

Other diseased conditions detected included 27 cows affected with Mastitis in one or more quarters of the Udder and in three instances several cows were found to be badly affected with Mange. In regard to these conditions, appropriate advice was given and necessary action taken. While on the majority of the farms a good class of cow is kept, there are a few which have a mixed and aged lot of animals, and which call for more frequent examination.

As far as possible samples of milk and other materials from suspected cows are examined microscopically by me, and only when this examination is not conclusive are these milk samples submitted to the laboratory for Biologic examination. In this way the period necessary for the animal inoculation test (4-6 weeks) is obviated, and the dangerous animal can more speedily be removed.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS MADE.

	Tuber- culosis.	Other organisms.	Anthrax.	Acari.	Negative.	Total.
Milk Samples	5	3	....	....	21	29
Expectorates	2	....	....	....	10	12
Skin scrapings	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blood	....	....	....	....	....	2

Nine milk samples from individual cows submitted to the Biologic test were all negative.

The general conditions at the farms were found on the whole to be most unsatisfactory, and it appeared that very slight regard was being paid to the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, especially in regard to the cleanliness of the milking sheds and of the cows. The steps taken in dealing with this matter have affected some improvement, but there is still much to be done in this connection. Unfortunately most of the cow sheds are very old structures which cannot be readily altered or improved, and the most that can be done at present is to insist on better methods and cleanliness, which after all, are more important to the results than the buildings used. At only a very small number of farms was there proper dairy accommodation for cooling and other purposes; in several instances the cooling was carried on in the cow shed itself, and in others, in wash houses, etc. During the year 31 notices were served in respect of breaches of the Order, most of these relating to the provision of proper dairy accommodation; at the end of the year several of these notices had not yet been complied with.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Number of licences to sell Certified milk	1
Number of Grade "A" producers' licences	2
Number of licences to retail Grade "A" milk	10
Number of licences to pasteurise milk	1

There is no Certified milk produced in the Borough, the supply of this grade being obtained from a farm in the Lancashire County area. Unfortunately the demand for this grade of milk, the highest grade of raw milk and free from Tuberculosis, is lamentably small, being only about 5 gallons daily, a figure which should be considerably increased.

In April, 1935, the Milk Marketing Board initiated the Accredited Producers Register as a step towards obtaining a higher standard of milk production throughout the country. To obtain "Accredited" status a producer must obtain a Grade "A" licence from his Local Authority, and as a result of this scheme two producers in the Borough applied for and obtained Grade "A" licences. It is unfortunate that only this small number of local producers can aspire to this status, the percentage being much below that of the rest of the country. Producers, however, are being encouraged to aim at obtaining the necessary Grade "A" licence, and it is only fair to state that their greatest handicap is the poor buildings at their disposal.

There is one licensed plant for the pasteurising of milk; during the year it was found that this plant did not comply with requirements as to the control and recording of the temperature to which the milk is subjected. This was remedied, and the plant has since been satisfactory.

Number of retail purveyors registered	115
Number of retail purveyors registered for sale of milk in closed bottles only	136
Number of retail purveyors removed.... ..	10
" " " added	9
Number of visits made to premises	127

In the case of these purveyors registered to sell milk in closed bottles only, no registration is required of the premises, so long as the purveyor is registered. All other retail purveyors are required to have separate and suitable accommodation for the purpose of their business. The "open pan" method of sale of loose milk in shops, etc., is now a thing of the past. In the course of inspection several of these retailers' premises were found to be unsatisfactory, and more supervision of these premises than it has been possible to give, is desirable.

BIOLOGIC EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

Number of bulk milk samples submitted	....	34
Number of bulk milk samples positive for Tuberculosis	.... ..	3
Percentage of bulk samples positive	....	9%
Number of samples from individual cows submitted	.... ..	9
Number of do. positive	....	Nil.

The percentage of samples found Tuberculous is similar to that found as an average in Britain, the average figure being 7-10%.

