

[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.

Contributors

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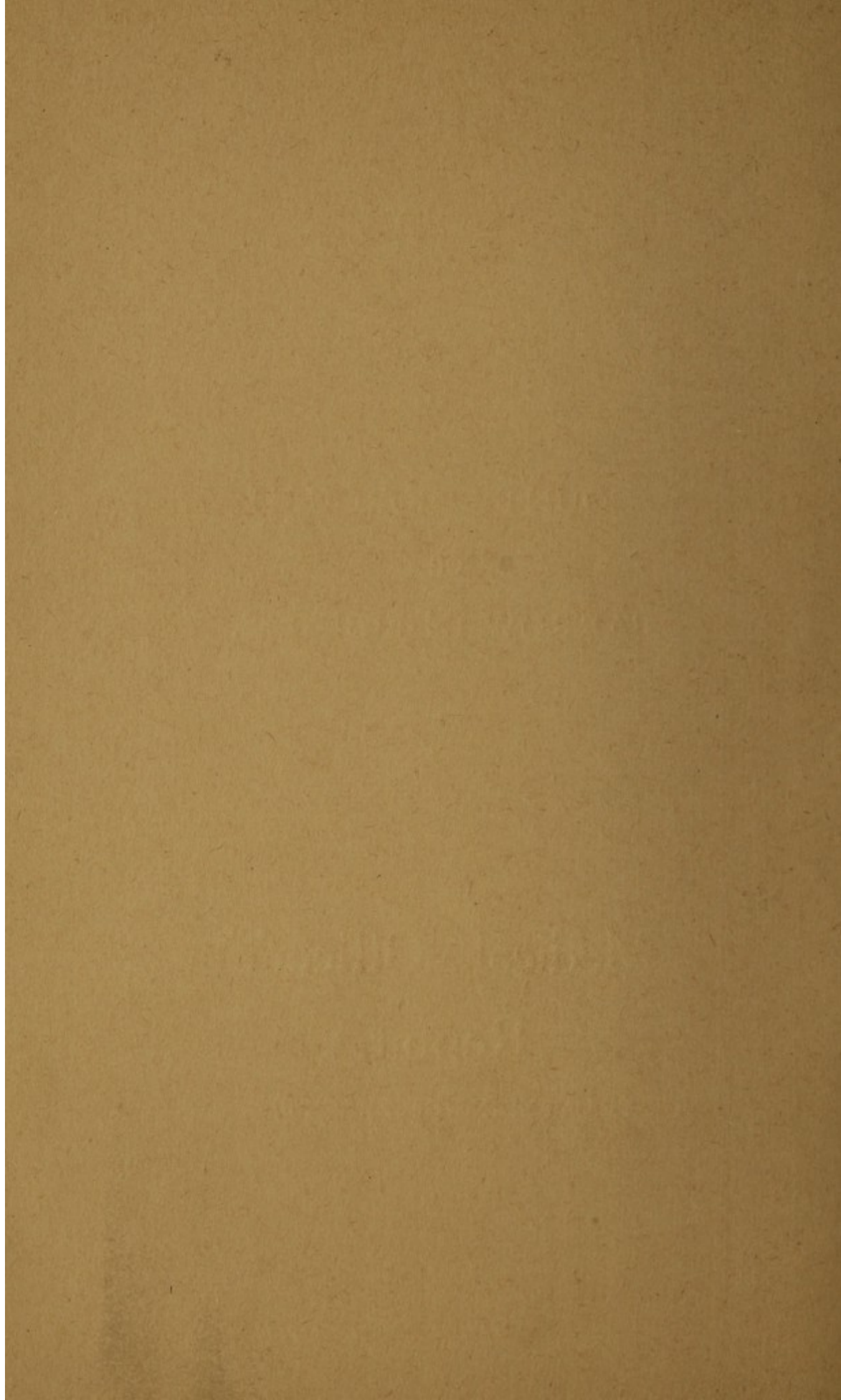
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COUNTY BOROUGH
OF
BARROW IN-FURNESS.

Medical Officer's
Report,

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1938.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1938.

The statistical part applies to the end of the year when Dr. T. A. Seekings was Medical Officer of Health. He left the service of the Council on 31st January, 1939, when I took over the duties of Medical Officer of Health. It has, therefore, fallen to my lot to prepare the present Report.

I should like to express my appreciation of the loyalty and efficient service rendered by all of the Staff, and of the support of the Council (and, in particular, that of the Chairman and Members of your Committee and of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee), during the time I have been in office.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROBB FORREST,

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, 1938)	66,850
Approx. No. of Inhabited Houses ...	1921—15,292. 1938—17,478
Rateable Value....	£399,546
Sum represented by a Penny Rate at 1st April, 1938	£1,500

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

In 1871 the population was 18,911; at the 1911 census the number had increased to 63,770; and in 1931 to 66,366; an estimate supplied by the Registrar General for Mid-year 1938 gives 66,850.

The main industries are the Naval Construction, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Works of Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd.; the Barrow Haematite Steel Co.; and the Barrow Paper Mills Ltd. The latter works employs an appreciable percentage of female labour, as also does a laundry firm in the Borough.

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

Barrow Island and Vickerstown are both on boulder clay.

RAINFALL, ETC.

Mr. C. Cheetham, the Headmaster of the Risedale Central School, has again very kindly furnished me with the following summary of readings taken at the Meteorological Station there:—

YEAR 1938:—

Total No. of hours of bright sunshine	1,385 hrs. 24 mins.
Average No. of hours per month	115 hrs. 27 mins.
Total amount of rainfall	44.70 ins.
Average amount of rain per month ...	3.725 ins.
Relative Humidity (Average at 9 a.m.)	88.2%

VITAL STATISTICS, 1938.

Population : Census, 1931 :—66,366	Estimated (Mid. 1937) : 65,810
No. of Deaths	828
Death-Rate	12.5

No. of Births registered	1,078
No. of Still Births	47
Birth Rate....	16.3
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births	34.3
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	46.3
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate	Nil.
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate	48.0
No. of Live Births notified	1,024
No. of Maternal Deaths....	3
Rate per 1,000 Births	2.7
Percentage of Live Births notified	94.9
No. of Births (including Still Births) notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives....	758
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	283
Roose Infirmary....	2
(c) Medical Practitioners....	19
(d) Parents....	2
Percentage of Notified Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives....	74.0
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home	27.6
Roose Infirmary....	0.2
(c) Medical Practitioners....	1.8
(d) Parents	0.1
Percentage of Registered Births notified by—	
(a) Registered Midwives	70.2
(b) Matron, Risedale Maternity Home....	26.2
Roose Infirmary....	0.1
(c) Medical Practitioners....	1.7
(d) Parents....	0.1
No. of Vaccinations during year	394
Zymotic Death-rate....	0.075
Measles	0.045
Scarlet Fever	—
Diphtheria	0.030
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever	—
Whooping Cough	—
Diarrhoea	—
Phthisis	0.577
Other Tubercular Diseases	0.151
Cancer....	1.671
Organic Heart Disease	1.869
Bronchitis	0.850
Pneumonia....	0.881
Influenza	0.015

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1938 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
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
1938	65810	1078	1081	16.4	828	12.5	38	30	50	46.3	820	12.4

NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO WARDS, 1938.

1938 Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Totals.
January	8	5	13	7	5	8	30	10	86
February	5	5	12	2	7	2	31	6	70
March	11	7	9	5	15	9	30	11	97
April	9	5	11	6	16	5	38	13	103
May	9	3	12	...	3	7	36	11	81
June	11	3	15	13	8	6	32	11	99
July	12	11	8	5	10	8	33	20	107
August	10	4	14	9	4	14	39	14	103
September	9	6	10	7	7	4	33	13	89
October	8	5	5	6	9	4	25	11	73
November	8	4	7	5	9	8	34	14	89
December	9	5	2	6	5	4	28	17	76
Totals	109	63	118	71	98	79	389*	151	1078

* Including 283 at Risedale Maternity Home.

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO WARDS, 1938.

1938 Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Totals.
January	7	4	7	2	16	12	6	26	80
February	2	9	5	3	9	12	10	23	73
March	2	7	3	1	4	6	5	30	58
April	5	4	6	7	4	9	11	26	72
May	6	3	4	8	5	5	11	28	70
June	6	7	10	6	2	4	7	30	72
July	1	4	11	4	2	6	9	21	58
August	3	5	4	6	3	4	9	21	55
September	3	1	3	5	2	7	7	39	67
October	3	6	3	5	3	6	9	35	70
November	4	6	8	2	1	9	8	44	82
December	5	6	5	5	1	3	9	37	71
Totals	47	62	69	54	52	83x	101†	360*	828

* Including 288 in Institutions situated in the Ward.

†	"	8	"	"	"
X	"	19	"	"	"

Total Institutional Deaths 315

NUMBER OF BIRTHS within the Borough during the year ending

31st December, 1938 1078

Number for year 1937 1020

Increase 58

Decrease —

TABLE SHEWING AGES AT DEATH, from each cause of death, in the
Borough of Barrow-in-Furness, during year ending 31st December, 1938.

	0-5		5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75 and upw'rds	Total at all Ages
	Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 5						
Chicken Pox
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever
Measles	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Diarrhoea
Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)
Enteric Fever
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Puerperal Fever
Rheumatic Fever	1	.....	.....	1
Influenza	1	.....	1
Septicæmia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyæmia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cancer.....	1	9	47	53	110
Phthisis	1	9	12	13	3	38
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Other forms of Tuberc.	3	2	.....	.....	5
Rheumatism	1	1	2
Rickets
Diabetes	1	2	4	7
Anæmia	1	1	.....	.....	2
Inflamm. of Brain, &c.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Apoplexy	1	1	23	26	51
Epilepsy	2	.....	.....	2
Convulsions	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Otitis
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	.....	.....	1
Poliomyelitis
Carried forward	10	9	3	17	31	86	88	244

	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	10	9	3	17	31	86	88	244
Disease of Spine....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Dis'ses of Brain	2	....	3	....	4	7	10	26
Encephalitis Leth'rgica	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3
Organic Heart Disease	1	....	....	1	11	43	67	123
Gangrene ....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Disease of Blood Vess.	....	....	....	....	3	16	5	24
Disease of Glands	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Exophthalmic Goitre	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Bronchitis ....	....	....	....	1	1	22	32	56
Pneumonia....	7	6	1	3	4	22	15	58
Other Lung Diseases....	....	....	1	....	2	12	2	17
Laryngitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silicosis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dentition ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflamm. of Stomach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inflamm. of Bowels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peritonitis ....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	6
Dis. of Stomach, &c.	2	....	....	2	6	6	8	24
Disease of Liver....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3
Gastro-Enteritis....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
Hernia....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6
Appendicitis ....	....	1	1	2	2	1	2	9
Food Poisoning ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disease of Kidneys	....	....	1	1	3	7	7	19
Disease of Bladder	....	....	....	....	1	4	8	13
Disease of Prostate	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	9
Disease of Urethra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Calculus ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Child Birth ....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3
Disease of Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disease of Ovary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dis. of Bones, Joints....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alcoholism ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Premature Birth	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Malformation	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Atrophy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Old Age ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	115	115
Injury at Birth....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Disease of the Skin	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Cellulitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Accident	1	....	1	3	4	6	7	22
Homicide ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suicide ....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7
Found Dead or Drowned	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Misadventure ....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Causes not specified or ill-defined ....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
All causes at each age	50	17	12	32	81	255	381	828
Year 1937	73	26	21	27	81	276	407	911

Ratio of Deaths to Population per 1,000—12·5.

