

**[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.**

**Contributors**

Barrow-in-Furness (England). County Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1946

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/g6rjvb4h>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY

PC 448852  
13 NOV 1946

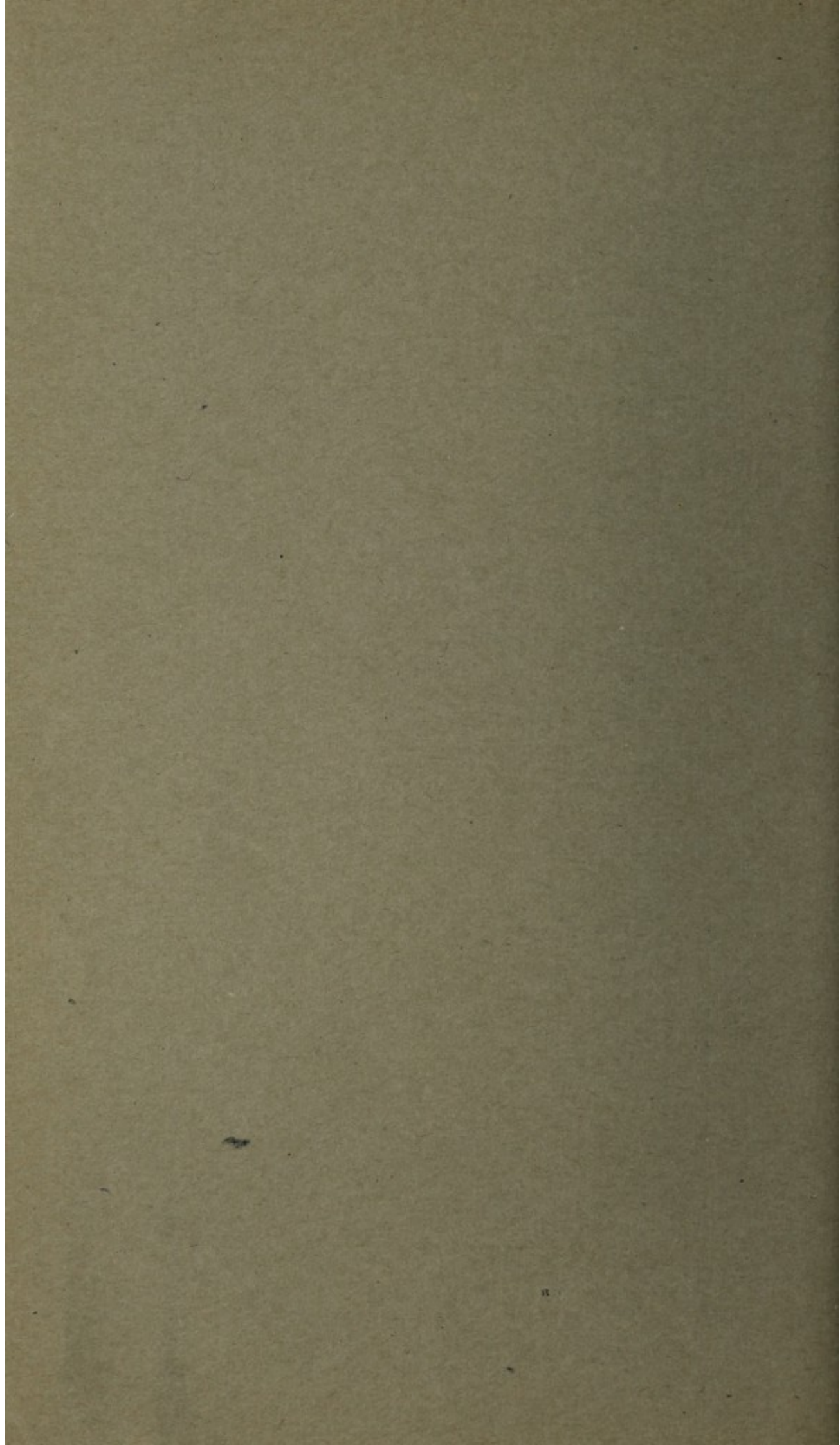


COUNTY BOROUGH  
OF  
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

---

Medical Officer's Report.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1946.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

---

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
1946.

---

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH  
COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Public Health work of the Borough for the year 1946.

In general the health of the townspeople was good, and apart from the usual seasonal outbreaks of Measles and Whooping Cough, which fortunately did not assume epidemic proportions, infectious diseases do not call for any particular comment.

The various sections of the Departments' activities are dealt with under their respective headings.

I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal support which the staff has given and the efficient manner in which they have carried out their several duties.

My thanks are due to the Members of the Council, and in particular to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, also the Chief Officials for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROBB FORREST,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STAFF.

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

Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer and Port Medical Officer	.....	A. R. Forrest, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Port Medical Officer	.....	J. A. Guy, M.D., D.P.H. (Resigned 9/7/46) G. G. Dickie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (From 1/10/46).
Assistant Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Work and Inspector of Midwives	.....	Dorothy G. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer	.....	G. G. Dickie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed Deputy M.O.H. from 1/10/46).
do.	.....	F. Klopstock, M.D. (Temporary).
Obstetric Officer	.....	G. Stoneham, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
House Physician, Risedale Maternity Hospital	.....	Olive Cynthia Sandys, B.M., Ch.B. (Appointed 8/10/46).
Clinical V.D. Officers (Part time)	.....	J. R. Turner, M.B., Ch.B. J. Campbell Miller, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 30/11/46).
Public Vaccinator	.....	J. W. Magill, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., L.R.F.P.S. Glas.
Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part time)	.....	H. C. Kodilinye, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.) (Appointed 1/4/46). T. J. Riegle (Temporary until 31/3/46).
Chief Dental Officer	.....	J. Hughlings Davies, L.D.S. Winifred G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	.....	J. Shanks, Cert. R.S.I. & Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection). Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection).
Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector	.....	T. E. Pollock, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food In- spection).



