

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.

Contributors

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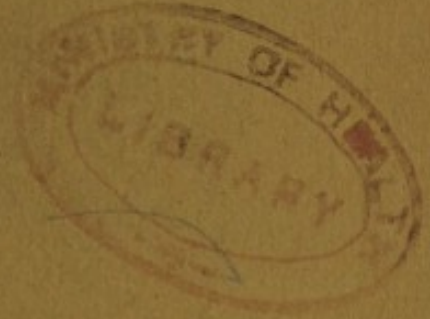
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COUNTY BOROUGH
OF
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Medical Officer's
Report,

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1937.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

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 1937.

I should like to express my appreciation of the loyalty and efficient service of all the Staff, and the support of the Council, in the widening sphere of public health activity.

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, 1937)	65,810
Approx. No. of Inhabited Houses ...	1921—15,292. 1937—17,478
Rateable Value....	£379,500
Sum represented by a Penny Rate at 1st April, 1937	£1,450

The boundaries, main industries and geological data have been recorded in previous reports, and there have been no changes during the year.

Increased industrial activity has been noteworthy, involving an influx of families into the town, and a decrease in unemployment. The lowest figure for unemployment was touched in September when the returns showed 1,660 unemployed. This compares with the peak figure of 9,694 recorded in March, 1933. Building activity has been marked, plans for the erection of 658 dwelling houses having been passed for the year ending 31st March, 1938, excluding Corporation houses, which numbered 153 for the same period.

RAINFALL, Etc.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Cheetham, the Headmaster of the Risedale Central School, for the following summary of readings taken at the Meteorological Station there :—

YEAR 1937 :—

Total No. of hours of bright sunshine	1,309 hrs. 15 mins.
Average No. of hours per month	109 hrs. 6 mins.
Total amount of rainfall	33.76 ins.
Average amount per month	2.81 ins.
Relative Humidity (Average at 9 a.m.)	88%

VITAL STATISTICS, 1937.

Population : Census, 1931 :—66,366	Estimated (Mid. 1936) : 64,720
No. of Deaths	911
Death-Rate	14.0
No. of Births registered	1,020
No. of Still Births	34
Birth Rate....	15.7
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births	40.1
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	71.5
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate	121.9
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate	69.4
No. of Births notified	1,017

No. of Maternal Deaths....	5
Rate per 1,000 Births	4.9
Percentage of Births notified	99.8
No. of Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives....	693
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	301
Roose Infirmary....	5
(c) Medical Practitioners....	12
(d) Parents....	6
Percentage of Notified Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives....	68.1
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	29.6
Roose Infirmary....	0.4
(c) Medical Practitioners....	1.1
(d) Parents	0.5
Percentage of Registered Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives	67.9
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home....	29.5
Roose Infirmary....	0.4
(c) Medical Practitioners....	1.1
(d) Parents....	0.5
No. of Vaccinations during year	342
Zymotic Death-rate....	0.092
Measles	—
Scarlet Fever	—
Diphtheria	0.077
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever	—
Whooping Cough	0.015
Diarrhoea	—
Phthisis	0.556
Other Tubercular Diseases	0.185
Cancer....	1.359
Organic Heart Disease	1.776
Bronchitis	1.715
Pneumonia....	1.421
Influenza	0.463

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1937 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
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
1936	64500	982	960	14.8	823	12.7	27	30	73	74.3	826	12.8
1937	64720	1020	1002	15.4	911	14.0	30	47	73	71.5	928	14.3

NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO WARDS, 1937.

1937 Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January	6	9	4	6	7	11	26	6	75
February	1	4	12	5	6	6	25	4	63
March	7	6	6	8	10	12	22	2	73
April	13	5	10	7	15	13	32	6	101
May	7	1	6	8	9	10	33	2	76
June	17	3	14	7	8	13	43	5	110
July	10	2	12	4	13	12	38	5	96
August	8	7	12	11	8	7	38	11	102
September	8	6	11	7	4	14	39	4	93
October	12	8	7	5	4	5	28	11	80
November	13	2	8	4	4	9	25	5	70
December	12	4	9	6	8	6	33	3	81
Totals	114	57	111	78	96	118	382*	64	1020

* Including 300 at Risedale Maternity Home.

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 1937.

1937 Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January	9	11	19	8	13	43	13	8	124
February	7	8	8	11	8	35	9	8	94
March	7	8	7	7	9	45	8	10	101
April	5	2	17	2	6	24	9	9	74
May	8	5	5	5	7	31	5	12	78
June	1	2	4	4	7	24	4	7	53
July	4	6	5	4	5	22	4	8	58
August	6	1	7	5	9	23	2	6	59
September	3	9	9	4	5	32	3	3	68
October	4	4	3	5	4	23	9	8	60
November	7	4	3	5	6	33	6	11	75
December	9	1	7	6	1	24	7	12	67
Totals	70	61	94	66	80	359*	79†	102x	911

* Including 280 in Institutions situated in the Ward.

†	"	5	"	"	"
X	"	17	"	"	"

Total Institutional Deaths 302

NUMBER OF BIRTHS within the Borough during the year ending

31st December, 1937 1020

Number for year 1936 982

Increase 38

Decrease —

TABLE SHEWING AGES AT DEATH, from each cause of death, in the
Borough of Barrow-in-Furness, during year ending 31st December, 1937.

	0-5		5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75 and upw'rds	Total at all Ages
	Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 5						
Chicken Pox
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever
Measles
Whooping Cough	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	5
Diarrhœa
Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)
Enteric Fever
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Puerperal Fever
Rheumatic Fever	1	....	....	....	1
Influenza	5	12	13	30
Septicœmia	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pyœmia
Cancer	6	41	41	88
Phthisis	2	7	13	14	....	36
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	6
Other forms of Tuberc.	2	3	....	....	1	....	6
Rheumatism	2	2	4
Rickets
Diabetes	1	....	3	4	8
Anæmia	4	4
Inflamm. of Brain, &c.
Apoplexy	20	28	48
Epilepsy	4	....	....	4
Convulsions	9	3	....	....	....	....	....	12
Otitis
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Poliomyelitis
Carried forward	13	9	9	10	28	93	92	254

	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	13	9	9	10	28	93	92	254
Disease of Spine....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Other Dis'ses of Brain ....	....	1	1	....	4	8	29	43
Encephalitis Leth'rgica ....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Organic Heart Disease ....	....	....	1	6	7	51	50	115
Gangrene ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3
Disease of Blood Vess. ....	....	....	....	2	1	18	9	30
Exophthalmic Goitre ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Bronchitis	5	....	....	....	1	27	78	111
Pneumonia....	14	12	2	1	11	33	19	92
Other Lung Diseases....	....	....	....	....	3	8	2	13
Laryngitis ....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Silicosis ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dentition ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflamm. of Stomach ....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Inflamm. of Bowels ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Peritonitis ....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
Dis. of Stomach, &c.	2	....	....	1	1	5	4	13
Disease of Liver....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Gastro-Enteritis....	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	8
Hernia....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3
Appendicitis ....	....	....	1	1	5	3	....	10
Food Poisoning ....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Disease of Kidneys ....	....	....	....	....	5	7	7	19
Disease of Bladder ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Disease of Prostate ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	7
Disease of Urethra ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Calculus ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Child Birth ....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	5
Disease of Uterus ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Disease of Ovary ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dis. of Bones, Joints....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3
Alcoholism ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Premature Birth	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Malformation	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	13
Atrophy	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Old Age ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	100
Injury at Birth....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disease of the Skin ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cellulitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Accident	1	3	3	3	6	7	3	26
Homicide ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suicide ....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Found Drowned ....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	4
Causes not specified or ill-defined ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All causes at each age	73	26	21	27	81	276	407	911
Year 1936	73	19	21	27	67	251	365	823

Ratio of Deaths to Population per 1,000—14.0.

An epidemic of Influenza in the early part of the year was responsible for a considerable rise in the deaths recorded under the headings of Influenza, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, the comparable figures for 1936 and 1937 being as follows :—

	1936.	1937.
Influenza.....	7	30
Bronchitis.....	77	111
Pneumonia.....	58	92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	142	233
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The deaths occurred of persons chiefly in the 65 and upward group and to a lesser extent in the 45 to 65 group, there being no indication of 1918 epidemic type (young adult).

Heart Disease remains the largest individual cause of death (105) followed by Bronchitis (111), Old Age (100), Pneumonia (92) and Cancer (88).

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 Thomas A. Seekings, M.D.(Lond.),
D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer & F. J. H. Crawford, B.Sc., M.D.,
Assistant Port Medical Officer D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer in charge of

Maternity and Child Welfare Work,

and Inspector of Midwives Dorothy G. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C.W.

and School Med. Service) A. R. Forrest, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(commenced 1-5-37).

District Medical Officer and Public

Vaccinator J. M. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B.

Veterinary Inspector D. Buchanan, 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 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
Health Visitors	....	....	....	B. Kevany, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. E. Cunliffe, S.R.N., C.M.B. Cert., J. Ormandy, S.R.N., C.M.B., and New Health Visitor's Cert. C. Roberts, General Trained, S.R.N. Tuberculosis Health Visitor. F. Kendall, S.R.N., C.M.B. and new Health Visitor's Cert. (commenced 4-5-37). K. Imeson, S.R.N., C.M.B. and new Health Visitor's Cert. (commenced 15-6-37).
Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cow Sheds and Milk Shops	....	....	....	D. Buchanan, 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 Marking) Act—Inspectors	....	....	....	Messrs. D. Buchanan, J. Butterworth, T. E. Pollock and R. Simpson (Markets, etc., Inspector).
Matron of Fever & Tuberculosis Hospitals				A. M. Gidden, Fever Certificate.
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.

With the appointment of an additional Medical Officer in June this work was re-organised, the examination of Diphtheria swabs and sputum for tuberculosis now being carried out at the Isolation Hospital instead or being sent to outside laboratories. Widal re-actions and cultures for Enteric Fever, Dysentery and more elaborate bacteriological work are sent to the laboratory at the University of Liverpool. The bacteriological examinations at the Hospital were made by a Medical Officer with special qualifications in Bacter-

iology, assisted by the Sisters at the Hospital in the preparation of specimens, etc. The volume of work has markedly increased during the year, 1,793 examinations having been carried out as compared with 1,017 in 1936.