Corresponding figure last year 14·0.

The Borough was free during the year from epidemic illnesses. The number of deaths was 83 less than the previous year and the reduction was chiefly due to the decreased mortality in Bronchitis and Pneumonia cases as seen from the following table:—

	1938.	1937.
Bronchitis	56	111
Pneumonia	58	92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	114	203
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There was a pleasing reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate over the previous year, the respective figures being 46.3 per thousand births for the year 1938, as against 71.5 for 1937. This rate constitutes a record in the history of the Borough, the nearest approach being in 1927 when it was 58.8 per 1,000, and in 1928 when the figure was 62.9. In the year 1902, this rate was 137.0 per 1,000 births.

Heart Disease was again the cause of the largest number of deaths (123), old age accounting for 115, and Cancer 110.

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. (resigned 31-1-39).

Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C.W.
and School Med. Service)

.... A. R. Forrest, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(appointed M.O.H. 1-2-39).

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.

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. (resigned 30-4-38). C. Roberts, General Trained, S.R.N. Tuberculosis Health Visitor. F. Kendall, S.R.N., C.M.B. and new Health Visitor's Cert. K. Imeson, S.R.N., C.M.B. and new Health Visitor's Cert. S. M. Childe, S.R.N., C.M.B. and new Health Visitor's Cert. (commenced 13-6-38).
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.
Chief Clerk	....	W. Knox.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The examination of Diphtheria swabs and sputum for tuberculosis are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Local Authority at Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital, where a small laboratory has been established. The laboratory deals with all swabs and sputa referred by the General Practitioners of the area, and those of patients within the Fever Hospital and Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Special examinations such as Widal Reaction, Blood Cultures, in cases of Enteric Fever, Dysentery and Puerperal Pyrexia, are sent to the Laboratory at the Liverpool University.

The volume of work has again increased during the year, there being 2,071 specimen examinations carried out, as compared with 1,793 in 1937.

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	1517	371	1146
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	512	158	354
Non-Pulmonary	3	1	2
Enteric Fever	23	10	13
Dysentery	1	....	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	6	1	5
Haemolytic Streptococci	9	....	9
	2071	541	1530

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

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	From Treatment Centre.	From Private Practitioners.	From Hospitals and other Institutions.	Totals.
No. of specimens submitted for—				
Detection of Gonococci	40	....	8	48
Wasserman Reaction	70	85	129	284
Gonococcus Complement				
Fixation test	1	2	1	4
Cerebro-spinal Fluid .....	....	....	2	2
	111	87	140	338

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Cases of infectious disease notified by Practitioners with a request for Hospital treatment, are removed to the Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital by means of a motor ambulance. A nurse from the Hospital always accompanies the patient, and in the case of adult stretcher cases assistance is given by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff. The ambulance is garaged at the Hospital and is available day or night.

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 1,156 (accidents 340, sick removals 816).

Through the year the working of the Ambulance Service has been satisfactory, and is quite adequate for dealing with all cases.

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 and the Vickerstown 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—

Central Clinic Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, 2 to 4
o'clock.

Risedale Maternity Home.... Tuesday mornings, 9-30 to 11-30 (lady
Doctor in attendance),

Friday afternoons (conducted by Matron),
from 2 o'clock,

PGST-NATAL & BIRTH CONTROL.... 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 and North Lonsdale Hospital by appointment only.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES—Out-patient clinic at the North Lonsdale Hospital on Monday Afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

CANCER—North Lonsdale Hospital.

HOSPITALS: PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

The Hospital provision for the Borough is as follows:—

- (a) VOLUNTARY.... North Lonsdale (General)—182 beds.
Infield Convalescent Home—69 beds.
- (b) MUNICIPAL Roose Infirmary—233 beds. Under the control of the Public Assistance Committee.
Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital, normal accommodation 34 beds.
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. 42 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	....	....	....	....	....	115
(b) For Women	....	....	....	....	....	96
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)	....	22	(excluding cots in Maternity Ward)			
Total	....	233				

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED
ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

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	18	73	60	69	49	....	....	142	109
2. Surgical									
3. Chronic Sick									
4. Children	1	....	....	....	....	22	22	22	22
5. Venereal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Tuberculosis	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
7. Isolation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Maternity	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
9. Mental	5	41	36	26	25	....	....	67	61
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890—									
(i) Short Stay									
(ii) Long stay	5	41	36	26	25	....	....	67	61
10. Mental Treatment Act, 1930									
11. Other	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	25	115	97	96	74	22	22	233	193

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total Number of Admissions	294
2. Number of Women confined in Hospital....	2
3. Number of Live Births	2
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	1
7. Number of Maternal Deaths	Nil.
8. Total number of Deaths	119
9. Total Number of Discharges	172
10. Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above :—	
(a) Under four weeks	131
(b) Four weeks, and under thirteen weeks	93
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	67
11. Number of Beds occupied (a) average during the year	188
12. Number of Surgical Operations under general anaesthetic (excluding Dental operations)	7
13. Number of Abdominal sections	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

1. Nature and scope of the Out-Patient provision for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise— Consulting Surgeon sees cases when requested ; minor operations under local anaesthesia ; U. V. Light ; patients attend for dressings, injections, etc.	
2. Total Number of Persons seen in the Out-Patient Department	267
3. Number of these Persons who were subsequently admitted for In-Patient treatment in the Institution	9
4. Number of these Persons who had received In-Patient treatment in the Institution	3
5. Total number of Attendances in the Out-Patient Department	768
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	....	3	....
B—Influenza ....	....	....	4	7
C—Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary....	....	....	1	2
Non-Pulmonary....	....	....	....	2
D—Malignant Disease ....	....	....	....	20
E—Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute ....	....	....	10	7
(2) Non-Articular ....	....	....	3	....
(3) Chronic Arthritis ....	....	....	6	....
F—Venereal Disease....	....	....	1	....
G—Puerperal Pyrexia ....	....	....	....	....
H—Puerperal Fever....	....	....	....	1
I.—Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Child-bearing ....	....	....	....	....
J—Mental Diseases—				
(a) Senile Dementia....	....	....	....	....
(b) Other ....	....	....	....	6
K—Senile Decay ....	....	....	....	15
L—Accidental Injury and Violence ....	....	....	2	1
In respect of Cases not included above :—				
M—Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ....	....	....	30	2
N—Disease of the Respiratory System	5	1	10	19
O— ,, Circulatory System	3	....	5	23
P— ,, Digestive System	10	....	8	2
Q— ,, Genito-Urinary	3	....	4	5
R— ,, Skin	8	....	10	1
S.—Other Diseases	15	....	26	5
T—Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures :— Mothers ....	....	....	2	....
Infants	2	....	....	....
U—Any persons not falling under any of the above headings....	....	....	....	....
Totals	47	1	125	118

HOME NURSING.

The Barrow District Nursing Association and the Vickerstown Nursing Association have a voluntary contributing scheme whereby Home Nursing on a doctor's recommendation is provided by them. Arrangements exist between the Local Authority and the Nursing Association whereby non-contributors, in certain necessitous cases, can be provided with Home Nursing.

For the year ended 31st March, 1939, the following work was carried out :—

	Nursing Association.	
	Barrow.	Vickerstown.
No. of cases nursed	1,068	182
No. of visits paid.....	25,236	4,854

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Authority's provision for Maternity and Child Welfare consists of two Medical Officers and five Health Visitors attending three Welfare Clinics per week at the Central Clinic, Abbey Road.

(a) RISEDALE MATERNITY HOME.

The Home consists of twenty beds together with a modern theatre and labour ward, and there are two beds in the administrative block which are utilised for certain ante-natal cases which require treatment prior to delivery. The number of bookings at the Home are restricted to thirty cases per month. The average stay in the Home is fourteen days, which can be increased for medical reasons. All cases are booked either as (a) Maternity Nurse cases where a doctor has been engaged to take charge of the case, and (b) Midwives' cases which are delivered by Midwives on the staff of the Home, medical aid being summoned if necessary in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. One of the Assistant Medical Officers pays a daily visit to the Home for purposes of supervision and report to the Medical Officer of Health. Payment is in accordance with a scale of income, assessments being made by a Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. All cases are booked by Municipal Midwives, and those who, on investigation are found to have unsatisfactory home conditions are advised to make application for admission to the Home.

The introduction of the 56 hour week necessitated an increase in the staff. The accommodation, which was previously inadequate, was therefore considerably over-taxed, but the provision of a new ante-natal clinic in the grounds of the Home with additional bedrooms should alleviate the situation. The introduction of the Midwives' Act, 1936, and the lengthening of the period of training for Midwives, has caused a great difficulty in providing adequate numbers of Midwives.

The following statistics show the work done at the Home during the year 1938.

(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 1938 ...	279
2(a) No. of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 1 (a)	7
(3) Average duration of stay	15 days.
(4) Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	116
(b) Doctors	163
(5) Number of Cases in which medical assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency	7
(6) Number of Cases notified as—	
(a) Puerperal Fever	(a) Nil.
(b) Pyrexia	(b) 2
(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	37
(10) Number of maternal deaths with causes	1. Embolism.
(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) 7. (b) 7. Spina Bifida 1 Convulsions 1 Prematurity 5

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Two ante-natal Clinics are conducted on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons by one of the Assistant Medical Officers, one Health Visitor, and the Midwifery Staff. All cases booked by the Municipal Midwives are examined by the doctor at appropriate intervals during the ante-natal period, intermediate examinations being carried out by the Midwives. Cases present themselves for examination who have not booked a Midwife, and arrangements are made for them to do so.