Sanitary Inspector for Meat Inspection	....T. Limbert, Cert. R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection).
Senior Housing Inspector	....G. Thompson, Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board.
District Sanitary Inspectors	....H. C. Perkins, Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board (Appointed 14/1/46). J. T. Hampson, Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board (Appointed 14/1/46, resigned 17/7/46). F. Wilson, Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection), Cert. R.S.I. (Sanitary Science). (Appointed 14/2/46). I. L. Jones, Cert. R.S.I. & Joint Board (Appointed 4/3/46).
Rodent Officer	....H. Williams.
Trainee Sanitary Inspectors	....J. J. O'Neill. A. Rodgers
Health Visitors	....Mrs. B. Kevany, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss E. Cunliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss K. Imeson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31/5/46). Miss M. K. Burns, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss E. M. Harper, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss F. G. Fothergill, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 17/6/46).
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	....Miss C. Roberts, S.R.N.
Matron of Fever & Tuberculosis Hospital	....Miss A. M. Gidden, Fever Cert.
Matron of Maternity Hospital	....Miss G. Tunstall, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Municipal Midwives	....Mrs. A. Bannister, S.C.M. Miss G. Fytche, S.C.M. (Commenced 1/9/46). Mrs. F. Garstang, S.C.M. Mrs. A. Greally, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss W. Murphy, S.C.M. Miss T. Potts, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. M. Steel, S.C.M. Miss V. Stewart, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 1/6/46). Mrs. G. Timms, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. G. Watson, S.C.M.
Chief Clerk & Vaccination Officer	....W. Yates

Public Health Department	....	....	....	Town Hall.
Sanitary Inspector's Office	....	....	....	Town Hall.
Infectious Diseases Hospital	....	....	....	Devonshire Road.
Tuberculosis Hospital	....	....	....	Devonshire Road.
Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	"Risedale," Abbey Road.
Smallpox Hospital	....	....	....	Rakesmoor.
Ante-Natal, Post-Natal & Gynaecological				
Clinics	....	....	....	"Risedale," Abbey Road.
V.D. Clinic	....	....	....	Devonshire Rd. Hospital.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	....	....	....	64, School Street.
M. & C.W. Clinic	....	....	....	} Central Clinic, Abbey Rd.
Dental Clinic	....	....	....	
Minor Ailments Clinic	....	....	....	
U.V.R. Clinic	....	....	....	P.A. Office, 52, Paradise St.

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1946.

Population—Mid 1946		66,440
No. of deaths		847
Death Rate		12.75
No. of Births Registered—Legitimate		1276
Illegitimate		66
		1342
No. of Stillbirths		30
Birth Rate		20.20
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 births		41.8
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births		52.91
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate		45.45
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate		53.29
No. of live births notified		1301
No. of Maternal Deaths		7
Rate per 1,000 births		5.22
Percentage of live births notified		97.38
Zymotic Death Rate....		0.13
Diphtheria		0.015
Enteritis		0.06
Measles		nil.
Scarlet Fever		nil.
Whooping Cough		nil.
Enteric		nil.



Phthisis .....	0.62
Other Tubercular Diseases .....	0.06
Cancer .....	1.55
Bronchitis .....	0.96
Pneumonia .....	0.71
Influenza .....	0.08
Diseases of Circulatory System .....	4.09

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths during the year, resulting in a death rate of 12.75 per 1,000, compared with 12.5 for 1945.

Births showed an increase of 58, giving a total of 1,342 compared with 1,284 for the previous year. The number of births recorded is the highest since 1923, and the birth rate is the highest since 1922.

The Infant Mortality rate of 52.91 is, with the exception of 1938, the lowest ever recorded for the Borough.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

There has again been an increase in cases of all forms of Tuberculosis notified during the year. Details are given in the following table:—

	1946	1945	1944	1943
Pulmonary .....	74	70	69	58
Non-Pulmonary .....	25	13	19	27
	—	—	—	—
Total .....	99	83	88	85
	—	—	—	—
Deaths (Pulmonary) .....	41	37	45	31
Death Rate	0.62	0.55	0.69	0.48

The reason for the increase, which is statistically significant, is not hard to find, and must be viewed with concern. It has been accepted without question that one of the most important, if not the most important, factor in the control of Tuberculosis is the provision of adequate housing accommodation where general and personal hygiene can be practised. It must naturally follow that where housing and hygiene is inadequate, Tuberculosis will increase.

In Barrow-in-Furness there was a housing problem in pre-war days. During the war the population increased and houses were either totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by enemy action. The result has been gross overcrowding and the production of conditions favourable to the spread of infection by the Tubercle bacillus. Much has been done to abate overcrowding, but much more requires to be done if the rising incidence is to be checked. It must never be forgotten that Tuberculosis is a social rather than a medical problem, and that the removal to hospital of an actual case is merely a palliative measure if, in due course, the patient has to return to the living conditions in which he originally contracted the disease.



## CLINICS.

Clinics are held at the Corporation Dispensary, 64, School Street, as follows :—

Males	.....	Monday, 2 p.m.
Females	.....	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Children	.....	Friday, 2 p.m.

Periodically extra sessions are necessary, and when required are held on Wednesday or Thursday at 10-30 a.m.

A clinic is held on the second Friday of every month at 6-30 p.m., to enable employed patients to attend without loss of working time.

Throughout the year all these clinics have been exceptionally well attended.

## CONTACTS CLINIC.

Special clinics for contacts of cases of open Tuberculosis have not been held during 1946; instead, contacts have been seen towards the end of the ordinary clinic sessions.

With the present housing shortage and its consequent overcrowding, the number of close contacts per case is ever increasing. Whereas at one time it was sufficient to examine members of one family only, it is now necessary to examine members of several families, as it is very seldom indeed that a case of Tuberculosis arises in a house where one or more rooms have not been sub-let.

The response to requests for examination of contacts has been good, but not good enough. Children and young adults usually attend readily for examination, but great difficulty is experienced in persuading elderly contacts that the cough which has troubled them for years may not merely be due to bronchitis.

It has been estimated that for every four notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis there are another two cases, unnotified, perhaps unsuspected—but nevertheless infectious. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that at least some of the elderly contacts who refuse examination are not only contacts, but are actual active cases responsible for the infection of the member of the household who has been notified as a case.

## ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

Clinics for the treatment of Tuberculous conditions by Ultra-Violet Rays are held at the Dispensary on Tuesdays and Fridays.