The number of specimens examined during the year is shown in the following table :—

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Specimens submitted for—	No. of Specimens. submitted.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	1354	329	1025
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	420	179	241
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	1
Enteric Fever	3	.....	3
Dysentery	2	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	.....	1
Haemolytic Streptococci.....	11	3	8
	1793	513	1280

In addition to the above the following specimens were submitted to Liverpool University in connection with the V.D. scheme :—

No. of specimens submitted for—	(a)	(b)
	From Treat- ment Centre.	From Private Practitioners.
Detection of Gonococci, Wasserman Reaction and Cerebro-spinal fluid tests.....	97	165

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

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

ACCIDENTS, ETC. As stated last year there are now two Ambulances in regular service, these being garaged at the Fire Station. Ambulances are available for ratepayers in cases of accident, and removal of sick patients to Hospital at a charge of 2/6 per removal. No charge is made to persons in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Committee, or for persons whose income is less than 30/- per week. The number of journeys made during the year was 1,163 (accidents 319, sick removals 844).

Air beds and stretchers are loaned to patients requiring admission to Hospitals at a distance (e.g. Manchester or Liverpool), and these are transported by rail by arrangement with the Railway Company.

HOME NURSING.

The arrangements for Home Nursing provided by the Barrow District Nursing Association remain as outlined in previous reports.

For the year ended 31st March, 1938, 1,148 cases were nursed, involving 26,299 visits.

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 4 o'clock.
Ante-natal and Birth Control,	Thursday afternoon, 2 to 4 o'clock.
	(Arrangements have also been made for Ante-Natal Clinics to be held at Risedale Maternity Home as follows:—Tuesday mornings, 9-30 to 11-30 (lady Doctor in attendance), Friday afternoons (conducted by Matron), from 2 o'clock,
Post-Natal	Wednesday, 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
Toddlers	First Monday in the month, 9-30 to 11-30.
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.
Contacts	Monday 2 to 4 p.m.
Evening Clinic	To meet the convenience of patients who may be working, a special Clinic is held on the First Friday in each month at 6-30 p.m.
Orthopaedic	As previously stated.
VENEREAL DISEASES—Held at the North Lonsdale Hospital.	
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.
ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT—At Roose Infirmary by appointment only.	
MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES—Out-patient clinic at the North Lons- dale Hospital on Monday Afternoons	from 2 to 4 o'clock.

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—216 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 ;
- Alder Hey Hospital, Liverpool.

The arrangement with the North Lonsdale Hospital for treatment of acute surgical and medical cases, still continues. 51 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	....	....	....	....	....	....	110
(b) For Women	....	....	....	....	....	....	84
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)	....	22	(excluding cots in — Maternity Ward).				
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	216

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

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	70	69	58	43	....	....	128	112
2. Surgical									
3. Chronic Sick									
4. Children	1	....	....	....	....	22	16	22	16
5. Venereal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Isolation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Maternity	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
9. Mental	5	40	39	25	23	....	....	65	62
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890—									
(i) Short Stay									
(ii) Long stay	5	40	39	25	23	....	....	65	62
10. Mental Treatment Act, 1930									
11. Other	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	19	110	108	84	66	22	16	216	190

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total Number of Admissions	383
2.	Number of Women confined in Hospital....	9
3.	Number of Live Births	9
4.	Number of Still Births	Nil.
5.	Number of Deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	Nil.
6.	Total number of Deaths among Children under one year	2
7.	Number of Maternal Deaths	Nil.
8.	Total number of Deaths	124
9.	Total Number of Discharges	230
10.	Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above :—	
	(a) Under four weeks	186
	(b) Four weeks, and under thirteen weeks	107
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	61
11.	Number of Beds occupied (a) average during the year	170
12.	Number of Surgical Operations under general anaesthetic (excluding Dental operations)	16
13.	Number of Abdominal sections	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

1.	Nature and scope of the Out-Patient provision for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise— Consulting Surgeon sees cases when requested ; minor operations under local anaesthesia ; U. V. Light ; patients attend for dressings, injections, etc.	
2.	Total Number of Persons seen in the Out-Patient Department	400
3.	Number of these Persons who were subsequently admitted for In-Patient treatment in the Institution	7
4.	Number of these Persons who had received In-Patient treatment in the Institution	4
5.	Total number of Attendances in the Out-Patient Department	558
6.	If there is an Ante-Natal Clinic, give the total number of expectant Mothers seen and the total number of attendances	Nil.
7.	If there is a Venereal Disease Clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM
OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Disease Groups.	Children (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Men and Women.	
	Disc'd	Died	Disc'd	Died
A—Acute Infectious Disease ....	....	1	....	....
B—Influenza	1	....	15	1
C—Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary....	....	1	1	1
Non-Pulmonary....	....	....	2	....
D—Malignant Disease ....	....	....	3	13
E—Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute	1	....	20	....
(2) Non-Articular ....	....	....	3	....
(3) Chronic Arthritis ....	....	....	10	....
F—Venereal Disease....	....	....	1	....
G—Puerperal Pyrexia ....	....	....	....	....
H—Puerperal Fever....	....	....	....	....
I.—Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Child-bearing ....	....	....	....	....
J—Mental Diseases—				
(a) Senile Dementia....	....	....	2	3
(b) Other ....	....	....	....	2
K—Senile Decay ....	....	....	10	13
L—Accidental Injury and Violence ....	....	....	1	....
In respect of Cases not included above :—				
M—Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ....	....	....	21	....
N—Disease of the Respiratory System	8	2	8	....
O— „ Circulatory System	6	....	20	31
P— „ Digestive System	2	....	6	1
Q— „ Genito-Urinary	2	....	12	4
R— „ Skin	2	....	8	....
S.—Other Diseases	10	1	37	50
T—Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures :— Mothers ....	....	....	9	....
Infants	9	....	....	....
U—Any persons not falling under any of the above headings....	....	....	....	....
Totals	41	5	189	119

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Authority's provision for Maternity and Child Welfare has been considerably extended during the year by the appointment of an additional Medical Officer, and 2 additional Health Visitors.

(a) RISEDALE MATERNITY HOME.

This Home provides a modern wing of 20 beds, together with Theatre and Labour Ward, etc., and also 2 beds in the administrative block which are suitable for patients during the last few days of their stay, in the event of accommodation being taxed to capacity. Two beds are allocated to cases requiring treatment during the ante-natal period, and bookings at the Home are restricted to 30 cases per month. The normal stay in the Home is 14 days, which is increased if the medical condition requires it. Cases are taken either as (a) Maternity Nurse cases where a Doctor has definitely been booked to take charge of the case, or, (b) as Midwives cases. The latter cases are delivered by the Midwives on the Staff of the Home, medical aid being summoned, if necessary, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The medical supervision is carried out by an Assistant Medical Officer under the general direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Payment is in accordance with a scale of income, assessments being made by a specially appointed Sub-Committee.

During the year several improvements have been effected. The sterilising room has been enlarged and fitted with a battery of sterilisers consisting of a bowl steriliser, a pair of hot and cold water sterilisers and an instrument steriliser. Each of the above vessels are gas heated, but are also fitted with a coil for steam heating should this be required at a future date.

The Sluice Room has been fitted with a Bed Pan Steriliser with gas burner and steam heating coil, and arrangements have been made with the Public Assistance Committee to utilise their existing Steam Steriliser for the Sterilisation of Drums (containing Gowns, Masks, Sheets, Dressings, etc.).

Additional storage room has been provided in the body of the Home to replace the cupboard which was required to enlarge the sterilising room.

Two Davy Fire Escapes also have been provided for the top floor bedrooms in the administration block.

A Medical Officer conducts one weekly session for Ante-natal cases to be confined in the Home, and an additional session is conducted by the Matron and Staff.

The present accommodation for Ante-natal work is entirely unsatisfactory, and moreover the room is required as Nurses' Recreation Room. The staff accommodation consists of rooms in the administrative block and rooms over what used to be the stables, with no adequate recreation facilities for nurses who at present only have one combined sitting and dining room. There is no sitting room accommodation for maids other than the kitchen, which is already used as a combined kitchen and dining room. There are

no extra bedrooms available for any increase in Staff such as would be required to bring the working hours down to 56 hours per week (quite apart from the question of a 48 hour week).

With a view to rectifying these deficiencies and co-ordinating both the in-patient and out-patient work at one Centre, leaving the Central Clinic at Abbey Road free to cope with the Child Welfare Clinics and Clinics under the School Medical Service, proposals will be laid before you for the building of a modern Ante-natal Clinic, and bedroom accommodation at the Home.

The following statistics show the work done at the Home during the calendar year 1937 :—

(1) Number of Maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	20+2 Ante-natal beds in Administrative Block.
1 (a) No. of beds included under item (1) which have been allocated to, and reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment	2
(2) Number of Cases admitted during 1937....	300
2(a) No. of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 1 (a)	6
(3) Average duration of stay	15 days.
(4) Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	128
(b) Doctors	172
(5) Number of Cases in which medical assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency	3
(6) Number of Cases notified as—	
(a) Puerperal Fever	(a) Nil.
(b) Pyrexia	(b) Nil.
(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. Cured.	
(9) Number of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution		34
(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) 9. (b) 4. Congenital Heart Disease 1 Convulsions 1 Prematurity 2	

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

With the re-organisation during the year, the ante-natal work has been extended, and two ante-natal sessions per week are now held at the Central Clinic, Abbey Road, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

The following particulars are available :—

No. of Sessions....	77
No. of Expectant Mothers attending	324
No. of Attendances	865
Average number of Mothers per session....	11.2

(c) POST-NATAL CLINIC.

A Post-natal Clinic has been established during the year, and was conducted by the Medical Officer at the Central Clinic, Abbey Road, on Wednesday mornings.

(d) MIDWIVES' ACT, 1936.

SCHEME FOR THE PROVISION OF DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES.

The following scheme was approved during the year :—

1. That, on the basis of 80 cases per midwife per annum, eight whole-time certified midwives be appointed by the Corporation, and that their salaries be in accordance with Grades A or B of the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council Scales, according to their qualifications, viz. :—

GRADE A. State Certified Midwives (i.e. persons possessing only the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board)—

Salary.	Annual Increments.
£150 0 0	£11 0 0
£161 0 0	£11 10 0
£172 10 0	£11 10 0
£184 0 0	£11 0 0
£195 0 0	

GRADE B. Midwives who are both State Registered Nurses and State Certified Midwives)—

Salary.	Annual Increments.
£202 10 0	£11 10 0
£214 0 0	£11 0 0
£225 0 0	£11 0 0
£236 0 0	

2. That when the Council are first appointing Midwives candidates shall not be ineligible for appointment by reason of the fact that they are married, provided they are able to satisfy the Authority that they are able to undertake whole-time employment.