An additional ante-natal Clinic is provided at Risedale Maternity Home on Tuesday morning, and is conducted by one of the Assistant Medical Officers, whilst a Clinic is held on Friday afternoons, the staff of the Home being in charge.

The following particulars are available :—

	Central Clinic.	Risedale.
Number of Sessions	99	90
Number of Expectant Mothers attending	447	361
Number of Attendances	1084	927
Average Number of Attendances per session	10.9	10.3

(c) POST-NATAL AND BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

A weekly post-natal and birth control Clinic is held on Wednesday morning at the Central Clinic, and is in charge of an Assistant Medical Officer. Cases referred by Doctors and Midwives practising in the area are examined and advised.

The following is a summary of the work of this Clinic during the year

Number of Sessions	44
Total Number of Women who attended	94
Number of Attendances	113

(d) DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES.

The scheme for the domiciliary service of Midwives, under the Midwives Act, 1936, as outlined in last year's report, has functioned satisfactorily. During the year five additional Midwives were engaged, bringing the total Midwifery staff up to seven. The scheme is in great public demand, with the result that the present staff is working to capacity, viz., 80 cases each per annum.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during the year :—

Number of Ante-Natal Attendances	2,388
Number of Post-Natal Attendances	10,171
Special Investigations	439
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	463
Attendances at Post-Natal Clinics	5
Number of Deliveries	468*

*—329 as Midwives, 139 as Maternity Nurses.

(e) SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives who gave notice of intention to practice within the area during the year (not including the institutional staff was 15).

The work of supervision was carried out by the Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Work, who paid 103 visits of inspection in addition to giving 21 other interviews.

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

Sending for Medical Help	172
--------------------------	-----

Reasons for above notifications :—

Delayed or Prolonged Labour	58
Mal-presentation	17
Albuminuria	4
Retained Placenta	2
Rise of Pulse and/or Temperature	1
Ruptured or Torn Perineum	34
Baby's eyes discharging or inflamed	9
Collapse of Mother	1
Premature Birth	3
Malformation	3
Feebleness of Infant	5
Abnormal condition during pregnancy	11
Illness of Mother or Baby	9
Uterine Inertia	3
Abortion	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	7
Eclampsia	1

P. P. Haemorrhage	2
Threatened Miscarriage	1
Artificial Feeding	11
Still-Birth	25
Notification of Death	8
Having laid out a dead body	Nil.
Liability to be a source of Infection	5

(f) CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Three weekly Clinics are held at the Central Clinic, Abbey Road, which have again been characterised by large attendances. The Clinics are conducted by two Medical Officers and five Health Visitors, but the numbers are too unwieldy for the Clinics to be conducted on the recognised lines of a Welfare Centre, viz. : individual service, the establishment of health talks, and demonstrations. The only solution to the problem is the commencement of additional Clinics, which however cannot be accomplished until the new ante-natal Clinic is built at Risedale, which I anticipate will be during the current year.

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

	No. of Clinics.	Total Attendances.	Average Attendance.
Central Clinic, 1938	146	19,862	136.0
„ 1937	144	17,276	120.0

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, 1938	4,829	1,124	29
„ 1937	4,771	1,073	38

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

- (i) By children under 1 year of age.... 13,408
- (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 6,437

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

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 872
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 195
- 1,067

Percentage of notified live Births represented by
the number in (i) above 85.1

In addition to the above, the following special visits have been paid :—	
Under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919	53
Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914 and 1926	2
Under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926	—
Under Part I, Children Act, 1908	80
In connection with Dietary Investigation by the Rowell Institute	45

(k) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Every child under the age of 9 taken for reward apart from its parents, was visited quarterly, and 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 paid by H. V's.	80
------------------------------------	----

(l) 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 earlier detection of orthopaedic defects which can be accomplished at the Welfare Clinics ensures that all children with defects can have appropriate treatment provided prior to entering school.

The following were dealt with through this Clinic during the year :—

	Non-Tuberculous School Children.			M. & C. W. Cases.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys,	Girls,	Total.
No. of Children attending	22	29	51	20	20	40
Total Attendances	37	44	81	27	33	60

3 tubercular patients also made 5 attendances.

The conditions for which orthopaedic treatment was required were as follows :—

CONGENITAL—Flat Foot 6, Talipes equina varus 2, Meningocele 2, Dislocation of Hip 7, Deformity of Spine 4, Eros Palsy 1, Little's Disease 1, Pes Caires 1, Paralysis, mono and diplegia 6, Miscellaneous 17 ; Total 47.

ACQUIRED—Birth Palsy 4, Torticollis 4, Rickets 5, Poliomyelitis 3, Little's Disease 1, Knock-knee 3, Paralysis (post infantile) 2, Osteochondritis Spine 2, Pseudocoxalgia 1, Athetoses 1, Scoliosis 1, Flat Feet 3, Miscellaneous 14 ; Total 44.

No. in which improvement was affected following treatment as recommended	31
No. referred for Institutional treatment with a view to operative treatment	12
No. written off as cured	10
No. in which no improvement was noticeable	23
No. recommended for remedial exercises	12
No. whose parents objected to treatment	3

(m) DENTAL TREATMENT.

Dental treatment to mothers and children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres was given by Miss B. I. S. Dewar, L.D.S., the Assistant School Dental Officer. The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

No. Inspected—		
Welfare	250	
Ante-Natal	235	
	—	485
No. Actually Treated—		
Welfare	226	
Ante-Natal	146	
Nursing Mothers	17	
	—	389
Attendances		877

Fillings—			
Permanent Teeth	....	142	
Temporary Teeth	....	42	
		—	184
Extractions—			
Permanent Teeth	....	393	
Temporary Teeth	....	233	
		—	626
Other Operations—			
Permanent Teeth	....	155	
Temporary Teeth	....	340	
		—	495
Anaesthetics—			
General—Ante-Natal	.... 11		
Welfare	.... 48		
	—	59	
Local	....	351	
		—	410
Half-days devoted to treatment	....		97

The scheme for the provision of dental treatment and supply of dentures to expectant mothers has been in force during the year. All cases requiring attention are referred to the Dental Surgeon for examination and arrangements made for treatment. Cost price is charged to those patients in a position to pay, and in necessitous cases the charge made is according to a scale of income.

During the year 14 cases were supplied with 26 dentures.

(n) OBSTETRICAL CONSULTANT.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health's recommendation a joint scheme with the Lancashire County Council is being formulated for the provision of a full time Obstetrical Officer, and, in all probability will be inaugurated during the current year.

(o) HOME HELPS.

The scheme for the provision of Home Helps is worked in conjunction with the Municipal Midwifery Service. Applications for Home Helps are received at the Town Hall, and when possible a Home Help is provided. The charge is 15/- per week and a reduction is made according to an income scale.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

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 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Uncertified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Small-Pox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicken-Pox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping-cough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Phthisis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions	1	1	1	.....	3	3	3	1	.....	10
Laryngitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	7
Diarrhoea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	4
Enteritis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rickets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation, overlying .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injury at Birth	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Atelectasis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Malformations	3	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Premature Birth	9	3	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other causes	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4
	17	7	2	.....	26	8	7	5	4	50

Nett Births in { legitimate 1041
the year { illegitimate 37

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants 50
the year of { illegitimate infants Nil.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1938.

DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED.

1938. Month.	Barrow Island Ward.	Walney Ward.	Hindpool Ward.	Ramsden Ward.	Central Ward.	Hawcoat Ward.	Newbarns Ward.	Salthouse Ward.	Totals.
January ....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3
February ....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
March ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4
April	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	5
May ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June ....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	3
July ....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	1	6
August	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3
September ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	5
October ....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
November	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	6
December ....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	5
Totals	3	5	7	2	3	2	10	18	50

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. In neither case was the vision impaired.

Six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported, five of which received treatment in hospital.

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.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER (CORPORATION SUPPLY) 1938.

	March.	April.	June.	June.	July.	October.	November.
Bacteria per c.c.—							
At 37° C.	5	6	11	12	15	37	4
At 22° C.	26	42	18	63	31	69	4
B. Coli.	Absent in 100 c.c.	7 per 100 c.c.	5 per 100 c.c.	Absent in 60 c.c. Present in 70 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 20 c.c. Present in 30 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.

All the above samples were collected from the Corporation Main at various dwelling houses within the Borough.

From the Gas and Water Department 13 Chemical, 5 Bacteriological Samples were obtained from the Corporation source of supply. These were all found to be satisfactory.

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. Considerable progress was made during the year in securing the provision by house-holders of covered dust-bins in place of ash-pits, in accordance with section 75 of the Public Health Act of 1936, and also of facilities for the speedy collection of the dust-bins, and it is hoped in due time to operate a weekly collection of house refuse throughout the Borough.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector has been received, viz :—

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, 1938, together with other work carried out in connection with the Sanitary Department.

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

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT OF INSPECTIONS
MADE AND NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Dwelling Houses.

Roofs Repaired	206
Floors Repaired or Renewed	147
Walls and Ceilings, Plaster Repaired or Renewed	216
Chimney Stacks, Re-built or Repaired	20
Windows Repaired or Provided	141
New Sash Lines to Windows provided	95
Doors, Door Frames, etc., Repaired	49
Stairs Repaired	9
Fire Grates Repaired	84
Damp Walls Abated	101
Brickwork Re-Pointed	54
Chimney Flues, Repaired	35
External Walls, Cement Rendering Repaired	4
Skirting Boards, Renewed	18
Cleansed and Whitewashed	4
Handrails to Staircases Provided	2
Air-Brick Ventilators Renewed	2
	—1187

Water Supply.

New Service Pipes Provided	53
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Rain Water Spouting.

Eaves-Gutters Repaired	80
Downspouts Repaired	44
Obstructed Eaves-Gutters Cleansed	21
Obstructed Downspouts Cleansed	6
	— 151

Water Closets, Wash-Houses, &c.