## DOMICILIARY CARE.

As in previous years, Thursday afternoons have been officially set aside for visits by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. Owing to the shortage of effective hospital beds, an increasing number of patients who ought to be hospitalised require to be nursed at home and consequently visited. Requests by General Medical Practitioners for consultations in patients' homes have also increased.

The Tuberculosis Nurse is fully occupied by domiciliary visits on days where her presence at the Dispensary is not required, and where necessary the services of a District Nurse are also arranged.

## CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

The clerical aspect of Dispensary supervision of cases of Tuberculosis continues to increase in proportion to the number of cases notified, and out of all proportion in respect of Service cases, Ministry of Pensions cases, and cases requiring priority foods or accessory foodstuffs. The clerical assistance mentioned in last year's report has become more than ever necessary. Without it, it would be almost impossible for the Tuberculosis Nurse to devote any time at all to Domiciliary supervision of patients.

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Under Memorandum 266/T of the Ministry of Health, financial assistance continues to be given in suitable cases as shown in the table below :—

Maintenance Allowances.	Discretionary Allowances.	Special Allowances.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2052 6 3	67 16 4	24 14 0	2144 16 7

No. of Patients who received payment :—

Males—49 ; Females—7 ; Total—56.

## HOSPITALS—PULMONARY CASES.

Full use has been made of Devonshire Road Hospital (16 beds), and Meathop Sanatorium (14 beds) during the past year. Owing to the greatly reduced incidence of zymotic diseases it was possible for a time to accommodate 8 extra male cases of Tuberculosis in a ward originally intended for cases of Scarlet Fever. Towards the end of the year this ward had to be closed owing to lack of nursing staff. This was most unfortunate, as little difficulty would been experienced in filling twice the number of hospital beds available.

In the past, Devonshire Road Hospital has been used mainly for the accommodation of advanced cases. This arrangement came about of necessity rather than of choice, and was due to the fact that many cases would not accept hospital treatment until they became completely bed-ridden and could not be cared for at home. They were then admitted more in an endeavour to



prevent spread of infection than with a view to providing treatment for their own condition. This policy has had unfortunate results, and has provided instances of patients who are willing to accept hospital treatment, and for whom much might be done, refusing to enter Devonshire Road Hospital. Instead, they prefer to wait for a vacancy in Meathop Sanatorium, but by the time such a vacancy has arisen, their condition has deteriorated to an extent likely to prejudice all hope of recovery.

Much has been done to dispel the idea that Devonshire Road Hospital is reserved for "hopeless cases" and the consequent response has been gratifying.

#### NON-PULMONARY CASES.

The disposal of non-pulmonary cases remains as in previous years.

In common with most hospitals, the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital at Oswestry is suffering from shortage of beds. As yet no difficulty has been experienced in securing admission of new cases or of old cases whose condition is unsatisfactory, but the number of cases who normally were re-admitted for periodic review has been drastically cut. These cases are now reviewed at the Corporation Dispensary.

#### DISABLED PERSONS.

Close liaison with this branch of the Ministry of Labour has been maintained, and employment has been secured for a considerable number of cases of Tuberculosis. Generally speaking, employers are unwilling to accept cases of Tuberculosis, unless they are capable of undertaking a full week's medium work. Light work is difficult to find in Barrow-in-Furness, and little success has been had in finding employment for cases in this category. The majority of unemployed persons attending the Dispensary are fit for part-time light work only. It is almost impossible to find suitable employment for these cases.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### (a) RISEDAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Dr. G. Stoneham, Obstetric Consultant at the Hospital reports as follows.

The year 1946 again sets a record for the number of admissions and for the number of deliveries. There is no doubt, however, that this Hospital could deliver a still greater number of patients per year. During the year, Trerose Maternity Home, Arnside, was closed, but the Ante-Natal Annexe in Prospect Road, with six beds, was opened.

During the year, we had appointed our first Resident Medical Officer, and the appointment has been eminently successful.



Risedale is now recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training School for Midwives for their Part I Course. At the moment we have four pupil-midwives, with another three or four coming during the course of two or three months. As is to be expected with a newly-established Training School, it will be probably twelve months before we have our complete quota of students, and after that things will run smoothly.

#### CLINICS.

All clinics show a marked increase in the number of patients and in the number of attendances. Although the Post-Natal Clinic shows an increase over previous years, I should like to see much greater use made of this essential service.

#### PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Full use has been made of the service supplied by the E.M.S. Pathological Laboratory at High Carley, and the report shows the number and variety of tests carried out. Particular use has been made of this in treatment of cases of Sterility, and no case is now treated without a preliminary Endometrial Biopsy.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were three maternal deaths during the year: one from Pulmonary Embolism (General Practitioner's case), another from Uræmia, and a third from Eclampsia complicating Chronic Nephritis. Both these latter cases had marked kidney disease before pregnancy, and might almost be described as "unavoidable" maternal deaths.

#### INFANTS.

The Neo-natal deaths show a marked decrease on previous years. This is probably due to an increase in the use of Cæsarean Section in cases of doubt.

There is a great need in this district for a small ward of, say, four to six beds for infants in the neo-natal period, suffering from disorders of nutrition. I strongly advise that this matter be given earnest consideration and, if possible, an arrangement made whereby this ward could be established in conjunction with this hospital, and the infants admitted under the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer. This would certainly result in a lowering of the neo-natal death rate of the town.

There has been a big increase in the number of abnormalities and complications treated during the year, both of pregnancy and of labour, and in this respect the hospital is filling one of its most important duties. As a result of the increase in these abnormalities, there has been a very sharp rise in the number of cases of Cæsarean Section which has been necessary. As will be seen from the list of indications, twenty-eight cases were given a Trial of Labour before operation, whilst the remaining cases showed some medical complication, alone, or in conjunction with some pelvic deformity.



## BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS.

Fourteen blood transfusions were given during the year, and there is no doubt that having a supply of blood ready at the hospital has been responsible for the saving of several lives in cases of severe hæmorrhage.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to the Matron and Nursing Staff of the hospital for the manner in which they have co-operated in the work during the year.