3. That each of the midwives to be appointed by the Corporation be provided with uniform and the necessary equipment, granted a cycle allowance of £1 per annum, and provided with a telephone; also that they be granted leave of absence with pay to attend post-certificate courses, but the expenses of so attending must be borne by themselves.

4. That the places of residence of such midwives be subject to the approval of the Medical Officer.

5. That the fees to be charged for the services of Municipal Midwives be 35/- for Primiparae and 30/- for Multiparae, and that no distinction be made in the fees charged for acting as midwife or as maternity nurse; and that such fees be imposed in accordance with the income of the household concerned.

6. That each midwife appointed be allowed the following off-duty time, viz. :—

One week-end in every three weeks from 11 p.m. on Friday to 11 p.m. on Monday.

One day a week except in each third week, when the Monday is already a holiday.

Three weeks holiday in the year.

7. That the appointments of midwives who are under 55 years of age be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and that midwives between the ages of 55 and 65 who are at present in practice in the town be not debarred from appointment, but if appointed, be not eligible to participate in the provisions of the Act.

8. That whenever bookings will allow, patients be allocated to the midwives nominated by them.

(In the form of applications which patients will be asked to complete they will be asked to state which Doctor they desire to be called in the event of medical aid being necessary.)

It was further agreed that in assessing the commencing salary of the Midwives at present in practice, regard should be paid to the earnings of the Midwife, and the commencing salary should not be less than that enjoyed by the Midwife prior to joining the Municipal service.

Two appointments were made, commencing on 1st September and negotiations regarding commencing salary delayed further appointments during the year under review. Early in 1938 however, 3 more appointments were made, and at time of going to press two further appointments are being made.

It is anticipated that during the coming year the full complement of 8 Midwives will be required.

The growth of this service has already demonstrated very clearly the necessity for the appointment of a Superintendent of Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses, to co-ordinate the day-to-day work for the various services if the scheme is to fulfil efficiently the objects for which it was introduced. The proposal to appoint such an Officer was deferred at the inception of the scheme, but will again be brought forward for your consideration during the coming year.

More detailed description of the working of the scheme will fall to be reported on next year.

Each Midwife is provided with full modern equipment (including a metal delivery case, post-natal case, blood pressure apparatus, urine testing apparatus, macintosh sheeting, etc.), and arrangements have been made for each case to be supplied with sterilised drums containing gowns, masks, dressings, etc. Sterilisation of drums is carried out at the Roose Infirmary, and during the coming year it is proposed to obtain a small delivery van for the purposes of transport.

Municipal Midwives may be booked either at the Public Health Department or through the Midwife herself. As far as bookings allow, patients are allocated to the Midwife selected by them.

In addition to Registers and Returns for office purposes, each Municipal Midwife keeps for each of her cases clinical records of all examinations made by her on the model card provided by the Central Midwives Board, and Practitioners are invited to make their own notes in the space provided when the cases are seen by them. Similarly entries are made on these forms by the Medical Officer at the Ante-natal Clinic for Midwives cases attending there. These records are kept by the Midwife until the puerperium is completed,

and are available for any Medical Practitioner called in for medical aid during confinement.

The routine attention given by Midwives is as follows :—

1. Full examination at time of booking, and thereafter monthly to 6 months of pregnancy.
2. Fortnightly examinations during the 7th and 8th months of pregnancy.
3. Weekly examinations during the 9th month until delivery.
4. Full attendance during labour.
5. Visits twice daily for the first week of puerperium, and visits once daily for the second week of puerperium.

Extra visits are paid when the condition of the case requires it. Cases where a Doctor has not been engaged (Midwives cases) are brought to the Ante-natal Clinic for routine examination, and the Practitioner nominated by the patient at the time of booking is summoned in the event of medical aid being required in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Cases where a Medical Practitioner has been booked (Maternity Nurse cases) are examined by the Midwife at the times stated above, and Midwives have been instructed to communicate with the Doctor in charge on booking a case, and to arrange to accompany the patient at his Surgery for examination as soon as possible, and on subsequent occasions as instructed by him.

Where the Midwife is acting as a Maternity Nurse she will communicate with the Doctor at the commencement of labour, and thereafter act under his directions.

The extra work which will be brought to the Clinics by the full operation of the Scheme will shortly necessitate an extension of our present arrangements as indicated elsewhere in this report.

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 20.

The work of supervision was carried out by your officers, 78 visits of inspection being made in addition to 21 other interviews.

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

Sending for Medical Help 116

Reasons for above notifications :—

Delayed or Prolonged Labour	....	....	30
Mal-presentation	....	....	24
Albuminuria	....	....	—
Retained Placenta	....	....	2
Rise of Pulse and/or Temperature	....	....	4

Ruptured or Torn Perineum	21
Baby's eyes discharging or inflamed	6
Collapse of Mother....	1
Premature Birth	5
Placenta Praevia	2
Feebleness of Infant	1
Abnormal condition during pregnancy	1
Twin Complication	2
Illness of Mother or Baby	5
Uterine Inertia	1
Abortion	—
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	5
Eclampsia	2
Haemorrhage....	3
Threatened Miscarriage	1
Artificial Feeding	11
Still-Birth	13
Notification of Death	5
Having laid out a dead body	Nil.
Liability to be a source of Infection	1

(e) CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Three Clinics have been held weekly at the Central Clinic, Abbey Road, and these have again been characterised by large attendances. For the last half of the year the Clinics have been run as double Clinics with two Medical Officers in attendance, but towards the end of the year a further increase in the numbers attending has increased the difficulties of providing regular health talks. A scheme has been prepared to secure a more even spacing of attendances during each afternoon, and this, it is hoped, will diminish the congestion which has been found to occur at certain times; but it is quite clear that more sessions per week are now required for this work. At present it is not possible to fit in any further Clinics, and it will only be possible to do so when the Maternity work is provided for at Risedale. As indicated elsewhere in this report a proposal for the transference of all ante-natal and post-natal work to a new Clinic at the Maternity Home will be presented during the coming year.

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

	No. of Clinics.	Total Attendances.	Average Attendance.
Central Clinic, 1937	144	17,276	120.0
„ 1936	147	18,077	122.9

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, 1937	4,771	1,073	38
„ 1936	4,043	595	55

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

(i) By children under 1 year of age.... 11,412

(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 5,864

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

(i) Children under 1 year of age 761

(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 167

— 928

Percentage of notified live Births represented by

the number in (i) above 73.8

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Dental Treatment to children attending the Centres was given on one afternoon per week by Miss B. I. S. Dewar, L.D.S., the Assistant School Dental Officer. The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

	Total.
Inspected Welfares, 207. Ante-Natals, 92	299
Actually treated	255
Attendances made for treatment	527
Fillings Perm. Teeth, 76. Temp. Teeth, 105....	181
Extractions Perm. Teeth, 145. Temp. Teeth 179	324
Other Operations Perm. Teeth, 49. Temp. Teeth, 214	263
Dentures supplied Upper, 2. Lower, 2	4

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

574 orders were issued during the year under the above scheme. Grants are reviewed, as a rule, monthly (at latest) by the Milk Supply Sub-Committee. The cost of Milk supplied during the year was approximately, £296, and Milk substitute cost a further £66, the quantities amounting to some 2,639 $\frac{3}{8}$ gallons of liquid milk and 939 lbs. of dried milk.

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 two afternoons per week at the Central Clinic, and one morning and one afternoon per week at Risedale Maternity Home.

The following particulars are available :—

	Central Clinic.	Risedale.
No. of Sessions	77	94
No. of Expectant Mothers attending	324	345
No. of Attendances	865	1435
Average number of Mothers per Session	11.2	15.2

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

This Clinic commenced in June and was held each Wednesday morning.

Attendances—No. of Sessions	26
Total No. of Women who attended	44
No. of Attendances	60

TODDLER'S CLINIC.

10 "Toddler's" Clinics were held, attended by 161 individual children who made 219 attendances.

(f) HEALTH VISITORS.

Two additional Health Visitors were appointed during the year, and the scheme outlined in my last Report for the re-organisation of their work was put into effect.

The number of visits paid is shown in the accompanying table :—

REPORT ON WORK OF WELFARE AND HEALTH VISITING STAFF.

Nature of Visits.	
Notification of Births—	
First Visits....	1027
Total Visits	5983
1 yr. to 5 yrs.	5497
Ante-Natal First Visits	362
Total Visits	492
Arising out of Work at Centres—to Mothers	194
" " " to Babies	121
Attendances at Welfare Centres	542
" Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	109
" Orthopaedic Clinic	16
Visits—Stillbirths	21

In addition to the above, the following special visits have been paid :—

Under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919 74

Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914 and 1926	9
Under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926	—

(g) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Every child under the age of 9 taken for reward apart from its parents, was visited quarterly, and new Record Forms have been prepared on which conditions existing on each visit are entered.

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, AS AMENDED BY PART V. OF THE
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

No. of Persons receiving children for reward on the Register....	11
No. of Children on the Register at the end of the year	12
No. of Cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year:—	
Under (a) of Section 3 &c.	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 is undertaken by Dr. Dorothy G. Stewart, the Authority's Lady Medical Officer.

No. of Visits under Part I of Children Act, 908	52
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(h) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Orthopaedic conditions are dealt with by arrangement with the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, which Hospital admits cases requiring in-patient treatment. A member of the Medical Staff of the Ethel Hedley Hospital conducts an orthopaedic clinic every three months in Barrow to which new cases are sent for diagnosis and old cases are supervised. Intermediate sessions for supervision and re-plastering are carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer, and where necessary special cases can be seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Ethel Hedley Hospital.

The following numbers of School children were dealt with through this Clinic during the year:—

	Non-Tuberculous.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of Children attending	23	15	38
Total Attendances	31	23	54

The conditions for which orthopaedic treatment was required were as follows:—Congenital, 19; Acquired, 6; Postural, 5; Scoliosis, 1; Rickets, 7.

No. in which improvement was affected following treatment as recommended	17
No. referred for Institutional treatment with a view to operative treatment	3
No. written off as cured	8
No. in which no improvement was noticeable	8
No. recommended for remedial exercises	1
No. whose parents objected to treatment	1

(i) OBSTETRICAL CONSULTANT.

In my last report I referred to the difficulties of obtaining the services of a Specialist in this branch, and during the year exploratory communications were held with the County Medical Officer of Health with a view to the formulation of a joint scheme for Barrow and the surrounding County area. It is anticipated that during the coming year it will be possible to present a scheme for your consideration, together with a joint scheme for emergency units.

(j) ANCILLIARY SERVICES.

(i) HOME HELPS.

A scheme for the provision of Home Helps has been instituted during the year. The usual period for which the Home Help will be required for each case is 14 days.