Water Closet Roofs Repaired	45
Water Closet Floors Repaired	16
W.C. Flushing Apparatus and Fittings Repaired	96
W.C. Flushpipes Repaired	23
W.C. Pans Replaced with Sound Ones	11
Hopper W.C's. Replaced with Pedestal W.C's.	119
Water Closet Woodwork Repaired	71
Water Closet Brickwork Repaired	36
Washing Boilers Replaced	12
Brickwork of Washing Boilers Repaired	35
Slopstone Pipes Repaired	39
Slopstones Replaced with Sound Ones	22
Wash-House Roofs Repaired	3
Wash-House Woodwork Repaired	2
Cement Fillets of Slopstones Replaced	8
	— 538

Drains and Yard Paving.

Slopwater Drains Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	7
Surface Water Drains Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	3
W.C. Drains Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	42
W.C. Syphon-Traps Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	4
W.C. Soil-Pipes Repaired	....	....	....	....	1
Drain Ventilation Pipes Repaired	....	....	....	....	24
Slopwater Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	7
Surface Water Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	9
Grids to Gullies Replaced with Sound Ones	....	....	....	....	15
Obstructed W.C. Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	27
„ Slop Water Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	17
„ Surface Water Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	39
„ Cellar Drains Cleansed	....	....	....	....	12
Yard Paving Re-laid or Repaired	....	....	....	....	70
					— 277

Ashpits and Ashbins.

Ashpit Roofs Repaired....	....	....	....	....	20
Ashpit Brickwork Repaired	....	....	....	....	11
Sanitary Bins Replaced with Sound Ones....	....	....	....	....	9
					— 40

Yard Walls, &c.

Yard Walls Rebuilt	....	....	....	....	38
Yard Doors Repaired or Renewed	....	....	....	....	32
Yard Door Lintels Renewed	....	....	....	....	14
Yard Door Stiles Renewed	....	....	....	....	16
					— 100

Other Nuisances.

Accumulations of Refuse and Manure Removed	....	....	....	....	12
Fowl-keeping Nuisances Abated....	....	....	....	....	6
Cellars Flooded with Sewage	....	....	....	....	17
Insanitary Back Yards Cleansed....	....	....	....	....	4
Defective Gas Fittings....	....	....	....	....	10
Miscellaneous Nuisances	....	....	....	....	19
					— 68

Total 2414

FACTORY INSPECTION.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Factories Act, 1937, came into force on the 1st July, 1938. It is a consolidating and amending measure which replaces the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and various later Acts including some provisions of the Public Health Acts.

The old distinction between a factory and a workshop is abolished and the expression "workshop" disappears, only one term, "factory" being employed. For certain purposes, however, a distinction is drawn in the new Act between factories where mechanical power is used and factories where mechanical power is not used.

The Act of 1901 applied certain provisions of the Public Health Acts to workshops and treated defaults as nuisances. This method has now been abandoned and similar provisions relating to factories in which mechanical power is not used are incorporated in the Factories Act, 1937.

Additional duties are imposed upon the Medical Officer of Health by reason of the transfer of the provisions relating to sanitary conveniences formerly dealt with by the Surveyor under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890.

The most important changes are :—

1. that the provisions of Section 7 (as to sanitary conveniences) and any regulations made by the Secretary of State under that Section are to be enforced by this Department in all factories, whether mechanical power is used or not ; and
- 2 that the provisions as to temperature (Section 3) are included among those to be enforced in factories where mechanical power is not used, together with the provisions as to cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation and drainage of floors.

The number of factories within the Borough is as follows :—

Factories in which mechanical power is used	....	....	204
Factories in which mechanical power is not used	....	....	254
Building operations	....	....	3
Works of engineering construction	....	....	1

INSPECTIONS.

264 inspections of factories were made, viz. :—

Factories in which mechanical power is used	....	....	125
Factories in which mechanical power is not used	....	....	136
Other premises	....	....	3

Written notices were served in 32 instances for the following infringements of Part 1 of the Act :—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Want of Cleanliness		13
Overcrowding		Nil
Unreasonable temperature		Nil
Inadequate ventilation		4
Ineffective drainage of floors.....		Nil
Sanitary Conveniences	Insufficient	4
	Unsuitable or defective	2
	Not separate for sexes	1
	Communicating direct with workroom	8
	Not so partitioned off as to secure privacy....	1
	Without proper door and fastenings	2
	Inadequately ventilated	9
	Ineffectively lighted	5
Not indicated by a suitable notice		3

OTHER DEFECTS—

Factories with :—

Defective roofs	2
Defective floors	4
Defective eaves gutters	1
Defective downspouts	1
Defective yard paving	1
Defective slopsinks	2
Defective plasterwork	5
Defective chimney stacks	1
Defective windows	1
Insufficient supply of water.....	1
	—
	19
	—

PART 8.

HOME WORK—

Occupiers failing to notify outworkers	9
Occupiers failing to keep list of outworkers	Nil
Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	9
Number of lists received from employers	19
Number of outworkers.....	31

OUTWORKERS.

31 inspections of outworkers' premises were made during the year.

No instances of employment in unwholesome premises were found, and no cases of infectious disease were reported during the year at any outworker's dwelling.

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices. Occupiers Prosec'ted
Factories with mechanical power	125	21
Factories without mechanical power	136	11
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises).	3	....
TOTAL	264	32
	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.			
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	13	13	} Nil.	} Nil.		
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	....	....		
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ....	....	....		
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	4	4				
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ....	....	....		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) {	4	4				
	30	30				
	1	1				
not separate for Sexes						
Other offences	19	19				
(Not including offences relating to Homework or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).						
Total	71	71				

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.	Number of Out-workers.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.		
			Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	19	31	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total	19	31	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories.	Notified by H.M. Inspector 1
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 1
Underground Bakehouses :—	
In use at the end of the year	3

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

15 inspections and 22 re-visits have been made under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to provisions as to Sanitary and other arrangements in shops.

Notices were served in 13 instances for the following infringements, viz. :—

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1934—

Insufficient ventilation	2
Unreasonable temperature	2
Sanitary Conveniences	<div> <div> <div>Insufficient</div> <div>Unsuitable or defective</div> </div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> </div>
Washing Facilities	<div> <div>Not provided</div> <div>Unsuitable</div> </div> <div>5</div> <div>1</div>

INFRINGEMENTS AND NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936—

Defective eaves gutters	1
Defective downspouts	2
Defective waste pipe to slopstones	1
Defective yard paving	2
Defective plasterwork	2
Defective floors	4
Defective windows	1
Defective roofs	1
Defective brickwork of chimney stacks	1
Defective gully grids	2
Absence of ash bins	4
Dangerous stairs	1
Insanitary walls and ceilings	1
Insanitary floors	1
Accumulations of refuse	1

CAMPING SITES.

Under Sections 268 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, Local Authorities are given powers for the regulation and supervision of all camping sites. Licences may be granted by the Local Authority regulating the use of movable dwellings on these sites, there being two types of licences, viz. :—

- (i) Licences authorising persons to allow land occupied by them within the district to be used as sites for movable dwellings ;
and
- (ii) Licences authorising persons to erect or station, and use, such dwellings within the district.

Conditions were attached to the licences granted regarding the provision of Sanitary Conveniences, water supply, refuse receptacles, density of dwellings on the site, etc., these conditions being in addition to those contained in the Corporation Bye-laws relating to Tents, Vans, Sheds and other similar structures.

It must be noted that under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a person shall not allow any land occupied by him to be used for camping purposes on more than forty-two consecutive days or more than sixty days in all in any twelve consecutive months unless such person holds a camping licence from the Local Authority.

The following particulars relate to Camping Sites in the Borough during 1938 :—

(1) Number of Sites used for Camping	12
(2) Number of Camping Sites in respect of which Licences were issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	8

- (3) Estimated maximum number of Campers resident in the Borough at one time during the Summer season, 1938 680

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....	48
Diphtheria	166
Erysipelas	24
Pneumonia	74
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	4
Enteric Fever	1
Paratyphoid	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	2

Number of Patients removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital	199
Number of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	242
Number of Cases notified to Borough Librarian	222
Number of Cases notified to Education Authority	222

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 59 dwelling-houses, 31 of which were tested with smoke, and 28 were tested with fluid.

Defects were found in 33 instances, viz. :—

Defective W.C. Drains....	....	....	....	....	....	22
„ Slop Water Drains	....	....	....	....	....	5
„ Surface Water Drains....	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ Cellar Drains	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ Urinal Drains	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
						33
						—

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 769 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.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

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

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

Order.	Part	Description. of Goods.	Number of		Action taken.	
			Visits.	Infringe- ments.	Caut- ioned.	Notices served.
		Imported :—				
No. 1	....	Butter	14	6	2	4
No. 3	1	Honey ....	....	....	....	....
	2	Fresh Apples	14	2	2	....
No. 4	....	Raw Tomatoes....	13	4	3	1
No. 5	1	Currants, Sultanas and Raisins....	9	1	1	....
	2	Eggs in Shell	23	3	2	....
	4	Oat Products ....	....	....	....	....
No. 8	....	Frozen and Chilled Salmon, etc.	5	3	3	....
No. 3	....	Bacon and Ham ....	....	....	....	....
No. 7	....	Meat	12	3	3	....

Legal proceedings were instituted against an egg merchant for two offences under the No. 5 Order, part 2, and the defendant was fined 40/- in each case.

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 64

Infectious Diseases notified to Director of Education 222

Infectious Diseases notified to Borough Librarian 222

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.

8,030 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 Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)....	....	....	....	....	1112
No. of Other Inspections and Re-Visits	....	....	....	....	7127
No. of Workshop Inspections	....	....	....	....	264
No. of Inspections re Infectious Diseases....	....	....	....	....	246
No. of Dwelling Houses Disinfected	....	....	....	....	242
No. of Shipping Inspections and Re-Visits....	....	....	....	....	590
No. of Inspections under the Merchandise Marks Act....	....	....	....	....	89
Total					9581

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

Statutory 424 (including 429 dwellinghouses).

Intimation 663 (including 720 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.

Eight 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.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The number of houses, other than Council houses, found to be infested with bed bugs during the year was 231. 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. During the year, however, 6 Council Houses were found to be so infested with bugs that it was deemed necessary to have them fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide.

The furniture and effects of families removed during the year from Slum Clearance Areas to Council Houses were subjected to Hydrogen Cyanide Fumigation. This fumigation was carried out, under contract, by the London Fumigation Company Ltd., the following method being adopted :—

When a sufficient number of houses were ready for occupation the contractors were informed and they brought their removal vans to Barrow. The furniture and effects of the families were placed in the vans, each van averaging three families per day. The vans were then taken to the Corporation Storeyard and put under gas for about four hours, the time taken for clearing the furniture from all traces of gas being about one hour. The furniture was delivered to the new houses about 5-0 p.m. No bedding was allowed to be treated with this dangerous gas, this being taken to Roose Infirmary and thoroughly disinfested with steam. No difficulties were experienced with any of the above fumigations.