RISÉDALE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.  
ANNUAL REPORT, 1946.

Number of beds available	34
Total admissions	739
Number of Deliveries	522
Number of ante-natal patients treated as in-patients	342
Cases delivered by Midwives	436
Cases delivered by Doctors	86
(a) Obstetrician	77
(b) General Practitioners	9
Maternal Deaths	3
Infantile Deaths—	
(a) Stillbirths	14
(b) Neonatal deaths	12
(c) Babies admitted from district	5
Clinics—	
Ante-Natal :	
Number of individuals attended	755
Total attendances	5626
Post-Natal, Gynæcological and Endocrine—	
Number of individuals attended	979
Total attendances	2441
(a) Post-natal	420
(b) Gynæcological	2021
Normal Deliveries	434
Obstetrician.	General Practitioners.
280	L.O.A. 20
114	R.O.A. 13
2	P.O.P. 1
3	B.B.A. —
1	Unstated —
—	—
400	34
—	—

Breech Deliveries	9
Obstetrician	8
General Practitioners	1

Twin Deliveries	9
All Obstetrician	

#### Forceps Deliveries

Obstetrician.	Indication.	General Practitioners.
3	Delayed 2nd stage	4
5	Deep transverse arrest	—
1	A.P.H.	—
1	Foetal distress	2
—	Eclampsia	1
1	Rigid Perineum	—
—		—
11		7
—		—

#### Abnormal Presentations :

Face	3
Brow	2

#### Complications of Pregnancy : Delivered in Hospital—

Hydramnios	2
Carditis	14
Pre-Eclampsia and Chronic Nephritis	48
Pyelonephrosis	2
Epilepsy	2
Anaemia	2
Pyelitis	3
Gross Varices	1
Anxiety Neurosis...	3

#### Hæmorrhage after 28 weeks

(a) Toxic Accidental	5
(b) Incidental	3
(c) Placenta Prævia	3

#### Chest Complications

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
(b) Asthma	1
(c) Empyema	1
(d) Bronchiectasis	1

#### Retained Placenta

Manual Removal	3
Expressed	4



Induction of Labour .....	30
Indications—	
Pre-Eclampsia .....	28
Hydramnios .....	3
Anæmia and Debility .....	3
Chronic Nephritis .....	1
A.P.H. ....	1
Elderly Primipara .....	1
Heart lesion .....	2
Gross Varices .....	1
Sterilisation following Normal Delivery— .....	3
Indications—	
Mitral Stenosis ...	2
Persistent Retained Placenta .....	1
Cæsarean Section .....	67
Repeat .....	8
A.P.H.—Toxic .....	3
Placenta Prævia .....	2
Breech—Primip .....	4
Mitral Disease .....	4
Pre-Eclampsia .....	6
S.R.P. ....	14
Funnel Pelvis .....	4
Ricketty Flat Pelvis .....	1
Chronic Nephritis .....	4
Obstructed Labour .....	3
Contraction Ring .....	2
Uterine Inertia .....	2
Bad Obstetric History .....	3
Pyelonephrosis ...	2
Impacted Face .....	1
Previous Colp. ....	1
Adenoma Cervix .....	1
Empyema .....	1
Elderly Primip .....	1
Hysterotomy and Sterilisation .....	3
Indications—	
Mitral Stenosis...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	1
Anxiety Neurosis .....	1
Hysterectomy and Hysterotomy .....	2
Indications—	
Concealed Hæmorrhage .....	
Abdominal Pregnancy—Laparotomy .....	1
Previous Ruptures Ectopic .....	

Blood Transfusion	14
Retained Placenta	6
Pernicious Anæmia of Pregnancy	1
Microcytic Anæmia of Pregnancy	1
Concealed Accidental Hæmorrhage	6
Post-Operative	3
Puerperal Anæmia	1
Patients Discharged Undelivered—	
Not in Labour	23
Version as In-Patients	13
Exam. under Anæsthetic	17
Complications of Pregnancy; treated and discharged undelivered—	
Renal Functions	3
Pyelitis	14
Hyperemesis	6
Pre-Eclampsia	53
Chorea	1
Anæmia and General Debility	5
Acute Hydramnios	3
Abdominal Pain	3
Diabetic	1
Periph. Neuritis	2
Hysteria	1
Sinusitis	1
Varicose Veins	3
Heart Disease	3
Nutritional Oedema	21
Hæmorrhage over 28 weeks	15
Threatened Abortion	20
Complete Abortion	6
Incomplete D. and C.	10
Missed	3
Maternal Deaths	3
(a) Pulmonary Embolism.	
(b) Concealed Hæmorrhage—Uræmia.	
(c) Eclampsia—Chronic Nephritis.	
Infants—	
Number of Infants born alive	515
Premature	47
Stillbirths	14
Macerated	9
Anencephalic	2
Obstructed Labour	2
? Cause	1



Neo-Natal Deaths .....	17
(a) Premature babies admitted from District .....	5
(b) Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	3
(c) (Maternal Toxæmia) Prematurity .....	4
(d) Premature—no apparant reason .....	1
(e) Spina Bifida .....	3
(f) Atalectasis .....	1
Premature Babies which lived .....	42
Maternal Pre-Eclampsia .....	12
Maternal Chronic Nephritis .....	2
Maternal Pyelitis .....	4
Maternal Accidental Hæmorrhage .....	5
Maternal Placenta Prævia .....	1
Maternal High Blood Pressure .....	2
Twins (7 sets) .....	14
Maternal Heart Disease .....	1
? Cause .....	1
Pathology—	
(a) Number of Endometrial Biopsies .....	100
(b) Number of other Pathological Sections .....	17
(c) Number of Wassermann Tests .....	107
(d) Number of Blood Ureas .....	111
(e) Number of Urea Clearances .....	36
(f) Number of Blood Counts .....	8
(g) Number of Blood Sugars .....	8
(h) Number of Glucose Tolerance Tests .....	2
(i) Number of Gonococcus Complement Fixation Tests .....	11
(j) Number of Rh Factor .....	17
(k) Number of X-Rays .....	33

#### GYNÆCOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Increasing use is being made of the Gynæcological Service. During 1946, 180 operations were performed at Roose. This is not, however, for the full twelve months, as the wards were not used until later in February.