Of the three samples found to be Tuberculous, one was produced at a farm in the Borough, the other two coming from farms in Lancashire County. Investigation at the farm in the Borough shewed that since the date on which the Tuberculous sample was taken, two Tuberculous cows had been removed from the farm. One was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, and the other had been slaughtered in the Abattoir, and both had been affected with Generalised Tuberculosis. Control Samples taken from the remaining 35 cows in the herd all proved to be negative. As a result of investigations at the two County farms with the County Veterinary Officer, one cow with Tuberculosis of the Udder was found at one farm, and at the other, one cow was found with Tuberculosis of the Udder, and two other cows were found, by microscopic examination of sputum, to be affected with Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

CATTLE MARKET.

Number of Animals exposed for Sale—

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1933....	931	269	4522	1104	6826
1934....	864	264	4032	940	6100
1935....	919	357	4227	1193	6696

The Auction Market is held weekly, and is mostly confined to the sale of fat stock. The market is attended regularly and all stock exposed for sale examined. The quality of the animals sold is good, and it has not been necessary to take any action in regard to diseased animals in the market.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Particulars of the animals dealt with under the Order are given in my report on Farm Dairy Inspection. In addition, four suspected cases were reported by owners which on investigation proved to be negative.

SWINE FEVER.

Four cases of this disease occurred during the year and involved serious loss, through death of pigs, on the owners concerned. The two cases which occurred subsequent to my appointment occurred in two lots of pigs which had been purchased at Ulverston Market. There has been no suspected case arising from pigs which have passed through the local Auction Market. Seven other enquiries have been made and post-mortem examinations made in cases which have caused suspicion of the disease.

One case of suspected Anthrax was investigated, the animal concerned being a showman's Lioness, which had died suddenly in suspicious circumstances. Microscopic examination of the blood, however, shewed death was not due to Anthrax.

One case of suspected Parasitic Mange in a horse was reported, and on examination proved to be negative.

No other case of scheduled animal disease occurred in the Borough during the year, and during the year the Borough has been free from any restrictions consequent on outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease.

CARE OF CORPORATION HORSES AND PIGS.

In giving attention to horses, 25 visits have been made to the stables and elsewhere, and 12 visits of attendance have been made to the Piggery at Roose Institution.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. SHARP, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.,

Veterinary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat.

SECTION F.—

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The year has been characterised by great prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, which has run concurrently throughout the year. This prevalence was in full force for the first few months of the year, and as would be expected, waned during the summer months, only to increase again during the autumn.

DIPHTHERIA.

Though never entirely absent this disease has been sporadic in Barrow for many years until 1934, during which year 263 cases were notified, and that year marks the beginning of the present epidemic wave. During 1935 359 cases were notified. It is extremely satisfactory to note that of these 359 cases only 7 proved fatal, giving a case mortality rate of 1.94, compared

with 5.9% for England and Wales during 1934. The preceding years in which the disease was comparatively rare have undoubtedly increased the number of children who are susceptible, as natural immunity is only acquired by an attack or by repeated sub-infective doses of bacilli.

Diphtheria belongs to a class of personal diseases, and in a susceptible population will spread wherever droplet infection of the secretions of the nose and throat is made possible by the congregation of people together.