Upon the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, it was also found necessary to fumigate the furniture and effects of certain overcrowded families with Hydrogen Cyanide in course of removal to Council Houses.

Wherever possible the houses vacated in Slum Clearance Areas were immediately fumigated by the contractors with Hydrogen Cyanide, the following being a summary of the work carried out :

DISINFESTATION OF FURNITURE IN COURSE OF REMOVAL—

Number of families from Slum Clearance Areas.....	100
Number of Overcrowded Families	10

HOUSES FUMIGATED—

Number of vacated houses in Slum Clearance Areas.....	33
Number of Council Houses	6

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)	1112
--	------

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1285
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	343
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	516
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation....	256
(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	720
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	291
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	87
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
* (a) By owners	46
(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	429
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	429
(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	591
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	604
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	3665

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	16
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	116
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	617
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.

(e) During the year some slight progress has been made in the abatement of overcrowding by means of re-housing on the Corporation Estates. The continued trade boom and increase in employment in the Town with a corresponding increase in the population have increased our difficulties in the reduction of the overcrowding figures.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 : SECTION 9.

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

House roofs re-slatted or repaired	57
Chimney stacks re-built or repaired	66
Chimney flues repaired	11
Brickwork re-pointed and repaired	59
External walls cement rendered	43
Stone sills to windows renewed	47
Door-steps renewed	27
Sub-floor ventilation provided	10
Water service pipes renewed	19
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	25
Downspouts renewed or repaired	21
Drain ventilation pipes renewed or repaired	29
Yard paving re-laid	73
Yard walls re-built or repaired	71
Yard doors renewed or repaired	27
Yard door-frames renewed or repaired	26
Brickwork of W.C. walls re-built or repaired	44
Inner walls of W.C. cement rendered	40

W.C. roofs re-slatted or repaired	35
W.C. floors re-laid	27
W.C. doors renewed or repaired	14
W.C. door-frames renewed or repaired	15
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired	21
W.C. flushpipes renewed or repaired	7
Hopper W.C. pans replaced with Pedestal W.C. pans	73
W.C. seats renewed	3
Ashpits abolished	60
Sanitary bins provided	74
Door and frames for sanitary bins provided	59
Slopwater gullies renewed	6
Surface water gullies renewed	2
Grids to gullies renewed	15
Obstructed drains cleared	2
Dwelling house floors renewed or repaired	249
Plasterwork of rooms repaired	463
Walls rendered damp-proof	171
Window-frames renewed or repaired	166
Window-sashes renewed or repaired	139
Glazing of windows renewed	31
Doors renewed or repaired	139
Door-frames renewed or repaired	24
Fasteners to doors provided	130
Weather-boards and thresholds provided	55
Skirting boards renewed	28
Handrails to stairs provided	30
Stair-treads renewed	13
Firegrates renewed or repaired	186
Brickwork and furnaces of washing boilers repaired	40
Washing boilers renewed	5
Slopstones renewed	19
Fittings to slopstones renewed or repaired	28
Ventilation to rooms provided	31
Food-stores provided	77

CLEARANCE AREAS.

The results of the Ministry of Health Enquiries held during 1937 regarding Clearance Orders made in respect of 25 Clearance Areas were received during the year as follows, viz. :—

STEPHEN STREET No. 1 CLEARANCE AREA.

STEPHEN STREET No. 2 CLEARANCE AREA.

CHURCH STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

FIELD STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

The above Clearance Orders were confirmed without modification or direction for any payment of compensation under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936.

FISHER STREET No. 2 CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed without modification, with direction for payment of compensation to be made under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of

- (1) Ivy Cottage, No. 21, Dalton Road.
- (2) No. 22, Burlington Street.
- (3) No. 12, Dalton Road.

FOREMEN'S COTTAGES CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed without modification, with direction for payment of compensation to be made under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of all the houses.

OLDHAM STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed without modification, with direction for payment of compensation to be made under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of

- (1) No. 2 Back Oldham Street.
- (2) No. 3 Back Oldham Street.

FISHER STREET No. 1 CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed with the exception of No. 11, Duke Street, which was excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area on the grounds that part only of a building cannot be included in a Clearance Area. No order was made for payment of compensation under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936.

FISHER STREET No. 3 CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed with the exception of

- (1) No. 2, Dalton Road
- (2) No. 34, Strand
- (3) No. 17, Fisher Street

which were excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area on the grounds that part of a building cannot be included in a Clearance Area. No order was made for payment of compensation under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936.

STRAND CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed with the exception of No. 13, Strand which was excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area. Payment of compensation was directed in accordance with Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of the following houses, viz. :—

- (1) No. 21, Strand.
- (2) No. 20, Strand.

- (3) No. 19, Strand.
- (4) No. 17, Stark Street.
- (5) No. 15, Stark Street.
- (6) No. 12, Stark Street.
- (7) No. 10, Stark Street.
- (8) No. 8, Stark Street.

SHORE STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed with the exception of

- (1) No. 10, Strand
- (2) No. 8, Strand
- (3) Nos. 5A/6, Strand

which were excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area. No order was made for payment of compensation under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of any houses in this Area.

HINDPOOL ROAD No. 1 CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed with the exception of

- (1) No. 1, Wesley Place
- (2) No. 2, Wesley Place

which were excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area on the grounds that part only of a building cannot be included in a Clearance Area. No order for payment of compensation under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, was made in respect of any houses in this Area.

HINDPOOL FLATS CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was not confirmed, the Minister finding that the legal requirements of the Housing Act had not been complied with.

Another representation was made for this Area later in the year, as the houses were, in the opinion of the Council, unfit for human habitation.

A public enquiry was conducted in the Town Hall on Tuesday, November 15th, 1938, by a Ministry of Health Inspector, Mr. E. E. Hall, A.R.I.B.A., the result of which is still awaited.

MARKET STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was not confirmed, the Minister finding that the buildings represented, Nos. 1 and 2, Market Street, were, in fact, one building only.

RAMPSIDE CLEARANCE AREA.

NEW STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

DODD'S YARD (NEW STREET) CLEARANCE AREA.

BIGGAR BANK CLEARANCE AREA No. 2.

BIGGAR BANK CLEARANCE AREA No. 3.

BIGGAR BANK CLEARANCE AREA No. 4.

The above Clearance Orders were confirmed without modification or direction for any payment of compensation under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936.

CARR LANE CLEARANCE AREA.

This Order was confirmed with the exception of one Building which was excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area on the grounds that it was not used for human habitation within the meaning of Section 26(8) of the Housing Act, 1936. No payment of compensation was directed under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of any houses in the Area.

BIGGAR BANK CLEARANCE AREA No. 1.

This Order was confirmed with the exception of two Buildings which were excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area on the grounds that they were not used for human habitation within the meaning of Section 26 (8) of the Housing Act, 1936. No payment of compensation was directed under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of any houses in the Area.

BIGGAR BANK CLEARANCE AREA No. 5.

This Order was not confirmed because the Minister found that only one building was used for human habitation within the meaning of Section 26 (8) of the Housing Act, 1936.

BIGGAR BANK CLEARANCE AREA No. 6.

This Order was not confirmed because the Minister found that one of the two buildings represented was not unfit for human habitation.

BIGGAR BANK CLEARANCE AREA No. 7.

This Order was not confirmed because the Minister found that two of the buildings represented were not unfit for human habitation and that two of the remaining three buildings were not used for human habitation within the meaning of Section 26 (8) of the Housing Act, 1936.

SECTION E.—

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

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

NEW MILK—

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 17% of its milk fat.
The vendor was interviewed and cautioned.

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

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 20% of its milk fat, also slightly watered. The dairy farmer was interviewed. Two "Appeal to Cow" samples taken at the dairy farm were reported to be slightly, and very deficient, in milk fat respectively.

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

One formal sample was reported to contain 5% of added water. The vendor was prosecuted.

BUTTER—

One formal sample of butter was reported to contain 1,000 parts of Borates per million parts of the sample. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned.

COFFEE MIXTURE EXTRACT—

Three informal samples were reported to be deficient in Coffee Extract. The manufacturers were communicated with in each case.

BLACK CURRANT JAM—

One informal sample was reported to contain 100 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million parts of the sample.

OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION.

NEW MILK—

One dairy farmer was cautioned for dispatching milk in churns which had not the owner's name and address permanently fixed thereon.

Two dairy farmers were cautioned for dispatching milk in churns, the lids of which had openings therein.

One dairyman was cautioned for selling milk in a receptacle from a motor vehicle, neither of which had the owner's name or address thereon.

MARGARINE—

Two formal samples were served from unmarked parcels and delivered in unmarked Outer Wrappers. The vendors were cautioned.

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

One formal sample was delivered in an unmarked outer wrapper. The vendor was cautioned.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES IN CONNECTION WITH WHICH LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Nature of Sample.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.
New Milk	Contained 5% of added water.	Vendor fined £1/0/0 and £5/5/0 costs.

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Number of Samples analysed	124
Number of Samples reported genuine....	117
Number of Samples reported to be adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	7
Percentage of Samples adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	5.65
Average % of Fatty and Non-Fatty Solids in total samples analysed :—Fatty solids	3.62
Non-fatty solids	8.93
Total solids	12.55

SUMMARY.

Number of samples showing deficiency in milk fat	6
Number of samples showing added water	1

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

8 informal samples were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year ; of these 6 were reported to be satisfactory, and 2 unsatisfactory.

One sample of Meat and Bone Meal was reported to contain 3.78% of protein beyond the limits of variation permitted.

One sample of Pig Meal contained 2.19% of fibre outside the limits of error allowed.

UN SOUND FOOD.

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

Tins of Unsound Beef	2
Tins of Unsound Liver	2
Raw Ham	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Fish	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.
Potatoes	107 cwts.
Grapes....	28 lbs.
Baked Herrings	15 trays.
Radishes	3 crates.
Cauliflowers	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

12

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, 1938.

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1936....	4127	3283	25,057	7249	39,716
1937....	3960	2569	21,887	7140	35,556
1938....	3467	2481	25,970	7385	39,303
Decrease	493	88	....	....	581
Increase ....	....	....	4,083	245	4,328

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES, WITH OFFAL CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
1937....	60	3	8	10	81
1938....	56	2	2	18	78
Decrease....	4	1	6	....	11
Increase....	....	....	....	8	8

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was 32 tons, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.