A Register is kept at the Town Hall where applications are received. Reductions are made in the charge for the services of Home Helps where the applicant is not in a position to pay the full fee. With the growth of this service it is my intention to recommend the appointment of one or two full time Home Helps when the volume of the work justifies this, though it will always be necessary to keep a supplementary Register of women available for intermittent employment.

(ii) DENTAL BENEFITS.

Arrangements have been made during the year for the provision of dentures to expectant and nursing mothers on the recommendation of the Dental Surgeon, in addition to the dental treatment previously provided. Cost price is charged to those patients in a position to pay, and this charge is reduced or waived in the case of those unable to afford full cost. Dentures were supplied in 4 cases during the year.

(iii) SUPPLY OF MILK AND/OR MILK SUBSTITUTES.

During the year a supply of milk has been extended to commence as soon as it is possible to diagnose pregnancy, instead of during the last three months as previously obtained. It will be seen from the table that the supplies of free milk were considerably reduced during the year, owing to the increased employment in the district.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

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	21	3	3	4	31	18	10	8	6	73
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	4	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	9
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	5	14
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	6
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	4	2	...	1	7	4	...	1	...	12
Premature Birth	...	12	...	1	2	15	2	1	...	...	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
		21	3	3	4	31	18	10	8	6	73

Nett Births in { legitimate 984
the year { illegitimate 36

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants 68
the year of { illegitimate infants 5

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1937.

DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED.

1937. Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Totals.
January ....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
February ....	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	1	6
March ....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	5
April ....	....	....	2	....	1	4	2	1	10
May	1	....	1	....	4	2	1	1	10
June	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
July ....	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	1	6
August ....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	3
September ....	....	2	1	1	....	3	2	....	9
October ....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	3	9
November	2	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	7
December ....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	5
Totals	4	4	10	6	9	*22	*10	8	73

* Includes deaths in Institutions situated in the Ward.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

5 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. There was 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia.

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 in Albert Street. The application was granted. There are no other private Maternity or Nursing Homes.

SECTION C.—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

New mains of a total length of approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles have been laid during the year, together with $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water service principally to new property. A new pumping station has been erected at the High Service Reservoirs to cope with the new building activities in the Hawcoat district. The consumption of water in the Borough totalled 1,791,910,000 gallons.

The following table shows the results of analysis of samples of water :—
 1. (a) FROM CORPORATION SUPPLY—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER.

	Seathwaite.		Poaka Beck.		Mixed Supply. Seathwaite and Poaka Beck.		House Tap in Urban District.
	June, 1937	Jan., 1938	June, 1937	Jan., 1938	June, 1937	Jan., 1938	
Total solid matter in solution	8.60	8.12	8.06	7.64	6.40	5.04	7.12
Oxygen required to oxidise—in 15 mins. in 3 hours	0.026	0.046	0.021	0.037	0.019	0.024	0.033
	0.052	0.093	0.037	0.071	0.040	0.049	0.076
Ammonia	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Ammonia from organic matter by dis- tillation with alkaline permanganate	0.008	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None.	0.04	None.	Traces.	None.	Minute trace.	Minute trace.
Nitrogen as Nitrites	None.	Very minute trace.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Combined Chlorine	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.25
Total Hardness	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.5	1.8	4.0
Reaction to Litmus	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.
PH Value	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER (CORPORATION SUPPLY).

	February, 1937	October, 1937	October, 1937	November, 1937.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bacteria per c.c.—				
At 37° C.	0	4	3	3
At 22° C.	0	12	10	64
B. Coli. per 100 c.c.	Absent.	3	3	8

(1) From Corporation Main.

(2) From Corporation Main (Storage Tank).

(3) From Corporation Main (Storage Tank).

(4) From Corporation Main.

2. WELLS.

In addition to the above, chemical and bacteriological samples were taken from 8 wells in an outlying part of the Borough, with the following results :—

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WELL WATER.

Premises.	B. Coli Count.	Result of Chemical Analysis.
Lane Houses	Present in 1 c.c.	Unfit for human consumption.
	Absent in 1/10th c.c.	
Miniature Golf Course	Present in 100 c.c.	Fit for drinking and domestic use.
	Absent in 90 c.c.	
Peasholmes Farm	Present in 30 c.c.	Unfit for human consumption and domestic purposes.
	Absent in 20 c.c.	
Farm at Peasholmes	Present in 1 c.c.	Unfit for human consumption and domestic purposes.
	Absent in 1/10th c.c.	
Newtown Farm	Present in 70 c.c.	Unfit for human consumption and domestic purposes.
	Absent in 60 c.c.	
Oaklands	Absent in 100 c.c.	Fit for drinking and domestic purposes.
Moss Side Farm	Present in 100 c.c.	Fit for drinking and domestic purposes.
	Absent in 90 c.c.	
Page Bank Farm	Present in 90 c.c.	Fit for drinking and domestic purposes.
	Absent in 80 c.c.	

In view of the unsatisfactory condition of 4 of the above samples it was decided to extend the Corporation Main to serve the whole area. This has now been done to all the dwellings and farms mentioned on the above list, and the use of the well water discontinued.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There has been no important extension of sewerage arrangements during the year.

The whole of the built-up portions of the Borough are sewered on the water-carriage system, the only remaining privies or cesspools being those in connection with isolated houses or farms in out-lying portions of the district. Only 31 privies and 19 premises draining into cesspits now remain, and none of these can be converted at present as they are at a considerable distance from existing sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action has been necessary with regard to rivers and streams within the area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Corporation undertake the collection and disposal of house refuse and street sweeping, and improvements have been effected during the year by the replacement of old machines by modern vehicles. Owing to the fact that there are between 10,000 and 12,000 ashpits in existence in the Borough, it has not been possible during the year to secure a weekly collection of refuse. A Resolution was passed to secure the provision of covered dustbins for the reception of house refuse in accordance with Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and this will become operative during the coming year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The present duties laid upon the Sanitary Inspectors, including a great amount of work under the Housing Acts, are now much more than the present number of Sanitary Inspectors can carry out, and accordingly the requirements of the Shops Act, 1934, have received scant attention, and it will be impossible with the present Staff to attempt to carry out the provisions of the Factories Act, 1936, or the proposed additional duties of the New Food and Drugs Bill, and a proposal to increase the number of Sanitary Inspectors in the light of existing requirements will be laid before you during the coming year. The existing salary scales are not such as would attract suitable applicants, and the re-organisation must, therefore, await the revision of salary conditions in accordance with the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council Scales of Salaries which has not yet been completed.

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, 1937, 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.

Drains and Yard Paving.

Slopstone Drains Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	7
Surface Water Drains Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	9
W.C. Drains Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	37
W.C. Syphon-Traps Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	65
W.C. Pans Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	31
Hopper W.C. Pans replaced with Pedestal W.C. Pans	....	....	....	....	56
W.C. Soil-Pipes Repaired	....	....	....	....	4
Drain Ventilation Pipes Repaired	....	....	....	....	23
Slopwater Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	9
Surface Water Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	5
Grids to Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	26
Obstructed W.C. Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	34
„ Slop Water Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	17
„ Surface Water Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	25
„ Cellar Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	7
Yard Paving Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	117
					— 472

Ashpits and Ashbins.

Ashpit Roofs Repaired....	....	....	....	....	33
Ashpit Brickwork Repaired	....	....	....	....	26
Sanitary Bins Replaced with Sound Ones....	....	....	....	....	40
					— 99

Yard Walls, &c.

Yard Walls Rebuilt	....	....	....	....	38
Yard Doors Repaired or Renewed	....	....	....	....	34
Yard Door Lintels Renewed	....	....	....	....	29
Yard Door Stiles Renewed	....	....	....	....	23
					— 124

Other Nuisances.

Accumulations of Refuse and Manure Removed	....	....	....	....	22
Fowl-keeping Nuisances Abated....	....	....	....	....	1
Cellars Flooded with Sewage	....	....	....	....	1
Insanitary Back Yards Cleansed....	....	....	....	....	6
Insanitary W.C.'s Cleansed and Limewashed	....	....	....	....	8
Defective Gas Fittings....	....	....	....	....	8
Miscellaneous Nuisances	....	....	....	....	28
					— 84

Total 2992

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

There are at present on the Register 208 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	28	Oil and Colour Works	1
Blacksmiths	3	Plumbers and Painters	18
Brush Makers	1	Picture Framers....	2
Carpet Makers	1	Photographers	4
Cloggers	3	Plasterers	2
Cabinet Makers	4	Poster Writers	2
Coopers	1	Saddlers	3
Curtain Makers	2	Stone Masons	2
Cycle Makers	6	Restaurant Kitchens	7
Dressmakers and Milliners	22	Tailors....	23
Dentists	4	Tinsmiths	2
Electric Fitters	3	Tripe Dressers	3
French Polishers	5	Upholsterers	10
Furriers	1	Watch Makers	7
Gut Scrapers	3	Wax Candle Makers	1
Hand Laundries....	1	Weighing Machine Repairers	1
Ice Cream Makers	3	Window Blind Makers	2
Joiners....	8	Welding and Plate Cutting	1
Motor Engineers	10	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 : —

Factories without Sanitary Accommodation	1
Factories, with defective Sanitary Accommodation	1
Workshops, with defective Sanitary Accommodation	1
„ not kept in a Cleanly State	1
„ with defective Roofs	1
„ with Accumulation of Refuse	1
Occupiers failing to notify Outworkers	13
	—
Total	19
	—

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

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	4	2	....
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries).	208	30	....
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises).	1	....	....
TOTAL	213	32	....

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
(1)				
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	Nil.	Nil.
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Other Nuisances	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation {	2	2		
	2	2		
		
insufficient ... ..	...	...
unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...
not separate for Sexes ... ..	...	...
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101)....	Nil.	Nil.
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	7	7		

3.—HOME WORK.

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.		In-stances.	Orders made.	
Wearing Apparel—								
(1) Making, &c.	16	17	1	1	13	....	....
Total	16	17	1	1	13	....	....

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops	208
Bakehouses	83
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 5
Other	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 5
Underground Bakehouses (S.101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	3

OUTWORKERS.

17 Lists of Outworkers have been received during the year in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, comprising 18 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 83 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.

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

Bakehouses requiring Limewashing	....	....	....	....	....	10
„ without Sanitary Accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	11
						—

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....	....	....	....	....	....	83
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	164
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	30
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	140
Number of Patients removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital						223
Number of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	....	....	....	....	....	257
Number of Nursing Homes Disinfected	....	....	....	....	....	1
Number of Cases notified to Borough Librarian	....	....	....	....	....	243
Number of Cases notified to Education Authority	....	....	....	....	....	243

The whole of the foregoing cases of Infectious Diseases were visited on the date of notification, 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 40 dwelling-houses, 32 of which were tested with smoke, and 8 were tested with fluid.