During epidemic periods the number of "carriers" (persons who harbour the bacillus without themselves showing any signs or symptoms of the disease) is greatly increased, and it is quite impossible to detect more than a small fraction of these persons. For the reason given above the isolation of known cases and disinfection of houses where cases have occurred cannot be expected to control, though it may lessen, and spread throughout the community. Mitigation of over crowding will undoubtedly lessen intensity of droplet infection and therefore act as another barrier against the spread of Diphtheria as well as having beneficial results in other ways. Our most powerful weapon in the prevention of this disease is at present by means of artificial immunisation. The improvement in methods of manufacture of diphtheria prophylactic in recent year has made it possible to protect the majority of those susceptible to Diphtheria by a single injection which causes little or no inconvenience to children. This protection is developed within a period 6 weeks following the injection and may be expected to last for some years. Arrangements were made during the year for a special Immunisation Clinic to be held at the Municipal Clinic, Abbey Road, every Monday afternoon, and Diphtheria prophylactic was issued free to Practitioners desiring to treat their own patients. Pamphlets urging immunisation were distributed through the Welfare Centres and the Schools during the latter part of the year, and posters were exhibited at the Health Exhibition in November which resulted in the facilities offered being much more widely utilised, and extra sessions were arranged to cope with the demand. The preparation used for immunisation was alum toxoid (T.A.F. being used for older children at the Medical Officer's discretion). Up to the 31st December 805 children had been treated. It is proposed to continue offering facilities for immunisation for all who wish it, and to secure publicity in the following ways :—

- (i) By pamphlets, articles in "Better Health," and other means of general publicity at periodical intervals.
- (ii) By a letter to the parent of each child on its attaining one year of age. (This will be delivered by the Health Visitor on her visit to the home).
- (iii) A letter to the parent of each child first entering on school life.

In the present state of our knowledge the satisfactory control of this disease depends upon the co-operation of the people. A material reduction of diphtheria incidence may be confidently expected when 1/3rd of children under five and 2/3rds of children over that age have been immunised.

As in former years Diphtheria Anti-toxin has been available free of charge to Practitioners for purposes of treatment, and, in addition ampoules containing 1,000 units were made available for the purpose of conferring immediate passive immunity upon contacts.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there were 255 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. Scarlet Fever is one of a group of diseases caused by the haemolytic streptococcus, and in many ways, at the present time, it is one of the least serious of the conditions for which this organism is responsible, other manifestations including simple Tonsillitis, Pharyngitis, Erysipelas, Mastoiditis, Otitis Media, Cellulitis, Endocarditis, Septicaemia and Puerperal Sepsis. When it is realised that Scarlet Fever is only one of the manifestations attributed to this organism, it is easy to understand why isolation of sufferers has failed—as it is universally admitted to have failed—to control the disease. Epidemics vary according to the strain of the haemolytic streptococcus, and of recent years the disease has been of a mild character.

As accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was inadequate to meet demands put upon it, cases of Scarlet Fever had to give way to the more serious disease, Diphtheria.

Much work has been done upon the question of immunisation against Scarlet Fever on the same lines as Diphtheria. Unfortunately the immunity conferred is not so high or so lasting as in the case of Diphtheria, and for these reasons, coupled with the mildness of the disease at the present time, it is not urged for general adoption. Should the disease revert to a more serious type it would be worthy of consideration. The continuance of the practice of notifying Scarlet Fever forms a very valuable index of the prevalence of haemolytic streptococcal infection in the community generally.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, and knowledge of its incidence is, therefore, not complete, though a good deal of information is available through the Schools and homes visited by School Nurses, Health Visitors, etc. Barrow was relatively free during the greater part of the year, though a marked prevalence was noticed during the last quarter. It is one of the most serious diseases during childhood by reason of its debilitating after effects. It is a disease which is especially fatal in early years, and one in which good nursing is essential, and it is very desirable that isolation hospital accommodation should be available for

severe and complicated cases, and cases from homes where proper nursing cannot be obtained. Where such accommodation is available these cases should have preference over uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever. One death was recorded during the year from this disease.

WHOOPING COUGH.

3 deaths were recorded from this disease, though during the year it could not at any time be said to be unduly prevalent, and my remarks regarding the desirability of hospital accommodation for cases of Measles apply with equal force to Whooping Cough.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 438 cases were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Devonshire Road. The epidemic prevalence of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever made it quite impossible to admit nearly all the cases which should have been admitted, in spite of the fact that all possible space was utilised and the old wing brought into use again. Preference was given to cases of Diphtheria, which is essentially a serious disease requiring skilled nursing which as a rule can only be obtained in Hospital. From my previous remarks with regard to Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever it will be seen that the isolation of declared cases cannot be relied upon to control the spread of these diseases, and it is therefore no longer justifiable to regard an Isolation Hospital merely as a pest-house where such cases of infectious disease can be relegated for the benefit of the community at large.