It is anticipated that in the coming year, this figure will be greatly exceeded as operations are now having to be booked over two months ahead. Clinics are well attended, and the average number attending on Wednesdays at the Out-Patients usually exceeds 50.

Sixteen beds are available at Roose Infirmary for this gynæcological service, and thanks to the Public Assistance Committee, the necessary instruments and apparatus are being brought thoroughly up to date.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Matron and Nursing staff at Roose for the manner in which they have co-operated in the work, and also to the Public Assistance and Health Committees for their assistance.

## OPERATIONS AT ROOSE—1946.

## ABDOMINAL.

Panhysterectomy, Double Salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	9
Panhysterectomy and Double salpingo-oophorectomy	9
Panhysterectomy and unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy	2
Subtotal Hysterectomy, Double salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	1
Subtotal Hysterectomy and Double salpingo-oophorectomy	5
Subtotal Hysterectomy and unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy	2
Gilliam Suspension and Appendicectomy	1
Double salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	1
Unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	1
Abdominal hysterectomy and Pomeroy sterilisation	3
Pomeroy sterilisation	1
Sornual resection Sterilisation	2

## VAGINAL.

Vaginal Hysterectomy and Double Colporrhaphy	8
Vaginal Hysterectomy, Double Colporrhaphy and Right salpingo-oophorectomy	1
Fothergill Operation (amputation of cervix and double colporrhaphy)	45
Radical Repair of Complete Perineal Tear	1
Excision of Recto-vaginal Hernia	1
Urethroplasty (radical)	1
Cautery and Repair of Urethral Caruncle	3
Plastic enlargement of vagina	6
Radical Excision of vulva	1
Vulval injection therapy for intractable Pruritis Vulvæ	1
Colpo-exploration	1
Repair of Cervix	2
E.U.A. and local therapy to Cervicitis	2
Vaginal Repair	2
D and C	22
D and C and cautery to cervix	6
D and C and Rubin's Tubal Insufflation	26
D and C Cautery to cervix and Rubin's Tubal Insufflation	3
D and C and Biopsy of Cervix	2
Rubin's Tubal Insufflation	9
Total number of operations at Roose	180

## CLINICS.

## Post-Natal, Gynæcological and Endocrine—

Number of individuals attended	979
Total Attendances	2,441
(a) Post-Natal	420
(b) Gynæcological	2021



## (b) MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES AND DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Ten Municipal Midwives are employed by this Authority, all of whom are trained in the use of Minnitts Gas/Air apparatus. Each Midwife now has a machine, and any patient who expresses a wish for this form of analgesia and who is medically suitable to receive it may have it at her confinement. Suitable arrangements have been made for the transport of the apparatus to and from the homes of the patients.

Three ante-natal clinics are held each week for Midwives' cases, and the Midwives attend these Clinics, which are conducted by the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer. Abnormal cases are referred to the Obstetric Officer.

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

## Municipal Midwives—10.

Attended as Midwives ....	487
Attended as Maternity Nurses ....	137

## Private Midwives—3.

Attended as Midwives ....	100
Attended as Maternity Nurses ....	28

82.77% of the domiciliary births in the Borough were, therefore, attended by Municipal Midwives.

Medical aid was summoned by Midwives under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, in 154 cases.

## (c) WELFARE CENTRE.

Attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre again showed an increase, viz: 28,626 against 27,372 for 1945. The average attendance was 146.8, compared with 142.5 for the previous year. The number of clinics held was 195. The Clinic is staffed by two Assistant Medical Officers and five Health Visitors in addition to clerical staff. The general routine is substantially the same as reported in previous annual reports.

It will be noted that there was again a large increase in the number of attendances at the Clinic. This overcrowding is totally unsatisfactory, and the only solution is to decentralise the Clinic. Clinics should be provided in different areas of the town. Not only would this reduce pressure on the Central Clinic, but would save mothers travelling long distances to the Central Clinic. The main difficulty at the moment is the controls affecting the building of new premises. Old buildings are usually unsuitable for adaptation and rarely give satisfaction.



## (d) WARTIME NURSERY.

The Wartime Nursery closed down on 31st March, 1946, as it was not felt that its continuance was justified after that date, when the Ministry of Health's responsibility ceased. I do feel, however, that there should be a short stay nursery for the reception of children whose mothers have to undergo hospital treatment or who are unable to give proper care to their children by reason of illness.

## (e) CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

61 notifications of premature births were received during the year in respect of babies whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area. 29 of these were born at home and 32 in hospital or nursing homes.

The arrangements instituted in 1944 for the admission to Risedale Maternity Hospital of premature babies born at home continued during the year and the liaison between the Hospital and Health Visitors ensured that on discharge from hospital the babies were kept under supervision.

## (f) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

This subject was dealt with fully in my annual report for 1945.

As will be seen on reference to the section dealing with vital statistics, the Infantile Mortality figure was, with the exception of 1938 (46.3), the lowest ever recorded.

## (g) HOME HELPS.

Home Helps were provided in 11 cases during the year. There were 6 persons on the panel of Home Helps who were in all cases prepared to undertake the duties of Domestic Help in non-Maternity cases.

## (h) CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

8 unmarried girls were admitted to the St. Monica Maternity Home, Kendal, Ante-natal care being available at Risedale Clinics until the girls were transferred to St. Monica's. Full co-operation is forthcoming from the Sister in charge of the Shelter maintained by the Furness Association for Moral Welfare, and I am indebted to her for the interest she takes in the unmarried mothers of the town.

## (i) WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

6 Health Visitors are on the Staff of the Department, one of whom devotes her full time to tuberculosis work, and five to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The number of visits paid by the Maternity and Child Welfare Health Visitors during the year was as follows:—

(i) To expectant mothers—First visits, 344; Total visits, 515.

To children under 1 year of age—First visits, 1278; Total visits, 5307.

To children of ages 1 to 5 years—Total visits, 7498.



In addition, special visits are paid under various regulations of the Ministry of Health and in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work generally. The Health Visitors also attend the Infant Welfare Clinics, where they conduct the weighing of infants and advise mothers on the general care of their infants.