Defects were found in 37 instances, viz. :—

Defective W.C. Drains....	....	....	....	....	....	21
„ Slop Water Drains	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ Surface Water Drains....	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ W.C. Syphon Traps	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
						28
						—

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 728 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 Halls and Cinemas in the Borough have been regularly inspected. All sanitary defects and insanitary conditions found were remedied without delay.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

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

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

10 persons were cautioned for the following infringement of the Regulations, viz. :—

Absence of Receptacles for Offal 10

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	1	....	....	....
No. 3	1	Honey ....	....	....	....	....
	2	Fresh Apples	20	5	5	....
No. 4	....	Raw Tomatoes....	22	7	7	....
No. 5	1	Currants, Sultanas and Raisins....	6	1	1	....
	2	Eggs in Shell	20	....	....	....
	4	Oat Products ....	....	....	....	....
No. 8	....	Frozen and Chilled Salmon, etc.	7	2	2	....
No. 3	....	Bacon and Ham ....	....	....	....	....
No. 7	....	Meat	13	2	1	1

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	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110
Infectious Diseases notified to Director of Education	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	243
Infectious Diseases notified to Borough Librarian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	243

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 very successful in ridding various premises from rat infestation.

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

5,900 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	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	903
No. of Other Inspections and Re-Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8056
No. of Workshop Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	213
No. of Inspections re Infectious Diseases....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	277
No. of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	257
No. of Shipping Inspections and Re-Visits....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	597
No. of Inspections under the Merchandise Marks Act....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89

Total	10392
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

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

Statutory	....	....	....	489 (including 521 dwellinghouses).
Intimation	....	....	....	708 (including 875 dwellinghouses).

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

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BUTTERWORTH,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SWIMMING BATH WATER.

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 a continuous chlorination process.

(b) OPEN AIR SWIMMING BATH AND PADDLING POOL.

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

Six satisfactory samples were taken from the Abbey Road Baths, during the year for bacteriological examination, B. Coli being absent in 100 c.c. in all cases.

Chemical examination was also carried out at Devonshire Dock whence the supply is derived, and the results indicate that this source is satisfactory combined with the present purification plant which is working satisfactorily.

As regards the Open Air Bath, samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis. The results showed that, after settlement, the water was satisfactory (B. Coli being absent in 100 c.c.), but the chemical and bacteriological results of a sample during the process of filling indicate that the water requires efficient filtration before entering the Swimming Bath. This matter has been considered by the Council but not yet rectified.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The number of houses, other than Council houses, found to be infested with bed bugs during the year was 153. In these cases, disinfestation is not carried out by the Council, the tenants being supplied with Sulphur Candles for fumigation and Disinfectant for cleaning down.

No special survey of Council houses has been made, but disinfestation of such houses is carried out, on the application of the occupier, by the Borough Engineer's Department, and I am informed that approximately six houses have been dealt with in this way. An electric spray is used for the purpose, with a powerful insecticide.

Measures have been adopted during the year whereby the houses and effects of families who are granted Council houses are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, on whose recommendation the effects of the families found to be vermin infested are to be subjected to Cyanide Fumigation in course of removal to the Council house, and for this purpose a contract has been entered into with the London Fumigation Company Limited. The same firm is also to fumigate houses in Clearance Areas, prior to demolition.

SECTION D.—

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)	1008
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1008
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	105
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	105
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	62
(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	875

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	354
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	43
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	5
(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	521
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	521
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(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 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (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. |

4.—Housing Act, 1936 : Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the
year | 674 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 704 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 4282 |

The above figures include houses in which children have attained the age of 1 year or 10 years during the year, thus causing overcrowding.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during
the year | 17 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the
year | 304 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 1676 |
| (d) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded
after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of
overcrowding :— | |

Two such cases have occurred in Barrow and in each of these cases, overcrowding has been abated by the action taken by the Local Authority.

- (e) It will be seen by the above figures that some progress has been made during the year in the reduction of overcrowded cases. The increase in employment in the town, however, with the consequent rise in the population, has made the observance of the overcrowding standard very difficult to maintain, and in spite of the provisions made for the erection of Council houses and steady progress in the number of houses built by private enterprise, the shortage of working class houses still is, and appears likely to remain, acute.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Clearance Orders were made on 3rd May, 1937, for the following Areas, which are referred to in my report for last year, viz. :—

- (1) Hindpool Flats Clearance Area.
- (2) Market Street Clearance Area.
- (3) Field Street Clearance Area.
- (4) Hindpool Road No. 1 Clearance Area.
- (5) Church Street Clearance Area.

- (6) Stephen Street No. 1 Clearance Area.
- (7) Stephen Street No. 2 Clearance Area.
- (8) Fisher Street No. 1 Clearance Area.
- (9) Fisher Street No. 2 Clearance Area.
- (10) Fisher Street No. 3 Clearance Area.
- (11) Foremen's Cottages Clearance Area.
- (12) Oldham Street Clearance Area.
- (13) Strand Clearance Area.
- (14) Shore Street Clearance Area.

A Local Enquiry by an Inspector from the Ministry of Health was held from 28th September to 5th October inclusive, the results of which were not to hand at the end of the year.

Official representations were made during the year regarding the eleven unhealthy areas enumerated hereafter, which were subsequently declared to be Clearance Areas :—

(1) Rampside Clearance Area—

This area includes seven temporary structures on land adjacent to " Bay View," Rampside. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 17.

(2) Dodd's Yard (New Street) Clearance Area—

This area includes fourteen temporary structures in Dodd's Yard, New Street, and in yard adjacent thereto known as No. 11A New Street. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 17.

(3) New Street Clearance Area—

This area includes five temporary structures in yards known as Nos. 3A and 4A, New Street. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 11.

(4) Carr Lane Clearance Area—

This area includes seven temporary structures in a field adjacent to Carr Lane, Walney. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 28.

(5) Biggar Bank Clearance Area No. 1—

This area includes six temporary structures on land adjacent to Biggar Bank. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 3.

(6) Biggar Bank Clearance Area No. 2—

This area includes two temporary structures on land adjacent to Biggar Bank. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 8.

(7) Biggar Bank Clearance Area No. 3—

This area includes two temporary structures on land adjacent to Biggar Bank. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 7.

(8) Biggar Bank Clearance Area No. 4—

This area includes four temporary structures on land adjacent to Biggar Bank. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 12.

(9) Biggar Bank Clearance Area No. 5—

This area includes eight temporary structures on land adjacent to Biggar Bank. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 3.

(10) Biggar Bank Clearance Area No. 6—

This area includes two temporary structures on land adjacent to Biggar Bank. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 6.

(11) Biggar Bank Clearance Area No. 7—

This area includes five temporary structures on land adjacent to Biggar Bank. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be re-housed is 8.

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 any deleterious substance was found. The following is a summary of the results of analysis and subsequent action :—

NEW MILK—

One formal sample was reported to contain 3% of added water. A sample taken at the place of delivery was reported to contain 5% of added water. A further sample taken from the Dairy Farmer responsible for the supply was reported to contain 9% of added water. The Dairy Farmer was prosecuted.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 6% of its milk fat. A sample taken at the place of delivery from the Dairy Farmer was reported to be deprived of 15% of its milk fat. Four "Appeal to Cow" samples taken at the Dairy Farm were reported to be deficient in milk fat in two cases, in non-fatty solids in one case, whilst the fourth sample was reported to contain 5% of added water. On legal advice no prosecution was instituted.

One formal sample was reported to be deficient in milk fat. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned.

Two formal samples from the same source of supply were reported to be deprived of 18% and 16% of milk fat respectively. Two formal samples taken at the place of delivery were reported to be deprived of 6% and 12% of milk fat respectively. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 5% of its milk fat. The vendor was interviewed. Further samples taken at the place of delivery proved genuine.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 10% of its milk fat. Kept under observation, further samples taken proved genuine.

One formal sample taken at the place of delivery was reported to be deprived of 8% of its milk fat. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

Two formal samples taken at the place of delivery were reported to be deprived of 5% and 10% of milk fat respectively. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

Two formal samples taken at the place of delivery were reported to be slightly deficient in milk and deprived of 6% of milk fat respectively. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed and cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 14% of its milk fat. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned.

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 11% of its milk fat. A further sample taken at the place of delivery was reported to be genuine. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned.

BUTTER—

One formal sample was reported to contain 4% excess water. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned.

WHITE PEPPER—

One formal sample was reported to contain the foreign ingredient 2.3% Magnesium Carbonate. The vendor was prosecuted.

STRAWBERRY JAM—

One informal sample was reported to contain 90 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. The matter was taken up with the vendors and investigated by them. The stock was found to be exhausted.

OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION.

NEW MILK—

One Dairy Farmer was cautioned for dispatching milk in a churn with an improperly constructed and fitted lid. The interior of the float was also in a dirty condition. These matters were subsequently remedied.

MARGARINE—

Two formal samples were served in improperly marked outer wrappers.

The vendors were cautioned.

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

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES IN CONNECTION WITH WHICH LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Nature of Sample.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.
New Milk	Contained 9% of added water.	Dairy Farmer fined £5 and £1 costs.
White Pepper	Contained the foreign ingredient 2.3% Magnesium Carbonate.	Warranty defence upheld. Case dismissed.

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Number of samples analysed	....	134
Number of samples reported genuine	....	111
Number of samples reported to be adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	....	23
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	....	17.16
Average % of Fatty and Non-Fatty Solids in total samples analysed :—		
Fatty Solids	....	3.45
Non-Fatty Solids	....	8.92
Total Solids	....	12.37

SUMMARY.

Number of samples showing deficiency in Milk Fat	....	18
Number of samples showing added water	....	5

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1936.