Under present social and housing conditions it is undoubtedly true that a proportion of cases will still have to be admitted solely on the grounds of the impossibility of securing reasonable facilities for isolation at home, but the modern conception of the function of an isolation hospital in relation to endemic diseases has changed to that of a special hospital with proper facilities for the provision of efficient medical and nursing treatment for cases needing this treatment, and which cannot be admitted to a General Hospital because of the infectious nature of the illness. This standpoint requires to take into consideration the seriousness of the prevalent types of infectious disease, and at the present time implies a reduction in the number of simple cases of Scarlet Fever admitted, and the provision of facilities for the admission of serious or complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

In order to fulfil its proper function in relation to present day needs it will be necessary to extend the present accommodation which will include the provision of an adequate number of single and two-bedded wards, to enable a greater variety of diseases to be treated, and safeguard cases from cross infection. A report dealing with the whole question will be placed before you early in the coming year.

RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Ery- sipelas.	Puer- peral- Fever Pyrexia		Small- pox.	Pneu- monia.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total.
January	30	44	....	7	....	1	....	11	....	93
February	28	60	....	5	1	....	....	17	....	111
March	26	40	2	2	....	....	....	26	....	96
April	26	29	....	2	....	....	....	19	....	76
May	14	28	....	2	....	....	....	11	....	55
June	7	7	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	26
July	8	13	....	3	....	....	....	8	....	32
August	19	8	1	....	....	....	....	10	....	38
September	17	13	1	2	....	....	....	5	....	38
October	23	30	....	4	....	1	....	11	1 (1)	70
November	21	44	....	4	....	1	....	7	....	77
December	36	43	....	3	....	....	....	17	....	99
Totals, 1935	255	359	4	39	1	3	....	149	1	811
Totals, 1934	263	263	2	39	....	1	....	94	5	667

(1) Poliomyelitis.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WARDS.

WARD.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Ery- sipelas.	Puer- peral- Fever Pyrexia		Small- pox.	Pneu- monia.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total.
Barrow										
Island	35	58	....	3	....	....	....	15	....	111
Walney	23	15	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	54
Hindpool	29	40	....	4	....	....	....	37	....	110
Ramsden	35	47	1	4	....	1	....	24	....	112
Central	40	40	....	4	....	....	....	12	....	96
Salthouse	31	47	2	2	1	1	....	27	....	111
Newbarns	36	59	1	7	....	....	....	11	1 (1)	115
Hawcoat	26	53	....	7	....	1	....	15	....	102
Totals, 1935	255	359	4	39	1	3	....	149	1	811

(1) Poliomyelitis.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The infectious diseases hospital is situated in Devonshire Road, on the outskirts of the Borough. The normal accommodation is for 34 beds.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The new block for the treatment of Tuberculosis was opened in November, 1934. There is accommodation for 16 patients. (8 men and 8 women).

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

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer during the year amounted to 93, which was equivalent to a death rate of 1·4 per 1,000 of the population. There are no facilities for the treatment of this condition by Radium in the Borough. The Council makes an annual contribution to the funds of the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities, which entitles them to a certain number of Recommendations to the Christie Cancer Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester. During the year 8 recommendations were issued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review, 128 cases of Tuberculosis were notified to the Medical Officer of Health, 77 of these being Pulmonary and 51 Non-Pulmonary, an increase respectively of 3 and 14 on the figures of the previous year. The increase in Non-pulmonary notifications was noticeably due to cases of tuberculous cervical adenitis in children of school age, the only adequate explanation of which seems to be that the milk consumed in school despite many negative bacteriological tests of the milk, has not been free from tubercle bacillus.