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

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Tuberculosis	37,189 lbs.	86 lbs.	....	1,910 lbs.	39,185 lbs.
Other conditions	3 lbs.	130 lbs.	157 lbs.	345 lbs.	635 lbs.
Total	37,192 lbs.	216 lbs.	157 lbs.	2,255 lbs.	39,820 lbs.

UN SOUND ORGANS—CONDEMNED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
Tuberculosis	17,444 lbs.	60 lbs.	....	6,833 lbs.	24,337 lbs.
Other conditions	6,419 lbs.	60 lbs.	946 lbs.	229 lbs.	7,654 lbs.
Total	23,863 lbs.	120 lbs.	946 lbs.	7,062 lbs.	31,991 lbs.
Year 1937	30,782 lbs.	94 lbs.	940 lbs.	7,586 lbs.	39,402 lbs.
Decrease....	6919 lbs.	....	....	524 lbs.	7,443 lbs.
Increase ....	....	26 lbs.	6 lbs.	....	32 lbs.

UN SOUND MEAT BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIRS FOR CONDEMNATION.

A considerable quantity of unsound meat mostly 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, corned beef, bacon, tongue, chicken and ham roll, mutton, lamb livers, peeled tomatoes, 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 :—

1 whole carcase of Venison	150 lbs.
3 Rabbits....	5 lbs.
Canned Goods	358 lbs.
Pork	217 lbs.
Tripe	25 lbs.
Veal	30 lbs.
	<hr/>
	785 lbs.
	<hr/>

The standard of meat inspection maintained is in conformity with Memo. ⁶² Foods. Under the Barrow-in-Furness Corporation Act, 1925, it is an offence to deposit an unsound animal at the Abattoirs, and ante-mortem veterinary inspections are conducted whenever possible. All animals admitted to the Abattoirs are required to be in good condition and to all outward appearance in good health. The sole exception to this rule is that of an animal suffering from recent injury where special permission from the Meat Inspector has been obtained previously.

The following Table details the reasons for total condemnations :—

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Venison.	Total.
Tuberculosis	56	1	....	15	....	72
Fever .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Decomposition ....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Dropsy ....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Jaundice ....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Pyæmia ....	....	1	1	....	....	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	56	2	2	18	1	79
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year 1937	60	3	8	10	....	81
Decrease	4	1	6	....	....	11
Increase ....	....	....	....	8	....	8

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 & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	3467	2481	25970	7385
Number Inspected	3467	2481	25970	7385
All diseases except Tuberculosis—				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil.	1	2	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	473	1	294	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	13.6	.053	1.13	.514
Tuberculosis only—Whole carcasses condemned	56	1	....	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	495	1	....	501
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	14.27	.053	....	6.78

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 3,467 cattle slaughtered 27.87% were diseased or unsound in some degree so as to warrant condemnation to the appropriate extent.

Of 2,481 calves slaughtered .1065% required some condemnation.

Of 25,970 sheep slaughtered 1.13% required condemnation, parasitic diseases of the liver and lungs accounting for most condemnations under this heading.

Of 7,385 pigs slaughtered, 7.294% 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	941
Number of cows examined during first quarter	191
Number of cowsheds visited during first quarter	12

Quarterly examinations of dairy cattle are now carried out by the veterinary official appointed under the State Veterinary Service as from 1st April, 1938.

Biological Examination of Milk Samples—

Number of bulk milk samples submitted	25
Number of individual milk samples submitted	Nil.

Number of bulk milk samples showing presence of 'B. Tuberculosis	2
Percentage of bulk milk samples positive for Bacillus Tuberculosis	8%

Of the 25 bulk milk samples 24 were from Accredited herds, and 1 was a sample of Pasteurised Milk.

In the case of the two bulk milk samples found positive for B. Tuberculosis the necessary veterinary examinations of the herds involved were made by the veterinary practitioner now appointed under the State Veterinary Service for the area. The report received was to the effect that in both cases there had been three or four cows sold from the herds or sent to knackers for slaughter on dates following that on which the samples had been taken. The report showed that the subsequent check bulk sample taken proved negative on biological test.

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

Number of Accredited Milk samples submitted	24
Number of Accredited Milk Producers licensed	7
Number of Accredited Milk Samples which satisfied both the required tests	12
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	11
Number of Accredited Milk Samples which failed to satisfy both the required tests	5
Total number of cows in Accredited Herds	228
Number of Samples of Pasteurised Milk submitted	1
Number of samples of Pasteurised Milk reported satis- factory on bacterial count test	1

The licence granted to one Accredited Producer was temporarily suspended owing to unsatisfactory reports on the examination of milk samples. The fault was subsequently traced to defective cleansing of a mechanical milking machine, and on remedying this the licence was re-issued.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Statutory Notices were served in four cases. In 2 cases inadequate ventilation was required to be remedied, in 1 case milk storage accommodation and specific alteration to cowsheds were required, and in 1 case the cows were required to be cleansed before milking as prescribed by the Order.

The following alterations were carried out :—

Alterations to cowsheds for floor space, light and ventilation	2
Alteration to cowshed by raising of standings	1
Dairies provided	1
New Dairies under construction	1
New cowshed built	1

REGISTRATION OF MILK RETAILERS.

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

Number of retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk....	4
Number of retailers of Accredited Milk	15
Number of Licenced Producers of Accredited Milk	7
Number of Supplementary Licences to retail Accredited Milk	2
Number of Licences in respect of premises where the process of pasteurising is carried on	1
Number of Licences in respect of other premises from which pasteurised milk is retailed	1
Total number of Retail Milk Purveyors on Register....	207
Number of retailers of Sterilised Milk in sealed bottles only included in the above	74
Number of retailers of milk in sealed bottles only included in the above	37
Number of Producer-Retailers on Register	25
Number of visits made to Retail Milk Shops	23
Number of visits made to Pasteurising Plant	10

TUBERCULOSIS ORDERS OF 1925 AND 1931 (now revoked).

Prior to the undertaking by the State Veterinary Service of veterinary inspection duties from the Local Authorities as from 1st April, 1938, only one bovine was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. The case was classified as one of tuberculous emaciation, valuation being £3 and compensation £2 5s. 0d. In addition 3 reported cases were not confirmed. No other case of scheduled disease occurred in the Borough during the year.

CATTLE MARKET.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1936	905	399	4427	1207	6938
1937	473	262	3507	1204	5446
1938	609	307	6162	1732	8810

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 49 visits were made to the Corporation Stables, some 40 of these being in connection with the after-treatment of a mare which had been the subject of an operation for removal of a large growth in the region of the

fetlock. Unfortunately the case developed an unfavourable sequel, in consequence of which she was later destroyed. Seven visits were made to the piggeries at Roose Institution, in the course of which some 120 pigs were castrated.

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.

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.

Infectious diseases have not been unduly prevalent during the year. There was again a considerable reduction in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, whilst the number of cases of Diphtheria reported showed an increase of two. There were quite a number of children, however, who suffered an attack of Measles, especially in the first half of the year, and a certain number of cases of Chickenpox came to my notice.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of this disease notified was 166, as compared with 164 for the previous year, and the cases on the whole were of a mild type. During the year the immunisation campaign, begun at the close of the previous year, was continued. School children were immunised at their respective schools while children of pre-school age received their injections at sessions arranged at the Central Clinic. The response of the parents to the efforts made to persuade them to take advantage of the facilities offered for the prevention of this disease cannot be considered satisfactory, in spite of the fact that every parent received a leaflet which explained the purpose and advantages of immunisation as a preventive of a dread disease. The method of immunisation employed was that with Alum Precipitated Toxoid, two injections

being given at an interval of about four weeks, the first injection of 0.2 c.c. and the second of 0.5 c.c. of the antigen. This method of immunisation is considered to give as high a degree of immunity as the three injection method with Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules. A few local reactions were noted but these were not severe. In the case of pre-school children an injection only of 0.5 c.c. of Alum Precipitated Toxoid was given. No preliminary or subsequent Schick test was performed. The number of children immunised represents only 50% of the school population. It is doubtful whether the immunisation of such a percentage of the susceptible population does in fact have any appreciable effect on the incidence of the disease among the population as a whole.

SCARLET FEVER.

The incidence of this disease again fell rapidly during the year, the number of cases notified being 48 as compared with 83 during 1937, and 293 in 1936. The disease continues to be of very mild character clinically, and complications are rarely seen. In view of the mildness of the disease, admission to the Isolation Hospital of such cases is not encouraged. The accommodation reserved for cases of Scarlet Fever could be better employed for the treatment of cases of Whooping Cough and Measles.

PNEUMONIA.

74 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, 17 of which were admitted to hospital and 11 died. With the introduction during the year and the more extensive use of the new drug M. & B. 693, it may confidently be anticipated that the number of deaths from this disease will greatly decline in the future. On receipt of a notification of pneumonia, the home of the patient is visited by a Health Visitor who ascertains if nursing assistance is required or if Hospital accommodation is desirable. Where skilled nursing is required this is provided by arrangement with the Barrow District Nursing Association and the Vickerstown Nursing Association.

MEASLES.

Measles was fairly prevalent during the first half of the year, and there were three deaths. There is no accommodation at present for the nursing of these cases in the Isolation Hospital, but it is proposed to provide for this need when the extensions of that Hospital are undertaken.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during 1938. Efforts to educate the public to appreciate the fact that Whooping Cough is a dangerous disease as far as young children are concerned have been continued throughout the year. Neither Measles nor Whooping Cough are notifiable diseases, but it is hoped that when the new extension to the Isolation Hospital is completed beds will be available for nursing certain cases where the home conditions are unsatisfactory.

INFLUENZA.

There were only sporadic cases during the year, and one death only was certified as due to this disease.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

In the annual reports for recent years attention has been drawn to the need for further accommodation at the Isolation Hospital at Devonshire Road, but it has not yet been found possible to proceed with this work.

RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Ery- sipelas.	Puer- peral- Fever Pyrexia		Small- pox.	Pneu- monia.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total.
January	9	29	....	8	...	....	....	8	2	56
February	8	24	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	41
March	8	19	1	1	....	....	....	16	....	45
April	3	12	....	2	....	1	....	11	....	29
May	2	10	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	17
June	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	11
July	1	13	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	20
August	2	9	1	1	....	2	....	3	2	20
September	2	12	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	19
October	4	6	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	19
November	2	19	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	26
December	4	7	....	4	....	....	....	7	1	23
Totals, 1938	48	166	2	24	....	6	....	74	*6	326
Totals, 1937	83	164	....	30	....	1	....	140	....	418

* Cerebro-Spinal Fever 4
Poliomyelitis 2

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	8	49	....	2	....	....	....	4	1	64
Walney	3	13	1	1	....	....	....	5	1	24
Hindpool	15	11	1	2	....	....	....	17	....	46
Ramsden	2	14	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	30
Central	2	19	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	24
Salthouse	6	20	....	3	....	1	....	12	3	45
Newbarns	3	23	....	3	....	4	....	16	....	49
Hawcoat	9	17	....	5	....	1	....	11	1	44
Totals, 1938	48	166	2	24	....	6	....	74	6	326

CANCER.

During the year 110 persons resident within the Borough died from Cancer, giving a death rate from this disease of 1.671 per 1,000 population. The age groups at death were as follows :—

Under							75 and
1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	up.
.....	1	9	47	36	17

Cancer is now responsible for twice as many deaths as is Pulmonary Tuberculosis. It is doubtful, however, whether there is in fact any real increase in the number of cases of Cancer at any one age period, and the increased number of cases dying from this disease is probably due to the increasing average age of the population. During the year, in association with the North Lonsdale Hospital, a contract was made with the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute of Manchester for the provision of a radium service for the treatment of cases of Cancer occurring within the Barrow area. The following are the terms of agreement under which this scheme is carried out :—

THE CHRISTIE HOSPITAL AND HOLT RADIUM INSTITUTE, MANCHESTER,
AND THE NORTH LONSDALE HOSPITAL, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Terms of Agreement for a Radium Service.

1. The Director of the Radium Institute or his duly qualified assistant shall see hospital patients for consultation regarding the advisability of radium therapy at a special Out-patient Clinic to be held at the North Lonsdale Hospital once in each month.
2. During the intervals between the said monthly Clinics, should circumstances indicate it, patients shall, at the option of the Hospital, be sent as at present for consultation at the Institute on any morning except Saturday and Sunday. Treatment for such patients shall be arranged for as for patients seen at the Barrow Clinic. (It is hoped that with the growth of the Clinic, a fortnightly Clinic may be established, which will largely obviate the necessity for such an arrangement.)
3. Patients found at this examination to be suitable for treatment shall be treated as follows :—
 - (a) If requiring treatment by radium only shall have such treatment arranged for in Manchester.
 - (b) If the treatment requires collaboration between the Surgeon and the Radium Therapist, the case shall be admitted to the North Lonsdale Hospital and treated at some time convenient to both parties, preferably at the Radium Therapist's monthly visit. The North Lonsdale Hospital shall be responsible for the safe custody of the radium which will be used for such cases.

4. The treatment in every case, whether at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute or at the North Lonsdale Hospital, shall be administered and/or supervised by the Director or his duly qualified assistant from the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute.
5. Cases which have been treated shall be re-examined after treatment at suitable intervals in the North Lonsdale Hospital at the monthly Clinic visit.
6. Patients admitted to the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute in the case of non-contributors shall be requested to pay towards their maintenance in accordance with their means. In the case of contributors the arrangements already existing between the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute and the North Lonsdale Hospital shall obtain.
7. When the radium is supplied to/or in moulds the mould shall be returned intact.
8. The Radium Institute shall be entirely responsible for all medical officers' travelling expenses in connection with the services outlined.
9. A payment of £200 per annum shall be paid by the North Lonsdale Hospital for the above radium service.
10. This agreement may be terminated by either party at any time on six months' written notice, such notice not to be given prior to twelve months after the date of the commencement of the radium service.

(In connection with the above scheme the Corporation has agreed to pay a sum of £200 per annum to the North Lonsdale Hospital to defray the cost of the Specialists attending the Clinic.)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

During the year a scheme was inaugurated to carry into effect the provisions of Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of Blindness. Arrangements have been made with the General Medical Practitioners in the Borough for notification to me of any person threatened with blindness and who is resident in the Borough. "Threatened with blindness" is taken to mean any serious condition of the eyes which if not treated is likely to lead to blindness. It does not include such cases as come within the category of "blind," nor does it cover simple errors of refraction which only require suitable glasses for correction. The scheme provides for patients to be seen in the first place by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and is then referred, if necessary, to the Ophthalmic Officer, Geoffrey E. Plowright, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., for examination and recommendation as to further treatment. Arrangements have been made for the provision of suitable glasses as well as treatment either at Hospital or otherwise. The cost of treatment or some portion thereof is recoverable according to the circumstances of the patient. Cases on the Prevention of Blindness Register are followed up by Health Visitors. From the time the scheme was put into operation in October up to the end of the year ten cases were dealt with.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis of all forms notified during the year was 128, being an increase of 23 over the figure for 1937. This figure includes 78 pulmonary cases, and 50 non-pulmonary cases, as compared with 66 pulmonary and 39 non-pulmonary cases notified during the previous year.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year was 51, 36 being of persons suffering from pulmonary disease and 15 of persons suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.577 for pulmonary tuberculosis and 0.151 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is a disease amenable to treatment in its early stages, and it is unfortunate that so many cases are diagnosed first at a stage of the disease when treatment is unlikely to lead to a satisfactory result. The reason for this failure to notify the early case is that the majority of patients do not consult a doctor at the onset of symptoms, but only after the lapse of some time. Tuberculosis is still, unfortunately, regarded as a disgrace, and this is one reason why many try to conceal the disease and neglect to obtain treatment until it is too late.

The Centre for the supervision of cases of Tuberculosis of all forms is the Corporation Dispensary, 64, School Street. Perhaps the term "Municipal Dispensary and Chest Clinic" is more appropriate than "Dispensary," as no medicines are dispensed there.

New cases are sent to the Clinic for examination by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer from General Practitioners in the town, from the School Medical Officer, and from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The methods employed for diagnosis are, firstly, a clinical examination by inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, followed where necessary by tests of the sputum and X-ray examinations. In some cases where the diagnosis still remains in doubt, after these investigations have been completed the patient is admitted to a hospital or sanatorium for further observation.

The number of cases X-rayed during the year was 87, an increase of 11 over last year. The number of sputum examinations made during the year in connection with Clinic work was 101.

Tuberculosis is spread by infection from one case to another, hence it is important to keep close watch on the so-called "Contacts" of cases of the disease, that is on those who live in close association with a person suffering from an "Open tuberculosis." By careful examination of contacts it is sometimes possible to find the original source of infection in the home—perhaps an aged grand-parent who has been suffering from "Bronchitis" for many years.

All child contacts are now tuberculin tested by means of the Vollmer Patch Test. This is a test showing whether infection with the tubercle bacillus has taken place. A positive reaction to the tuberculin test does not necessarily mean that the individual is suffering from, or will suffer from the disease of tuberculosis. As years may elapse between the time of infection and the development of symptoms of tuberculosis, positive reactors to the tuberculin tests are re-examined regularly.

Patients who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and require institutional treatment are sent to the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands; or to Devonshire Road Hospital, Barrow. Children are admitted to Blencathra Sanatorium, near Keswick. Non-pulmonary cases requiring institutional treatment are sent, if suffering from tuberculosis of the bones or joints, to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, near Oswestry. Cases of glandular, abdominal, and renal tuberculosis are sent to the North Lonsdale Hospital, or to one of the Liverpool Municipal Hospitals.

Glandular tuberculosis form the great majority of notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and in these cases our experience is that excision of the glands before they have broken down gives the most satisfactory result. There is, however, still need of an institution where such cases can be given general sanatorium treatment, together with any local treatment which may be required.

Treatment of tuberculosis is allied to its prevention. It is unfortunate that many patients after making good progress in the Sanatorium have to return to the insanitary and over-crowded home conditions, where the disease began. All patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are warned of the danger of infecting others, and are advised to secure a bedroom for their sole use. In many cases, however, the patient's home conditions are such that a separate bedroom is an impossibility, and he may even find it difficult to obtain a separate bed.

Various detail improvements made to the Clinic building during the year help to promote smooth running of the Clinics. Thus new electric radiant heaters installed in the Waiting and Consulting rooms make the building more comfortable for the patients, while an inter-communication telephone fitted up helps to save loss of time.

The evening Clinic, held on the first Friday in each month, for the benefit of patients who are in employment, is growing in popularity, and towards the end of the year it was, for a time, necessary to run two such Clinics each month.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notifications were received during the year :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Form " 1 "	44	25	23	17	67	42
" Supplemental "	8	1	6	4	14	5
Total	52	26	29	21	81	47

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OF ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1938.

NEW CASES.					DEATHS.			
Age Periods.	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
1	1	....	2	4	....	....	2	1
5 ....	....	1	7	3	....	1	....	....
15	6	6	12	7	2	2	1	....
25	18	12	5	5	9	4	6	3
35	11	2	1	1	2	....	....	1
45	13	1	1	1	7	....	....	....
55	2	3	....	....	4	3	....	....
65 & up	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Totals *	52	26	29	21	25	11	10	5

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 an increase of 13 pulmonary cases and 9 non-pulmonary cases.

DEATHS.

The death-rate is slightly higher. The total number of pulmonary deaths was 36 as in 1937, representing a rate of 0.577 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.55 for 1937. There were also 15 deaths registered from the disease in other forms, an increase of 3 on the previous year, giving a mortality rate of 0.151 per 1,000 population.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths (of which there were 8) to total tuberculous deaths worked out as 1 to 6.

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 Register of Notifications on 31/12/38, is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	276	193	469
Non-Pulmonary	153	152	305
Totals	429	345	774

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	Att'dces.	Patients	Att'dces.	Patients	Att'dces.	dividual	Att'dces
Males	180	583	12	97	108	486	300	1166
Females	53	141	164	468	118	374	335	983
Totals	233	724	176	565	226	860	635	2149
1937	229	597	131	456	245	731	605	1784

CONTACT CLINIC.

Number Examined—

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
M.	20	56	76
F.	37	66	103
Totals	57	122	179

Number found to be definitely Tuberculous.... 2

Number still under observation 31

Number found to be Non-Tuberculous 146

NURSE'S VISITS. The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse to the homes of patients during the year was 1,940.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE DISPENSARY.

TRANSFERS. 9 persons were "transferred in," and 84 "transferred out."