(j) OPTHALMIC TREATMENT.

138 children under five years of age were seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeon during the year. Glasses were prescribed in 71 cases and treatment given to 60 children. 17 children did not require any treatment.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

One full-time Cleanser is employed by the Health Committee and two by the Education Committee, and their duty is to treat adult females and children of all ages who require cleansing. Health Visitors and School Nurses ascertain those verminous children who require treatment and make arrangements for them to attend at the Central Clinic. Adult males are treated at Roose Institution. Lethane oil is supplied and nit combs are lent free of charge to mothers for the eradication of nits in their children. Scabies cases are treated with Benzyl Benzoate.

The following table shows the number of cases of Scabies dealt with during the year:—

Children	254
Adults	62
	—
	316
	—

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The scheme for immunisation against diphtheria was continued vigorously during the year. School Nurses and Health Visitors take every opportunity of impressing on parents the advisability of having their children immunised. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children immunised in infancy and to have a further protective injection prior to the child entering school.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during 1946:—

Under five years	808
5—15 years	108

At the end of the year there were 2378 children under five, and 5971 between 5 and 15 who had completed a course of immunisation.

This reveals that 43.47% of the present child population of Barrow under 5 and 65.76% of the children between 5 and 15 years have been immunised.

In addition, 23 children were given re-inforcing injections.

It is felt that these figures are capable of considerable improvement, particularly the re-inforcing injections, and steps will be taken in the near future to bring to the notice of parents the protection which this additional injection confers.

From 1st January, 1946, the model record card, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, was introduced, and the whole system of record-keeping revised. As a result it is now possible to present more accurate statistics under this heading.

There was one death from Diphtheria during the year. The patient (a child) had not been immunised.

This is the first death from the disease since 1941.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The number of cases transported during the year was as follows :—

Accidents .....	484
Removals (illness).....	1662
Out of Town journeys .....	62
Maternity and Child Welfare .....	254
<hr/>	
Total .....	2462
<hr/>	

There are four town ambulances stationed at the Ambulance Depot, Transport Dept., and one ambulance stationed at Devonshire Road Hospital, for the purpose of removing cases of infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital.

The transport of Municipal Midwives to cases during the night accounted for the majority of the Maternity and Child Welfare Calls.

The Ambulance Service is run by the Transport Committee on behalf of the Health Committee.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is situated in the grounds of Devonshire Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, and is staffed by two Clinical V.D. Officers, one full-time male orderly and two Sisters from Devonshire Road Hospital, who act as part-time assistants at the female clinics.

The Clinics are held as under :—

Males—Tuesday and Friday, 7-0 p.m.

Females—Monday, 7-0 p.m. ; Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

#### E.M.S. PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

The arrangements for the examination of pathological specimens at High Carley E.M.S. Laboratory continue to work satisfactorily, and I am indebted to Dr. Eric H. Bailey and his successor, Dr. H. T. Levi and his staff



for the prompt and painstaking manner in which pathological reports are supplied. The proximity of the Laboratory and the convenient bus service results in rapid diagnosis, which in turn results in a speeding up of action where specimens show positive results.

#### ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

The number of children of pre-school age who attended the Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics during 1946 was 278, involving 2,986 attendances. The figures for school children were 319 individual children, making 3,107 attendances.

#### MASSAGE AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC.

With the appointment of a Physio-Therapist in January, 1946, the Massage and Remedial Exercises Clinics were resumed. Much useful work is accomplished. Close co-operation is maintained with the Orthopædic Clinic, and the recommendations of the Medical Staff of the Ethel Hedley Hospital followed up.

#### ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

Bi-monthly clinics attended by the Medical Superintendent of Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, are held at the Central Clinic. Urgent cases requiring immediate examination are sent to Ethel Hedley Hospital by special appointment,

The following table shows the attendances at the Clinics held during the year :—

##### NON-TUBERCULOUS.

	M. & C.W.	School Children.	Adults (over 16).
No. of individual patients attending	69	76	4
Total attendances	136	132	4

##### TUBERCULOUS.

No. of individual patients attending	—	1	—
Total attendances	—	1	—

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER.

MR. J. HUGHLINGS DAVIES, CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER, REPORTS AS FOLLOWS :—

I have the honour to report on the work of the Dental Department for the Maternity and Child Welfare services during 1946.

During the year, 292 mothers and 154 infants below school age were treated, and it is interesting to compare these figures with those of ten years ago. In 1936 the number of mothers receiving treatment was 31, while the number of infants was very similar at 164. There has been a marked improvement in the outlook of the young mothers in the last ten years towards pre-natal dental treatment, and when they accept it, dental disease is being

treated at its earliest possible source ; and thus an encouraging augury for the health of future generations. Eligibility for treatment is extended into the post-natal period for nursing mothers, and it is then that most of them receive any prosthetic treatment.

The details of dental work carried out show that relief of pain is still a primary reason for mothers receiving treatment, 549 extractions being performed compared with 224 fillings to preserve teeth. This high number of extractions has inevitably led to the supply of dentures in many cases, and 46 mothers have been supplied with 63 partial or full dentures. The supply of dentures is only entertained when the health of the individual would be affected by the lack of masticating power due to missing natural teeth, and the cost is borne by the patients according to their means.

J. HUGHLING DAVIES, L.D.S.

### PORT HEALTH SURVEY.

#### I—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1946.

TABLE A.

	Number	Tonnage	No. Inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	No. of Vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	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	65 147284	2	65	23	16	....	2
	Motor	22 33374	....	22	....	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign		87 180658	2	87	23	16	....	2
Coastwise	Steamers	168 80815	....	21	3	1	....	....
	Motor	48 15422	....	6	....	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise		216 96237	....	27	3	1	....	....
Total Foreign and Coastwise		303 276895	2	114	26	17	....	2



## II—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) There was no passenger traffic to and from the Port during the year.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC. The Chief cargoes brought to the Port consisted of iron ore. There was no export traffic.

(c) Vessels arrived from the following foreign ports :—Narvik, Oxelosund, Lulea, Furuögrund, Ursviken, Leixoes, Helsingborg, Bona, Bougie, Melilla, Algiers, Almeria, Lisbon, Newfoundland, Pepel.