In view of this fact and other evidence at my disposal, a representation was made to the Authority during the year, urging the desirability of securing for the Borough a safe as well as a clean milk supply, as a result of which the following resolution was adopted by the Council :—

“ To support any legislation which may be put forward to secure the pasteurisation of all milk not derived from Tuberculin Tested Herds, and that in future all milk purchased by the Corporation be either Certified, Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) or Pasteurised.”

That the Medical Practitioners have co-operated exceedingly well with the Department is shown by the fact that only two cases died before notification, and for each an adequate explanation was forthcoming.

The new block of 16 beds at Devonshire Road Hospital is proving very useful. Besides accommodating advanced patients, use is also made to admit cases awaiting Sanatorium Treatment, so shortening their stay at Meathop. It has been found possible by the full use of this block to dispense with two rented beds at Meathop. While it may be necessary occasionally to take extra beds elsewhere, we can now overcome a difficulty sometimes experienced of having empty beds for one sex while accommodation for the other was so taxed that the Sanatorium Authorities could not allow us to "transfer" the vacancies.

The experiment of having our orthopaedic tuberculosis cases discharged at an early stage of convalescence has been continued. This has meant that a large part of the Tuberculosis Nurse's time has been occupied in the necessary treatment, and a good deal of medical supervision required; but besides reducing the cost of treatment the venture has proved so satisfactory that it will be carried on in future years.

An increasing use has been made of X-Ray facilities at the North Lonsdale Hospital. Under present arrangements, no case in which tuberculosis is suspected, is accepted by the Hospital on an ordinary "recommend." All such cases are now referred through the Tuberculosis Officer, and though the cost of this service is likely to increase owing to the greater number of patients sent for an opinion, it is amply justified since it brings to light cases in which the disease is in an early stage, and so reduces the cost of Sanatorium Treatment.

In connection with the "after care" of tuberculosis patients and their families and in some cases where special arrangements were necessary to enable the patient to undertake treatment, our thanks are due particularly to the Public Assistance Committee and to the Unemployment Assistance Board for the considerate manner in which they have dealt with the cases which have come into their hands.

I submit the following particulars with reference to the Council's scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis during the year 1935.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notifications were received during the year:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Form "1"	39	34	26	23	65	57—122
"Supplemental"	1	3	....	2	1	5— 6
Total	40	37	26	25	66	62—128

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OF ALL DEATHS FROM
THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1935.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....
5	8	6	13	15	....	....	3	1
15	11	13	6	5	7	8	5	1
25	5	9	1	3	7	6	....	1
35	5	3	2	1	4	3	1	....
45	4	5	....	1	3	2	....	1
55	4	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
65 & up	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Totals *	40	37	26	25	23	21	10	4

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 increase of 3 pulmonary cases and an increase of 14 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 46, an increase of 3 on the previous year, representing a rate of 0.71 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.66 for 1934.

There were also 11 deaths from the disease in other forms, a decrease of 3 on last year, and giving a mortality rate of 0.16 per 1,000.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths (of which there were 2) to total tuberculous deaths worked out as 1 to 29.

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, 1935, is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	286	203	489
Non-Pulmonary	122	129	251
Totals	408	332	740

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
	Patients.	Attdces.	Patients.	Attdces.	Patients.	Attdces.	Patients.	Attdces.
Males	220	494	10	47	145	397	375	938
Females	61	137	137	484	120	361	318	982
Totals	281	631	147	531	265	758	693	1920
1934	229	635	93	436	170	528	492	1599

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.	6	18	24
F.	5	8	13
	—	—	—
	11	26	37
	—	—	—

Number found to be definitely Tuberculous.... 6

Number still under observation 8

Number found to be Non-Tuberculous 23

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. 6 persons were "transferred in," and 24 "transferred out."

DEATHS. There were 51 deaths (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) of patients on the Dispensary Register.