DEATHS. There were 44 deaths (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) of patients on the Dispensary Register.

CO-OPERATION. 102 consultations were held with Medical Practitioners and 205 other visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients.

INSURED PERSONS. The number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment was 17.

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.	20	49	37	11	21
„ F.	11	24	20	4	11
Children	1	5	3	....	3
Non-Pulmonary :—					
Adults M.	2	17	13	1	5
„ F.	....	11	10	....	1
Children	7	23	22	1	7
Total	41	129	105	17	48

The above Table includes observation cases.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT. Of the discharged patients mentioned in the above table, 35 showed signs of improvement or the disease became quiescent, and 27 were not quiescent, although a number showed some improvement. The remaining cases attended for short periods only, many of them being ex-Institutional patients returning for further examination.

CLOTHING.

To enable a patient to undertake and benefit by Sanatorium treatment, various articles of clothing were provided.

X-RAY DIAGNOSIS.

To facilitate diagnosis 87 patients were submitted for X-Ray examination.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

26 patients were submitted to Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

101 specimens of sputa were examined.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

72 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, 1936,

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

PORT SANITARY SURVEY.

TABLE A.

I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1938.

		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	112	146959	7	112	2	2	....
	*Motor	1	452	....	1	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign		113	147411	7	113	2	2	....
Coastwise	Steamers	368	123301	....	368	12	12	....
	*Motor	64	30209	....	64	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise		432	153510	....	432	12	12	....
Total Foreign and Coastwise		545	300921	....	545	14	14	....

*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 :—Nantes, Caen, St. Malo, Antwerp, Havre, Lisbon, Les Falaises, Bona, Nemours, Huelva, Straton, Pepel, Bilbao, Narvik, Kirkenes, Vallvik, Stockholm, Hargshamn, Stugsand, Koping, Montylnoto, Vasteras, Kaskar, Sundsvall, Vasklot, Jacobstad, Kasko, Vasa, Lulea, Montreal, Newfoundland, 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 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.—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.

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

TABLE C.

No case of infectious sickness was landed from vessels during 1938, and the average number of cases for the last five years is 0.8.

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 Deratization Certificates and Deratization 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.

1 Rat was destroyed on a Vessel.

17 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	1	....	2	....	....	....	1
Brown	12	....	....	....	....	....	2
Species not recorded .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Examined	13	....	2	....	....	....	3
Infected with Plague .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of Rats.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year	
Black .....	....	....	....	....	....	4	
Brown .....	....	....	....	....	....	14	
Species not recorded .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Examined .....	....	....	....	....	....	18	
Infected with Plague .....	....	....	....	....	....	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. 18 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	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Ships from 301 tons to 1000 tons	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Ships from 1001 tons to 3000 tons	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	11
Ships from 3001 tons to 10000 tons	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Ships over 10000 tons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	18	....	....	....	....	....	18	18

METHODS OF DERATIZATION OF SHIPS.

Before either Deratization or Deratization 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 Deratization 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 Deratization 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 18 ships were examined at Barrow between 1st January and 31st December, 1938, all of which were found to be free from rat infestation. 18 Deratization Exemption Certificates were issued.

Name of Ship.	Nationality.	Net Tonnage.	Date.
S.S. Vaga	Norwegian	944	4/1/38
S.S. Triton ...	Swedish	1101	20/1/38
S.S. Kohistan ...	British	3708	19/2/38
M.V. Shoal Fisher	British	452	23/2/38
S.S. Toran	Norwegian	2057	25/2/38
S.S. Porjus ...	Swedish	1755	15/3/38
S.S. Salonica	Norwegian	1607	17/3/38
S.S. Cisil	Finnish	1038	14/4/38
S.S. Sea Rombler	British	1374	25/5/38
S.S. Rosenborg	Danish	1206	26/5/38
S.S. River Fisher	British	293	10/6/38
S.S. Ford Fisher	British	221	28/7/38
M.V. Shoal Fisher	British	452	11/8/38
S.S. Toran	Norwegian	2057	17/8/38
S.S. Ella	Swedish	1176	7/10/38
S.S. Porjus ...	Swedish	1755	26/10/38
S.S. Keila	Estonian	2302	29/10/38
M.V. Filefjell	Norwegian	4563	18/11/38

Fees amounting to £33 12s. 0d. were received for the above Certificates.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality. of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1938.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions pre- judicial to health.
British....	448	Nil.	13	42
Other Nations	97	Nil.	1	5

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

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

Number of Ships arriving....	545
„ of British Nationality	445
„ of Foreign „	100
„ from Foreign Ports	113
„ Coastwise	432
„ with insanitary Crew Spaces	34
„ with insanitary W.C.'s	11
„ with defective Crew Spaces	10
„ with defective W.C.'s	5
„ with W.C.'s stopped	2
„ with verminous Crew Spaces	1

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

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

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

MALES	....	Wednesday and Saturday, at 10-30 a.m. Wednesday, at 7-30 p.m.
FEMALES	....	Tuesday, at 7-30 p.m. Friday 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	....	21
Soft Chancre	1
Gonorrhoea	55
Conditions other than Venereal	28

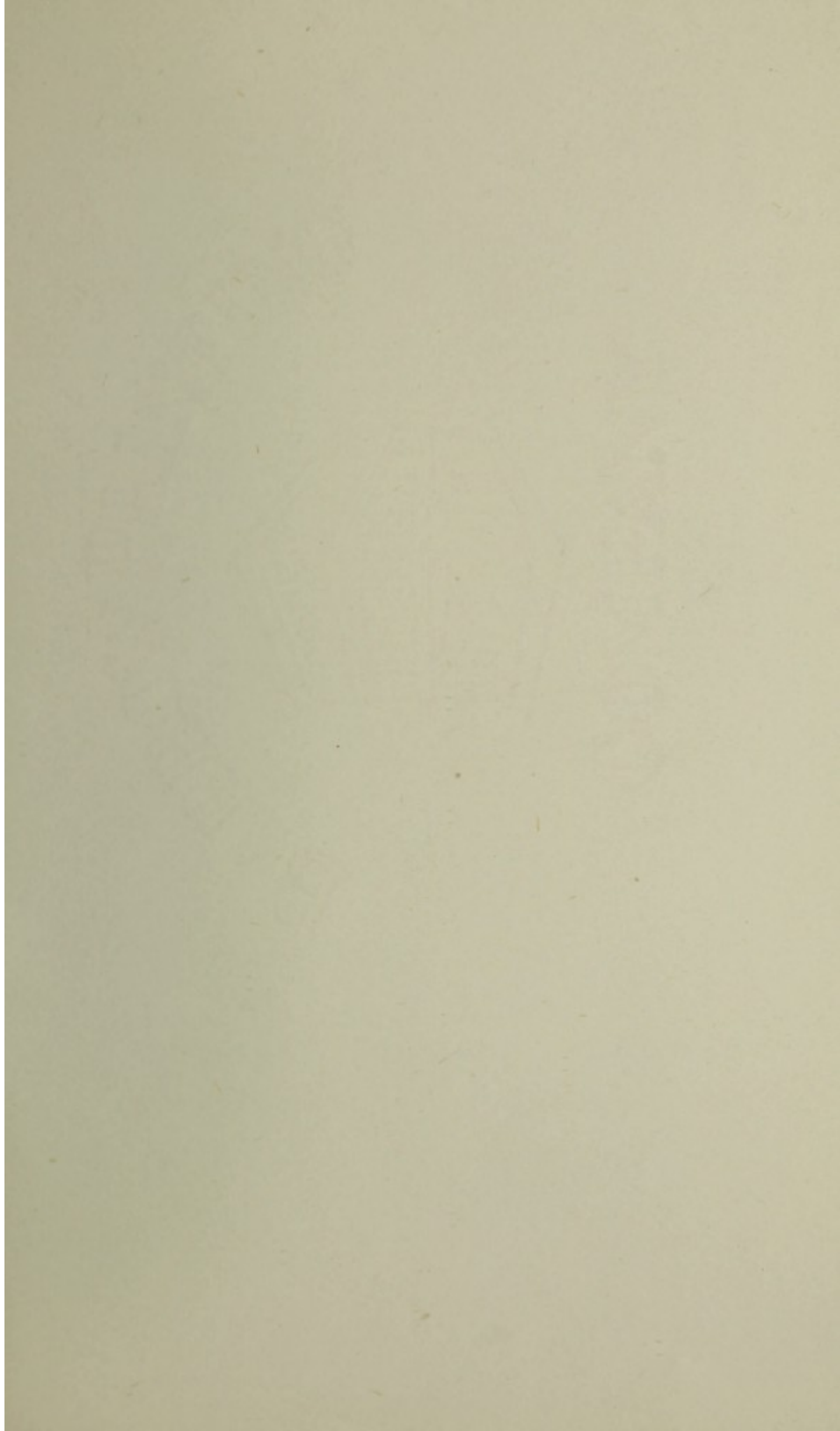
Total	105
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Total attendances of all patients during the year (including irrigation cases) 4.02

Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment during the year.... 229

Number of specimens submitted for (a) detection of Gonococci 41
(b) Wassermann Re-action 70

Number of specimens submitted apart from Treatment Centre for—
(a) Detection of Gonococci 9
(b) Wasserman Re-action.... 131



The following is a summary of the Port Sanitary Inspection:

Number of Ships arriving	445
of British Nationality	445
of Foreign	108
from Foreign Ports	113
Charters	102
with temporary Crew Space	26
with temporary W.C.	14
with Collective Crew Space	10
with detacher W.C.'s	3
with W.C.'s supplied	2
with permanent crew space	1

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year. Inspection of food was done under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1914, and the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1914, and the Public Health (Importation, etc. of Food) Regulations, 1914 to 1915.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinic is conducted at the public hospital at 1000 a.m.

Males: 2. Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday at 1:30 p.m.

Females: Tuesday at 1:30 p.m.

Friday at 10:30 a.m.

Clinical Medical Officers:—Dr. J. Gray and J. P. Turner.

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

Treatment for—

Gonorrhoea	51
Soft Chancre	1
Condylomata	10
Condylomata plus other Venereal	10

Total 72

Total attendance at all clinics during the year 10,742 persons.

Aggregated number of "Is patient" cases of treatment during the year 1,100

Number of specimens submitted for all diseases of venereal origin 11

No. Venereal Diseases 10

Number of specimens submitted for all diseases of venereal origin 11

No. Venereal Diseases 10

No. Venereal Diseases 10