8 informal samples were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year. All the samples were reported to be satisfactory.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following articles of food, dealt with by the Food and Drugs Inspector, have been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed during the year :—

Unsound Tinned Tongue	....	4
Fish	....	210 lbs.
Raw Ham	....	12 lbs.
Fresh Tomatoes	....	6½ cwts.
Potatoes	....	94 cwts.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.
TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

No. of Samples taken.		Description of Sample.		No. of Samples genuine.		No. of Samples adulterated or not up to standard.	
Formal.	Informal	Total.		Formal.	Informal	Total.	
130	...	130	New Milk	107	...	23	23
4	...	4	Pasteurised Milk	4	...	...	...
22	...	22	Butter	21	...	1	1
9	...	9	Lard	9	...	...	...
7	...	7	Margarine	7	...	...	...
8	...	8	White Pepper	7	...	1	1
...	5	5	Cocoa	...	5	...	...
...	9	9	Cream	...	9	...	...
...	12	12	Ice Cream	...	12	...	...
...	9	9	Jam	...	8	1	1
...	6	6	Mince-meat	...	6	...	...
...	4	4	Candied Peel	...	4	...	...
...	3	3	Glacé Cherries	...	3	...	...
...	3	3	Self-Raising Flour	...	3	...	...
...	4	4	Custard Powder	...	4	...	...
...	3	3	Baking Powder	...	3	...	...
...	2	2	Blanc Mange Powder	...	2	...	...
...	4	4	Sausage	...	4	...	...
...	3	3	Polony	...	3	...	...
...	4	4	Brawn	...	4	...	...
...	3	3	Castor Oil	...	3	...	...
...	3	3	Camphorated Oil	...	3	...	...
...	2	2	Olive Oil	...	2	...	...
...	3	3	Glycerine	...	3	...	...
180	82	262		155	81	236	26

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following is the Report of the Veterinary Inspector 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, 1937.

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1935....	3925	3115	23,953	7116	38,109
1936....	4127	3283	25,057	7249	39,716
1937....	3960	2569	21,887	7140	35,556
Decrease	167	714	3,170	109	4,160

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES, WITH OFFAL CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
1936....	84	11	90	48	233
1937....	60	3	8	10	81
Decrease....	24	8	82	38	152

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was 36 tons, 17 cwts. 1 qr. 8 lbs.

UN SOUND MEAT—CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Tuberculosis	36,067 lbs.	160 lbs.	....	1,435 lbs.	37,602 lbs.
Other conditions	2,302 lbs.	140 lbs.	232 lbs.	131 lbs.	2,573 lbs.
Total	38,369 lbs.	300 lbs.	232 lbs.	1,566 lbs.	40,175 lbs.

UN SOUND ORGANS—CONDEMNED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Tuberculosis	25,297 lbs.	90 lbs.	....	7,443 lbs.	32,830 lbs.
Other conditions	5,485 lbs.	4 lbs.	940 lbs.	143 lbs.	6,572 lbs.
Total	30,782 lbs.	94 lbs.	940 lbs.	7,586 lbs.	39,402 lbs.
Year 1936	30,577 lbs.	127 lbs.	2,960 lbs.	7,690 lbs.	41,354 lbs.
Decrease....	....	33 lbs.	2,020 lbs.	104 lbs.	2,157 lbs.
Increase	205 lbs.	....	....	....	205 lbs.

UNSOUND MEAT BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIRS FOR CONDEMNATION.

A considerable quantity of meat chiefly consisting of canned provisions is sent throughout the year by messengers to the Abattoirs for condemnation from retail shops in the Borough. This consists of such items as jellied veal, canned beef, bacon, tongue, chicken and ham roll, mutton, lamb livers, lamb shoulders, black puddings, foreign and Empire chilled and frozen meat in tins, etc. A certificate of condemnation is given for each lot, and they may be summarised as follows :—

51 Rabbits	75 lbs.
Bacon	43 lbs.
Boiled Ham	4 lbs.
Canned Goods	1280 lbs.
	<hr/>
	1402 lbs.
	<hr/>

The standard of meat inspection maintained is high. An effort is made to conduct ante-mortem inspections whenever possible, and all animals admitted to the Abattoirs for slaughter are required to be in good condition and to all outward appearance in good health. The only exceptions to this rule are those of injured animals, where special permission from the Meat Inspector has been obtained and any animal moved for purposes of intended salvage under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 (No. 2).

The following Table details the reasons for total condemnations :—

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Tuberculosis	57	2	....	8	67
Fever	1	....	1	....	2
Septic Mammitis	1	....	....	....	1
Septic Pericarditis	1	....	....	....	1
Putrefaction .....	....	....	1	....	1
Emaciation .....	....	1	4	....	5
Decomposition .....	....	....	1	....	1
Dropsy .....	....	....	1	....	1
Jaundice .....	....	....	....	1	1
Pyaemia .....	....	....	....	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	60	3	8	10	81
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Year 1937	84	11	90	48	233
Decrease	24	8	82	38	152

The meat stalls within the Covered Market and the Cold Stores have also been inspected at regular intervals.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed	3960	2569	21887	7140
Number Inspected	3960	2569	21887	7140
All diseases except Tuberculosis—				
Whole carcasses condemned	3	1	8	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ				
was condemned	414	3	284	32
Percentage of the number inspected				
affected with disease other than				
Tuberculosis	10.5	.15	1.33	.476
Tuberculosis only—Whole carcasses				
condemned	57	2	....	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ				
was condemned	833	3	....	617
Percentage of the number inspected				
affected with Tuberculosis	22.47	.1814	....	8.75

About 60% of all cattle slaughtered are cows.

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

Of 3,960 cattle slaughtered 32.97% were diseased or unsound in some degree so as to warrant condemnation to the appropriate extent.

Of 2,569 calves slaughtered .3314% required some condemnation.

Of 21,887 sheep slaughtered 1.33% required condemnation, parasitic conditions of the liver and lungs accounting for most condemnations under this heading.

Of 7,140 pigs slaughtered, 9.226% required some condemnation, of which Tuberculosis was the chief cause.

MILK SUPPLY.

Farm and Dairy Cattle Inspection—

Number of registered dairy farms	45
Number of cows thereon	910
Number of visits to farms	95
Number of cows clinically examined	2510

Biological Examination of Milk Samples—

Number of bulk milk samples submitted	8
Number of individual milk samples submitted	4
Number of bulk milk samples showing presence of	
Tubercle Bacilli	Nil.
Number of individual milk samples showing presence of	
Tubercle Bacilli	1

Percentage of bulk milk samples positive for Bacillus Tuberculosis	Nil.
Percentage of individual milk samples positive for Bacillus Tuberculosis	25%

Of the eight bulk milk samples seven were from Accredited herds, and one was a sample of Pasteurised Milk.

In the case of the positive individual milk sample the cow from which the sample had been taken was slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 on the ground of Tuberculous emaciation before the result of the biological test was available, the autopsy disclosing Tuberculosis of all four quarters of the udder.

Milk Samples taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

Number of Accredited Milk samples submitted	17
Number of Accredited Milk Producers licensed	7
Number of Accredited Milk Samples which satisfied both the required tests	9
Number of Accredited Milk Samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test	6
Number of Accredited Milk Samples which failed to satisfy the Coliform Test	7
Number which failed to satisfy both tests	4
Total number of cows in Accredited Herds	220
Number of Samples of Pasteurised Milk submitted	3

In two of these samples the results were invalid owing to delay in transit or improper packing, and in one sample the bacterial count was just within the permitted limit but was reported to show the presence of coliform contamination.

A new pasteurising plant of more modern type was almost completed and ready for use at the end of the year.

All milk samples intended for biological test or other examination are at present sent to Liverpool owing to absence of local facilities.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

No cases have arisen necessitating action under Section 2 of this Act.

Statutory Notices were served in a number of cases. In 6 cases the provision of storage and sterilising plant was required, in 5 cases inadequate lighting and ventilation required to be remedied, in 3 cases cowkeepers were required to render the floors of their cowsheds impervious, in 2 cases drains and other sanitary defects were required to be remedied, in 2 cases the sheds were required to be cleansed, and in 1 case the cows were required to be cleansed.

The following alterations were carried out :—

Alteration to cowsheds for floor space, light and ventilation	1
Alteration to cowsheds for light and ventilation	1
Dairies provided	3
New cowsheds built	1
New cowsheds under construction	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the period under review a total of 4 bovines were dealt with under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders of 1925 and 1931. Three of these were reported by the owners and one was detected on routine veterinary examination.

They may be classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis of the udder	1
Tuberculosis with chronic cough	3 — Total 4.

The compensation payable by the Local Authority in respect of the animals slaughtered was as follows :—

One-fourth valuation	1
Three-fourths valuation	3 — Total 4.

The agreed valuation before slaughter totalled £25 10s. 0d., and the total compensation payable to the owners was £16 17s. 6d., or an average of £4 4s. 4½d. per animal dealt with under the Order. The Treasury and Local Authority contribute to the payment of this compensation in the proportions of 75% and 25% respectively. The total salvage was nil.

In addition 5 reported cases were not confirmed on veterinary examination as coming within the scope of the Order.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

A list of conditions as regards premises, equipment, and methods to be regarded as the minimum requirements for the granting of Accredited Producers' Licences by this Local Authority has been given general approval, and application for such Licences are reviewed in the degree with which the premises comply with this standard.

No Tuberculin Tested Milk is produced within the Borough, the supply of this Graded Milk coming from a farm in the Lancashire County area.

Number of Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
Number of Licences to produce Accredited Milk	7
Number of Licences to retail Accredited Milk	13
Number of Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk	1
Number of Supplementary Licences	2
Number of Retail Milk Purveyors on Register	137

Of this number 40 are registered for sale of milk in sealed bottles only.

In addition there is a separate Register of persons numbering 73 for the sale of Sterilised Milk.

Number of Producer Retailers on Register	....	....	....	....	25
Number of visits made to Retail Milk Shops	....	....	....	....	20
Number of visits made to Pasteurising Plant	....	....	....	....	10

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

In addition to cases dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order no cases of scheduled disease have occurred within the Borough during the year.

CATTLE MARKET.

		Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1935	....	919	357	4227	1193	6696
1936	....	905	399	4427	1207	6938
1937	....	473	262	3507	1204	5446

The Auction Mart is held weekly and consists mostly of fat stock. The quality of animals exposed for sale has been well maintained. The Auction Mart adjoins the Abattoirs.

CARE OF CORPORATION HORSES AND PIGS.

A total of 18 visits were made to the stables owned by the Corporation, and 20 visits were made to Roose Institution in connection with castration of swine. One horse was purchased for work at Roose Institution.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year for the following contravention :—

Public Health Act, 1875.

Barrow-in-Furness Corporation Act, 1925.

Exposing for sale and depositing for sale unsound rabbits.

The charge of exposing for sale was withdrawn for a technical reason, but the charge of depositing for sale other rabbits was found proved. Penalty £2.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

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

Veterinary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat.

FOOD POISONING.

Two fatal cases of food poisoning occurred during the year.