CO-OPERATION. 174 consultations were held with Medical Practitioners and 140 other visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients.

INSURED PERSONS. The number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment was 35.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Suitable treatment is provided for early adult pulmonary cases at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands, where the Borough Council reserve 14 beds (9 for men and 5 for women).

There is also accommodation for 16 advanced cases at the local Council's Devonshire Road Hospital. The new block was opened on 6th November, 1934, and provides accommodation for 8 men and 8 women.

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						
Pulmonary :—						
Adults	M.	13	32	24	9	12
"	F.	6	28	17	5	12
Children		5	7	6	....	6
Non-Pulmonary :—						
Adults	M.	5	14	16	2	1
"	F.	3	14	17	....	....
Children		6	25	23	3	5
Total		38	120	103	19	36

RESULTS OF TREATMENT. Of the discharged patients mentioned in the above table, 36 showed signs of improvement or the disease became quiescent, and 30 were not quiescent, although a number showed some improvement. The remaining cases attended for short periods only, and were chiefly ex-Institutional patients returning for further examination.

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 4 cases.

X-RAY DIAGNOSIS.

To facilitate diagnosis 54 patients were submitted for X-Ray examination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

88 specimens of sputa were examined.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

41 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	3	2	9	....	....	81	95
Total Attendances	5	2	15	....	....	125	147

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.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CENTENARY AND HEALTH WEEK.

An exhibition was organised in connection with the centenary of Local Government and Health Week, and was held in the Old Drill Hall, Strand, from 29th November to 7th December. The exhibition gave prominence to work carried out by the Corporation, the various Departments taking a stand. The contribution of the Health Department being as follows :—

EXHIBIT.	LOANED BY.
3 cases dealing with Food Values.	Royal Institute of Public Health.
Rat exhibit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.	Central Council for Health Education.
" Bed-Bug." Model illustrating the principles of house drainage.	Royal Sanitary Institute.
" Screen, Modern methods of Fighting Disease."	Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Photographs illustrating Tuberculosis work, together with posters and and leaflets.	National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Specimens of disinfectants and insecticide.	Messrs. Killgerm Co. Ltd.
Posters and Literature, etc.	Messrs. Glaxo Laboratories. Health and Cleanliness Council. Dental Board of United Kingdom. Messrs. Bovril Ltd. National Milk Publicity Council.
Specimen of First Aid Case.	Messrs. Smith and Nephew.
Framed Exhibit in connection with Infants' Food.	Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
Complete Baby Outfit.	Messrs. Hubbolds, Barrqw.

A special Display Poster dealing with Immunisation against Diphtheria was given special prominence, and appropriate literature was distributed to the public.

PORT SANITARY SURVEY.

TABLE A.

I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1935.

		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	77	95854	6	77	7	7	....
	*Motor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign		77	95854	6	77	7	7	....
Coastwise	Steamers	375	125068	8	375	24	24	....
	*Motor	30	3044	....	30	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise		405	128112	8	405	24	24	....
Total Foreign and Coastwise		482	223966	14	482	31	31	....

*Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

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

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 consists 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:—Kirkenes, Vasteras, Koping, Almeria, Honaine, Bona, Danzig, Gefle, Sundsvall, Pughwash, Jacobstadt, Hango, Green Bay, Cape Chat, Quebec, Nemours, Rabat, Lisbon, Marans, Antwerp, Rouen, Ghent, La Havre, Irish Free State.

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 cases of infectious sickness were landed from vessels during 1935, and the average number of cases for the last five years is 0.4.

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, and has since been embodied in the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

No Rats were destroyed on Vessels, and none at Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

TABLE G.

It was not found necessary to take any measures of Rat Destruction with regard to Vessels arriving from Plague "infected" ports.

TABLE H.

No Deratization Certificates were issued. 12 Exemption Certificates on Form Port 11. were issued during the year.

DERATIZATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATIZATION EXEMPTION
CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratization Certificates issued.					No. of Deratization Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued.
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poisoning, etc.	Total.		
		H.C.N.	Sulphur	H.C.N. and Sulphur				
Ships up to 300 tons	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Ships from 301 tons to 1000 tons	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Ships from 1001 tons to 3000 tons	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	7
Ships from 3001 tons to 10000 tons ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships over 10000 tons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	12

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 SO² gas or by H.C.N. gas, and a Deratization Certificate is issued.

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

The following fees are payable to the Local Authority based on the net tonnage of the ship :—

Ships up to 300 net tons	....	....	£0 10 6	per Certificate.
Ships from 301 to 1,000 net tons....	....	....	1 1 0	„
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 net tons	....	....	2 2 0	„
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 net tons	....	....	3 3 0	„
Ships over 10,000 net tons	....	....	4 4 0	„

The following 12 ships were examined at Barrow between 1st January and 31st December, 1935, all of which were found to be free from rat infestation. 12 Deratization Exemption Certificates " were issued.

Name of Ship.	Nationality.	Net Tonnage.	Date.
S.S. " Toran "	Norwegian	2057	10/1/35
S.S. " Strait Fisher "	British	258	18/2/35
S.S. " Holme Force "	„	644	30/3/35
S.S. " Brompton Manor "	„	1020	14/5/35
S.S. " Ford Fisher "	„	221	23/4/35
S.S. " Rym "	Norwegian	789	2/7/35
S.S. " Bjorko "	Swedish	1296	11/7/35
S.S. " Toran "	Norwegian	2057	16/7/35
S.S. " Keila "	Estonian	2302	1/11/35
S.S. " Ford Fisher "	British	221	5/11/35
S.S. " Thyra "	Swedish	1033	13/11/35
S.S. " Saima "	Norwegian	1273	9/12/35

Fees amounting to £18 7s. 6d. were received for the above Certificates.

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 1935.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions pre- judicial to health.
British....	426	....	27	45
Other Nations	56	....	4	5

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....	482
„ of British Nationality	426
„ of Foreign „	56
„ from Foreign Ports	77
„ Coastwise	405
„ with insanitary Crew Spaces	44
„ with insanitary W.C.'s	7
„ with defective Crew Spaces	32
„ with defective W.C.'s	3
„ with insanitary Baths	1

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, in regard to which Prohibition Notices were issued in 1918.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Clinic is conducted at the North Lonsale 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 at 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, 1935, 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	38	26	64
Soft Chancre ....	....	6	6
Gonorrhoea....	20	49	69
Conditions other than Venereal	1	16	17
	59	97	156

Total attendances of all patients during the year (including irrigation cases) 3568

Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment during the year.... 78

Number of specimens submitted for (a) detection of Gonococci 27

(b) Wassermann Re-action 82

(c) Detection of Spirochetes 1

Number of specimens submitted apart from Treatment Centre for—

(a) Detection of Gonococci 21

(b) Wasserman Re-action.... 146

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

Treatment for		Total	
Infective diseases		10	
Non-infective diseases		10	
Mental diseases		10	
Total		30	
Infective diseases		10	
Non-infective diseases		10	
Mental diseases		10	
Total		30	

Total attendance of all patients during the year finished 1935:-

Infective diseases		10	
Non-infective diseases		10	
Mental diseases		10	
Total		30	
Infective diseases		10	
Non-infective diseases		10	
Mental diseases		10	
Total		30	

RESEARCH INVESTIGATION

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

1. The first part of the research was devoted to the study of the effect of the various factors on the development of the disease.

2. The second part was devoted to the study of the effect of the various factors on the course of the disease.

3. The third part was devoted to the study of the effect of the various factors on the prognosis of the disease.

4. The fourth part was devoted to the study of the effect of the various factors on the treatment of the disease.

5. The fifth part was devoted to the study of the effect of the various factors on the prevention of the disease.