In the first one, on the 27th August, the patient died after having suffered from severe diarrhoea and vomiting for several days. Medical assistance was only obtained the night before the patient died, giving little opportunity to form a diagnosis. Following a post-mortem examination the necessary specimens were examined at the Ministry's Laboratory, *Salmonella* organisms (*Aertrycke*) being found in all the organs.

The second case occurred on the 2nd September, when a patient was admitted to the local hospital suffering from severe diarrhoea and vomiting and died the same evening. A post-mortem examination was performed and *Aertrycke* bacilli were isolated from the contents both of stomach and ileum.

Extensive enquiries were made into the articles of food consumed by each of these cases, and the source of possible vehicles of infection was followed up. Unfortunately, no specimens remained for analysis. In no case was it possible to detect any single article which had caused symptoms in others partaking of it. Letters were sent to all Practitioners in the area asking for particulars of any cases showing symptoms of a slight character, as a result of which 6 cases were investigated, agglutination tests being taken in 3 cases. These were returned as positive to the *salmonella* group of organisms, but only one predominantly of the *aertrycke* type, and this case was quite unconnected with the fatal cases referred to. Fortunately there were no further cases. Extensive enquiries carried out showed that there is considerable room for improvement in the food storage arrangements in a very large number of houses in Barrow, and emphasises the importance of every house being provided with a cool, adequately lighted and ventilated food store, efficiently protected from flies.

One specimen of Boiled Ham was forwarded for Bacteriological examination to the City Laboratories at Liverpool on the 5th October. This ham was alleged to have caused the illness of a person who had suffered from sickness and diarrhoea after consuming a part thereof. The City Bacteriologist reported that no organisms of the food poisoning group were found in this sample.

SHELLFISH LAYINGS.

SHELLFISH. It was not found necessary, during the year, to take any action under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1915. 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. Prohibition Orders have been in force for these layings since 1918. The chief source of supply of shellfish sold from the Open Market, is a laying in the vicinity of Grange-over-Sands.

SECTION F.—

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The year has been characterised, broadly speaking by a further decline in the number of cases of both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, the epidemic prevalence of Influenza in the first Quarter of the year, and the prevalence of Whooping Cough during the first six months.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was 164, which compares with 269 for 1936, and 359 for 1935. A considerable proportion of cases were severe in type and 5 deaths occurred. 155 cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. The arrangements for a supply of serum, passive immunisation and active immunisation referred to in my last report have been continued throughout the year. As regards active immunisation the two injection method of Alum Precipitated Toxoid has been substituted for the single injection. 127 children received inoculation at the Clinic, bringing the total number inoculated to 2,698. In addition to these, however, a further intensive pamphlet campaign through the Schools resulted in a further 2,300 acceptances, and arrangements were made for these to be carried out in the Schools in the early months of the present year.

SCARLET FEVER.

I have repeatedly pointed out the mildness of this disease at present. It has also declined numerically during the year under review, only 83 cases being notified, of which 56 were admitted to Hospital.

PNEUMONIA.

140 cases were notified during the year, 38 were admitted to Hospital and 32 died. Following notification the home is visited to ascertain whether nursing assistance is required, or whether hospital accommodation is desirable. Where required, arrangements are made for skilled nursing with the Barrow District Nursing Association. The Corporation laboratory facilities are available for these cases. The prevalence of Pneumonia in the early part of the year was largely attributable to the Influenza epidemic.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease was prevalent during the first half of the year, and was responsible for falling attendances at most Schools. Fortunately, the epidemic reached its peak in the Spring rather than in the Winter, and cases had the Summer before them in which to recuperate. One death occurred from the disease.

This disease has never been regarded as seriously as it ought to be, and in the proposed arrangements for Isolation Hospital accommodation, facilities will be provided for the hospital treatment of severe cases.

MEASLES.

Measles was only sporadic during the year.

INFLUENZA.

This disease was very prevalent in the early months of the year and was responsible directly for 30 deaths, and indirectly responsible for a number of deaths attributed to Bronchitis or Pneumonia. The deaths occurred principally among those over 45 years of age.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

I reported fully last year upon the need for extensions and improvements at the Isolation Hospital, and plans have been submitted for the following alterations at an estimated cost of £17,500 (building £16,000, furniture and equipment £1,500).

1. Extension of Administrative Block to provide a Nurses' Recreation Room, a Maids' Recreation Room, a new Kitchen and Larder, together with 9 Bedrooms, Bathrooms, and a Store.
2. Adaptation of disused wing to provide quarters for Resident Medical Officer, 3 Bedrooms and Sitting Room, Bathroom, etc., for Nursing Staff, and a Laboratory.
3. Two new Ward Blocks, each containing 18 beds, with isolation facilities.
4. Modernisation of the existing cubicle block, providing sluice-rooms, Bathroom and Staff and Patients' Laboratories, this arrangement being designed to enable cases of Puerperal Sepsis to be treated in this block, as well as cases of other illnesses requiring cubicle treatment.
5. Provision of Disinfecting Station, consisting of Waiting Room, Undressing Room, Bathroom and Dressing Room. This will be situated close to the Disinfector and will serve as a Disinfecting Station for the Borough as well as the Hospital.
6. Provision of new Mortuary.
7. House for the Boiler Attendant.

It is intended that when these buildings materialise it will be possible to treat a greater variety of diseases, e.g. Pneumonia, severe cases of Measles, and Whooping Cough, than is at present possible.

RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Ery- sipelas.	Puer- peral- Fever Pyrexia		Small- pox.	Pneu- monia.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total.
January	2	18	....	4	...	....	....	31	....	55
February	10	23	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	57
March	6	14	....	1	....	....	....	21	....	42
April	12	9	....	3	....	....	....	14	....	38
May	12	9	....	1	....	....	....	8	....	30
June	9	4	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	20
July	6	7	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	20
August	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
September	4	8	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	20
October	1	13	....	3	....	....	....	11	....	28
November	10	29	....	5	....	1	....	6	....	51
December	7	23	....	6	....	....	....	10	....	46
Totals, 1937	83	164	....	30	....	1	....	140	....	418
Totals, 1936	293	269	2	38	1	4	....	107	4	718

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	16	36	....	1	....	....	....	14	....	67
Walney	3	7	....	2	....	....	....	15	....	27
Hindpool	8	38	....	6	....	....	....	32	....	84
Ramsden	7	20	....	5	....	1	....	9	....	42
Central	2	17	....	3	....	....	....	8	....	30
Salthouse	16	16	....	4	....	....	....	26	....	62
Newbarns	13	18	....	3	....	....	....	18	....	52
Hawcoat	18	12	....	6	....	....	....	18	....	54
Totals, 1937	83	164	....	30	....	1	....	140	....	418

[CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer during the year amounted to 88, which was equivalent to a death rate of 1.3 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 6 recommendations were issued.

The following table shows the age groups at death :—

Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and up.	Total at all ages.
....	6	41	33	8	88

The extent of Cancer in Barrow may be more easily gauged from the following figures for the last 5 years, showing the total number of deaths which occurred, and the number of these which were due to Cancer. By way of comparison the corresponding figures of deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis are also set out.

	Total No. of Deaths in the Area.	Deaths due to Cancer.	Deaths due to Tuberculosis.
1933	800	86	56
1934	845	76	54
1935	837	93	57
1936	823	100	44
1937	911	88	48
	<hr/> 4216 <hr/>	<hr/> 443 <hr/>	<hr/> 259 <hr/>

In other words, taking these average figures, one death in every 9 was attributable to Cancer.

The seriousness of this disease is being increasingly realised, together with the importance of securing full local facilities for its treatment by operative surgery, radium and X-Rays. In a district such as Barrow this can only be obtained by co-operation with a General Hospital in co-ordination with one of the large fully-equipped centres. A proposal for such an arrangement, in co-ordination with the North Lonsdale Hospital and the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, will be brought forward for your consideration within the coming year.]

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

During the year valuable work in connection with the prevention of blindness was carried out by the Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind, to which the Corporation makes an annual grant. The services of an Ophthalmic Surgeon are available for school children, and children under school age. A draft scheme to provide for ascertainment by notification

of persons threatened with blindness, systematic visiting of such persons, and provision of facilities for treatment was approved in principle during the year, and provision was made for its operation during the next financial year. Details of the scheme were not formulated during the year, and it will be dealt with in my next report.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of the disease notified during the year 1937 was 87.

There were, however, 36 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, as compared with 35 last year, and there were 12 deaths registered from non-pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 9 last year.

The decline in the number of notifications reflects the decline throughout the whole country in the incidence of this disease and may be ascribed in great part to the raising of the standard of living and to the more hygienic mode of life of the present day.

Tuberculosis is pre-eminently a disease of poverty, and malnutrition and overcrowding are principal predisposing factors in leading to infection of the human victim.

The centre for treatment, supervision and control of tuberculosis under the municipality is the so-called "Dispensary." Here, new and suspected cases of the disease, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary are seen by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, who carries out examination of all cases referred to him for this purpose by General Practitioners, the School Medical and Child Welfare Departments, etc. Sputum and X-Ray examinations are carried out wherever required.

A regular weekly clinic for the examination of contacts was started at the beginning of the year, and the monthly evening clinic, started at the end of last year for the benefit of patients who are in employment, is filling a long felt want. There is unfortunately still a stigma attached to the name tuberculosis, and many men fear to leave their jobs to attend the dispensary because of the comment likely to arise among their fellow workers. Moreover, attendance at one of the day dispensaries means loss of time and money to most employees. For these reasons the evening clinic is popular.

Improvements carried out to the Dispensary building during the year have enabled the work to be performed more effectively.

Thus, the Dispensary is now fitted with a telephone, and this has enabled closer touch to be kept with other branches of the Health Department and of the Corporation, and also with Doctors. A new bell-buzzer system has made for more expeditious working of the clinics, and the new filing system now in use enables the Medical Officer and Nurse more quickly to refer to case sheets when necessary. All case sheets are now filed in a folder

envelope with all relevant information, including X-Ray reports and prints, reports from sanatoria, letters regarding patient, and so on.

New dressing rooms for patients' use were built during the year, more convenient in position in relation to the Doctor's room and also much more attractive in appearance, and more comfortable for the patient and heated by tubular electric heating. Various other detail improvements were also made to the fabric, and help smooth running of the clinics.

It may be pertinently remarked that the popularity of a clinic and the regularity of attendance of the patients it seeks to serve, depend to some extent on the attractiveness of the premises in which the clinic is housed. Hence, a clinic accommodated in a building pleasing to the eye, and in which the rooms for the patients' reception are comfortable, tends to be more efficient than one housed in an unsuitable building.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring institutional treatment are admitted to Meathop Sanatorium, or to Devonshire Road Hospital. In the case of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis and who require institutional treatment, owing to the long waiting list at the North Lonsdale Hospital and the consequent lengthy delay in securing admission, an arrangement was made towards the end of the year for cases of cervical adenitis to be admitted when necessary to one of the Liverpool Municipal Hospitals.

In the cases of cervical adenitis, methods of treatment employed were irradiation by X-Rays, or Ultra Violet Rays, incision and excision. Many of these patients now attend, after Hospital treatment, for dressings by the Nurse at the Dispensary. Treatment by X-Rays was not found effective in the few cases in which it was tried. On the whole, in the absence of proper sanatorium accommodation for these cases, radical excision, where possible, appears to give the best results.

During the year, a scheme was arranged whereby patients attending the Dispensary were referred, when necessary, for free Dental Treatment by the School Dental Officer. Mr. Davies now makes regular visits to Devonshire Road Hospital, and all patients have their teeth regularly examined and treatment is given where required.

Treatment of tuberculosis is closely allied to its prevention. Isolation of cases in Hospital or Sanatorium helps to prevent the spread of the disease. In these institutions also, the patient learns how to live so that he may not be a danger to others when he returns home. Improved housing conditions make infection of others less likely, while giving the patient a better chance of attaining normal health.

On the other hand there is a progressive increase in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis with increase in overcrowding.

Where a member of a family is suffering from open tuberculosis a bedroom should be provided for the exclusive use of the consumptive.

There were during the year in Barrow 32 open cases of Tuberculosis living in unsatisfactory conditions. Of this total 12 had to share a bedroom with other occupants of the home and 20 had to share a bed as well as a bedroom with others. One family included in the above had lodgers, and four were overcrowded within the meaning of the Housing Act. In addition there were eighteen notified cases though not open cases, whose home conditions were seriously impairing their prospect of recovery. Eleven of these families were overcrowded under the Housing Act.

In view of the above facts a scheme was submitted during the year to the Housing Committee for the re-housing in Council houses of tuberculous patients, and under this scheme 8 cases had Corporation houses allocated to them.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notifications were received during the year:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Form " 1 "	37	19	18	13	55	32— 87
" Supplemental "	8	2	3	5	11	7— 18
Total	45	21	21	18	66	39—105

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OF ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1937.

NEW CASES.					DEATHS.			
Age Periods.	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
1 ....	....	1	3	1	....	....	2	1
5 ....	....	2	5	12	....	....	1	4
15	15	7	6	4	3	6	1	1
25	8	7	3	....	4	6	....	....
35	7	1	1	....	6	2	....	....
45	11	3	1	....	6	3	1	....
55	4	....	1	....	7	....	....	....
65 & up	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Totals *	45	21	21	18	27	17	6	7

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

The total primary notifications compared with last year showed a decrease of 19 pulmonary cases and a decrease of 35 non-pulmonary cases.

DEATHS.

The death-rate from this disease was slightly higher than last year. The total number of pulmonary deaths registered in the area was 36, an increase of 1 on last year, representing a rate of 0.55 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.54 for 1936.

There were also 12 deaths registered from the disease in other forms, an increase of 3 on the previous year, and giving a mortality rate of 0.18 per 1,000.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths (of which there were 8) to total tuberculous deaths worked out as 1 to 13.

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, 1937, is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	291	207	498
Non-Pulmonary	148	151	299
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	439	358	797
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TREATMENT.

The treatment afforded by the Borough Council is as set out in detail in previous reports, and modifications have been referred to earlier in the report.

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-	Total
	Patients	Attldces.	Patients	Attldces.	Patients	Attldces.	dividual	Attldces
Males	179	480	15	70	125	323	319	873
Females	50	117	116	386	120	408	286	911
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	229	597	131	456	245	731	605	1784
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1936	243	731	121	662	259	806	623	2199

CONTACT CLINIC.

Number Examined—

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
M.	14	52	66
F.	31	40	71
	—	—	—
Totals	45	92	137
	—	—	—

Number found to be definitely Tuberculous.... 1

Number still under observation 31

Number found to be Non-Tuberculous 105

NURSE'S VISITS. The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse to the homes of patients during the year was 1,870.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE DISPENSARY.

TRANSFERS. 4 persons were "transferred in," and 55 "transferred out."

DEATHS. There were 46 deaths (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) of patients on the Dispensary Register.

CO-OPERATION. 50 consultations were held with Medical Practitioners and 193 other visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients.

INSURED PERSONS. The number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment was 19.

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 (8 men and 8 women) at the local Council's Devonshire Road Hospital.

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 ;

Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases ; and

The Alder Hey Hospital, Liverpool.

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.	10	61	41	10	20
„ F.	12	26	22	5	11
Children	5	7	10	1	1
Non-Pulmonary :—					
Adults M.	1	4	3	....	2
„ F.	1	1	2	....	....
Children	3	23	17	2	7
Total	32	122	95	18	41

The above Table includes observation cases.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT. Of the discharged patients mentioned in the above table, 41 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.

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 76 patients were submitted for X-Ray examination.

X-RAY TREATMENT.

7 patients were given this form of treatment.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

16 patients were submitted to Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

50 specimens of sputa were examined.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

54 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 Municipal Clinic, Abbey Road.

The following is a statement of attendances :—

	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Total.
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
No. of patients attending	1	....	3	....	6	85	95
Total Attendances	1	....	6	....	8	123	138

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.

PORT SANITARY SURVEY.

TABLE A.

I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1937.

		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	100	135942	6	100	2	2	1
	*Motor	5	3458	....	5	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign		105	139400	6	105	2	2	1
Coastwise	Steamers	435	130324	1	435	16	16	....
	*Motor	31	21722	....	31	....	....	....
	Sailing	1	1996	....	1	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise		467	154042	1	467	16	16	....
Total Foreign and Coastwise		572	293442	7	572	18	18	1

*Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

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

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC. The chief cargoes brought to the Port consist of iron-ore, pig iron, steel scrap, steel billets, sand, timber, pulp wood, wood pulp, esparto grass, sulphur and wheat.

The export traffic consists of steel rails, pig iron, steel hoops, and machinery.

(c) Vessels arrived from the following foreign ports :—Koping, Gelfe, Brest, Sundsvall, Kirkenes, Nenours, Halifax (N.S.), Rosario, Nantes, Sarpsborg, Narvik, Lulea, Quiberon, Wabana, Calcutta, Bizerta, Stratoni, La Goulette, Jakobstad, Hernosand, Algiers, Twillingate (Nfld.), Pateniemi, Calais, Villa Ricos, Hargshamn, Riga, Granville, Campbellton (N.B.), Fortero (Nfld.), Piteasto, Archangel, Yxpila, Argew ; also Channel Islands and 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.

No difficulty is now experienced under this Article.

7.—CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

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.—During December arrangements were made for the employment of a rat-catcher for one day in each month to secure rats for the purpose of examination. Such rats are subjected to post-mortem examination and smears are examined in the Laboratory at Devonshire Road Hospital. In the event of abnormality specimens will be forwarded to the Laboratories of Liverpool University for such bacteriological examination as is beyond the scope of our own Laboratory. A survey of rat harbourage in the Port has been made, but this is relatively slight owing to the nature of the trade at the Port. Measures to deal with such harbourage as exists will be taken during the commencing year.

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.

1 case of infectious sickness was landed from vessels during 1937, and the average number of cases for the last five years is 0.6.

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.

6 rats were destroyed on quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port, as shown in the following Table F.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Black
Brown
Species not recorded
Examined
Infected with Plague
Number of Rats.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year	
Black	1	1	
Brown	5	5	
Species not recorded	
Examined	6	6	
Infected with Plague	Nil.	Nil.	

TABLE G.

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

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

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

TABLE H.

No Deratization Certificates were issued. 15 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	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
Ships from 3001 tons to 10000 tons ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships over 10000 tons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	15	....	....	....	....	....	15	15

METHODS OF DERATISATION OF SHIPS.

Before either Deratisation or Deratisation Exemption Certificates are issued the vessel is thoroughly examined by Sanitary Inspectors for evidence of rat infestation.

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

If found to be infested, fumigation by SO² gas or by H.C.N. gas would be required before issuing a Deratisation Certificate.

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 15 ships were examined at Barrow between 1st January and 31st December, 1937, all of which were found to be free from rat infestation. 15 Deratization Exemption Certificates were issued.

Name of Ship.	Nationality.	Net Tonnage.	Date.
S.S. Sound Fisher	British	225	6/1/37
S.S. Toran	Norwegian	2057	4/2/37
S.S. Shoal Fisher	British	452	5/2/37
S.S. Luchana	Spanish	1898	18/2/37
S.S. Ford Fisher	British	221	4/6/37
S.S. Drakepool	British	2933	24/6/37
S.S. Nicos	Greek	2342	5/7/37
S.S. Kalix	Swedish	1424	6/8/37
S.S. Toran	Norwegian	2057	20/8/37
S.S. Race Fisher	British	188	2/9/37
S.S. Clanwood	"	1243	23/11/37
S.S. Gothic	"	1401	25/11/37
S.S. Senta	Norwegian	1542	30/11/37
S.S. Bodil	Danish	428	23/12/37
S.S. Baron Renfrew....	British	2130	29/12/37

Fees amounting to £24 13s. 6d. were received for the above Certificates.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.
CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality. of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1937.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions pre- judicial to health.
British....	496	Nil.	18	36
Other Nations	76	Nil.	0	2

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....	572
„ of British Nationality	496
„ of Foreign „	76
„ from Foreign Ports	105
„ Coastwise	467
„ with insanitary Crew Spaces	21
„ with insanitary W.C.'s	15
„ with defective Crew Spaces	14
„ with defective W.C.'s	6
„ with W.C.'s stopped	2

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.

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—

Syphilis	....	19
Soft Chancre	4
Gonorrhoea	56
Conditions other than Venereal	23

Total	102
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Total attendances of all patients during the year (including irrigation cases) 4449

Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment during the year.... 154

Number of specimens submitted for (a) detection of Gonococci 37

(b) Wassermann Re-action 60

Number of specimens submitted apart from Treatment Centre for—

(a) Detection of Gonococci 5

(b) Wasserman Re-action.... 76

The first of these is the fact that the number of cases of the disease has been steadily increasing since 1910. This is due to the fact that the disease is now being recognized as a distinct entity, and is no longer considered as a complication of other diseases. The second fact is that the disease is now being recognized as a distinct entity, and is no longer considered as a complication of other diseases. The third fact is that the disease is now being recognized as a distinct entity, and is no longer considered as a complication of other diseases.

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