## 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 HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933.

## 1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.

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

## 2. BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

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

## 3. NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES, LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, ETC.)

No information was received by wireless messages or local signal stations.

Any information is usually conveyed by Customs Officers and Pilots.

## 4. MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10.

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

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

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

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

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

# 6. EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF ARTICLE 16.

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

# 7. CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS, CLOTHING, 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, 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. Bacteriological and Pathological examinations of rats for plague would be carried out at the Central Emergency P.H. Laboratory, Cardiff.

9. Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are carried out at the E.M.S. Laboratory, High Carley, near Ulverston.

10. A local Centre exists at the Devonshire Road Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to location, days and hours of the available facilities, etc., is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible officer on a vessel's arrival and every assistance is given to patients to obtain treatment.



TABLE C.

Cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels.

DISEASE	No. of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous 5 yrs.
	Passengers	Crew		
MALARIA	—	9	2	2.8

The above two vessels arrived with 12 cases of Malaria on board. Nine of the patients were removed to Devonshire Road Hospital.

TABLE D.

No cases of infectious diseases occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival, were reported.

## V—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

The Port is not seriously threatened with rat prevalence. As a precautionary measure, however, the officers in charge of vessels are 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.

## (1) ON VESSELS.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	July.
Black .....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Brown .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Species not recorded .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Examined .....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Infected with Plague .....	....	....	Nil.	....	....	....	....

Number of Rats. ....	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year.
Black .....	....	....	2	....	4	8
Brown .....	....	...	1	....	....	1
Species not recorded .....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Examined .....	....	....	3	....	1	6
Infected with Plague .....	....	....	Nil.	....	Nil.	Nil.

9 Rats were destroyed on Vessels, and none at Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

TABLE G.

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

TABLE H.

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

12 Exemption Certificates on Form Port 11 were issued during the year.

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES  
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

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 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships from 301 tons to 1000 tons ....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Ships from 1001 tons to 3000 tons ....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	7
Ships from 3001 tons to 10000 tons ....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Ships over 10000 tons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals ....	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	12

No vessel arrived at the Port either Plague-infected or Plague-suspected.  
No Vessels from Plague-infected Ports arrived during the year.

VI—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	No. inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ....	65	Nil.	24	41
Other Nations ....	49	Nil.	2	8



## 7. FOOD INSPECTION.

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year, therefore no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925—1940, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39), respectively.

## SHELLFISH LAYINGS.

## SHELLFISH—

During the year steps were taken to prohibit the gathering of periwinkles from all the layings in Walney Channel. Samples of periwinkles submitted for bacteriological examination confirmed the necessity for this action. The gathering of cockles and mussels from these layings, is already prohibited by an Order made in 1918.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following is a summary, prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, of the work carried out in his Department during the year :—

## HOUSING.

No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring execution or repairs, etc. ....	9
No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit for human habitation after service of formal notices ....	6
No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit by the Corporation in default of the owners ....	1
At the end of the year action was pending in respect of 3 dwelling-houses.	
No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served for demolition ....	2
At the end of the year action was pending in respect of 1 case.	
No. of houses disinfested with D.D.T. for the eradication of bugs ....	10
No. of houses disinfested with D.D.T. for the eradication of ants ....	3
No. of houses disinfested with D.D.T. for the eradication of beetles ....	10
No. of Temporary Prefabricated houses sprayed with D.D.T. prior to occupation ....	116
No. of 3 bedroom houses sprayed with D.D.T. prior to occupation ....	7
No. of 4 bedroom houses sprayed with D.D.T. prior to occupation ....	4
No. of applications for Corporation houses investigated ....	823
No. of visits in connection therewith ....	1114
No. of vacant Corporation houses inspected prior to re-letting ....	10

## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

No. of complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated ....	1745
No. of inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health Act and Housing Act ....	7016



No. of Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects .....	1001
No. of Statutory Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects .....	573
No. of visits regarding Infectious Diseases .....	210
No. of visits under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act .....	41
No. of inspections of Cinemas, Theatres and Music Halls .....	36
No. of miscellaneous inspections (Piggeries, Stables, etc.) .....	351

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year as a result of formal action, and in addition to a considerable amount of work effected as a result of informal action :—

#### WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

No. of W.C. roofs repaired .....	36
No. of W.C. floors repaired or renewed .....	88
No. of W.C. doors repaired or renewed .....	40
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed .....	147
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus provided with proper supply of water ....	38
No. of broken pedestal W.C. basin renewed .....	29
No. of W.C. conversions carried out .....	83
No. of W.C. seats repaired or renewed .....	20
No. of defective and dangerous lintels to W.C. doors re-fixed or renewed	2
No. of defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt .....	44
No. of defective connections between W.C. basin and flushpipe repaired	22
No. of premises provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for public use .....	4
No. of premises provided with suitable W.C. compartments .....	3
No. of disused W.C.'s sealed off .....	5

#### EAVES, GUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, GULLEYS, ETC.

No. of premises on which eaves, gutters were cleared, repaired or renewed .....	158
No. of premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed .....	86
No. of gratings provided to gulleys .....	4
No. of yard gulleys unstopped .....	4
No. of broken gulleys renewed .....	7
No. of defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed .....	2
No. of flaunchings to gulleys repaired .....	3

#### DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

No. of stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired .....	34
No. of defective W.C. drains repaired or relaid .....	10
No. of defective surface water drains repaired or relaid....	3
No. of stopped surface water drains cleared and repaired .....	42
No. of defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed .....	20



No. of leaking yard drains repaired or renewed	2
No. of defective yard surfaces repaired or renewed	88
No. of broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed	49
No. of defective bath waste pipes repaired or renewed	6
No. of caps to cleansing eyes provided	1
No. of defective W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	6
No. of cesspools or septic tanks constructed	1
No. of choked cesspools cleared	2
No. of drainage systems overhauled and relaid	2
No. of cases of cellar flooding remedied	1
No. of hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed	2

## YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

No. of defective yard doors repaired or renewed	73
No. of defective yard walls repaired or rebuilt	76
No. of disused ashpits removed	3
No. of dangerous lintels to yard doors refixed or renewed	12
No. of dangerous brick copings rebuilt	8
No. of defective coalhouse roofs and walls repaired or reconstructed	3
No. of defective coalhouse doors repaired or renewed	1

## GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLING-HOUSES

No. of roofs repaired	275
No. of floors repaired or renewed	216
No. of cases of dampness in walls remedied	49
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	854
No. of defective house walls repaired or rebuilt	106
No. of defective doors repaired or renewed	70
No. of defective kitchen firegrates repaired or renewed	50
No. of defective parlour firegrates repaired or renewed	19
No. of defective bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed	10
No. of defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	18
No. of defective flashings to chimneys repaired or renewed	45
No. of defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	26
No. of defective washing boilers repaired or renewed	33
No. of defective window sills repaired or renewed	19
No. of defective cement renderings to external walls repaired or renewed	6
No. of lavatory basins renewed	1
No. of skylights repaired or renewed	15
No. of defective fasteners to windows renewed	24
No. of sinks renewed or refixed	27
No. of vent bricks provided to walls	32
No. of loose handrails to staircases refixed	11



No. of defective windows repaired, re-hung or replaced....	438
No. of rooms provided with skirting boards .....	46
No. of defective refuse bins replaced .....	30
No. of fasteners to doors renewed .....	34
No. of doorsteps renewed .....	8
No. of broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed .....	7
No. of defective firebacks to kitchen ranges repaired .....	18
No. of defective cellar lights repaired .....	2
No. of defective mantle pieces refixed or renewed .....	6
No. of glass door panels renewed .....	1
No. of gas pendants repaired or renewed .....	1
No. of glass fanlights repaired .....	3
No. of surrounds to sinks repaired .....	7
No. of defective parlour firebacks repaired .....	11
No. of defective hearthstones repaired or renewed .....	3
No. of defective fireboxes to washing boilers repaired or renewed .....	9
No. of defective firegrates renewed .....	1
No. of hot water cisterns repaired or renewed .....	2
No. of defective staircases re-constructed or repaired .....	13
No. of water tanks repaired or renewed .....	2
No. of bedroom firebacks repaired .....	2
No. of defective gas pipes repaired .....	3
No. of weather bars provided or repaired .....	16
No. of covers to ceiling manholes repaired or replaced .....	1
No. of defective dust chutes repaired or renewed .....	4
No. of broken chimney pots replaced .....	2
No. of sink draining boards provided .....	1
No. of food stores provided .....	2
No. of balusters replaced or refixed .....	5

## OTHER NUISANCES.

No. of filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed and disinfested .....	19
No. of nuisances from filthy bedding abated .....	4
No. of accumulations of offensive refuse removed .....	8
No. of dirty and insanitary areas to buildings cleansed .....	2
Miscellaneous Nuisances abated .....	39

## WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING-HOUSES

No. of Statutory Notices served under the provisions of Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the provision of a sufficient supply of wholesome water to occupied dwelling-houses .....	60
No. of dwelling-houses provided with a sufficient supply of water .....	140
No. of burst water pipes repaired .....	22



## DRAINAGE WORK.

The provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding the notification to be given to the Local Authority of the repair, reconstruction or alteration of the course of any underground drain, are enforced by the Department, and all such work is inspected and approved by the Sanitary Inspectors before being covered in.

No. of inspections and tests carried out in connection with the repair of, alteration to, or addition to, drains ..... 743

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

No. of inspections carried out under the provisions of Part I. of the Factories Act, 1937 ..... 254

No. of formal notices served under the above provisions ..... 11

No. of formal notices complied with under the above provisions ..... 11

In the main, defaults under Part 1 of the Act were remedied after verbal notice.

## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No. of inspections carried out under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934 ..... 211

The provisions were generally complied with, and no formal action was found necessary.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of inspections of Food premises ..... 882

No. of premises registered during the year under Sec. 14 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ..... 1

Total No. of such premises on the register ..... 95

No. of premises registered during the year under Sec. 14 in connection with the manufacture or sale of Ice-cream ..... 22

Total No. of such premises on the register ..... 55

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

No. of inspections of butchers' shops and the Cold Stores ..... 483

## KNACKERS YARD.

During the year one Knackers Yard was Licensed under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

## CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year considerable time was devoted to the inspection of tents, vans, sheds, etc., used for human habitation, and one Licence was issued, authorising land to be used as a site for moveable dwellings.



### RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employ a Rodent Officer and a Rat-Catcher to deal with rat and mouse infestation. The work is carried out free of charge, with the exception that occupiers of business premises, factories and workplaces are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. The following is a Summary of the work carried out in this connection during 1946 :—

No. of reports of infestation received and investigated	261
No. of premises found to be infested and treated	120
Estimated No. of rats poisoned	855
No. of dead rats found after poisoning	274
No. of rats trapped	225
No. of rats killed by other means	137
No. of mice trapped	402
Estimated No. of rats poisoned as a result of a sewer-baiting campaign carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department	6070

During the course of the sewer-baiting campaign the Rodent Control staff carried out systematic inspections of properties adjacent to the sewers undergoing treatment and it was found that the sewer work had a very marked beneficial effect upon the infestations discovered in surface properties.

Many surface infestations have been remedied throughout the Borough by means of the repair or reconstruction of defective drainage systems.

### MILK SUPPLY.

No. of registered Dairy Farms	37
No. of visits of inspection paid to dairy farms	195
No. of visits paid to Retail Dairies, Milk Shops and Pasteurising Depots	238

Clinical Examinations of dairy cattle were carried out by a Veterinary Officer appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the reports received from time to time show that the health of the dairy cattle in the Borough has been very good.

### BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

No. of bulk raw and Pasteurised milk samples submitted for animal inoculation test	190
No. of bulk raw milk samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	4
No. of bulk Pasteurised milk samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil

Details regarding the 4 samples showing positive results were sent to the Divisional Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and as a result of the subsequent clinical examinations of the herds concerned, together with the examination of further samples of milk taken from groups of cows and individual cows in each herd, the affected animals were discovered and immediately removed from the herd for slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.



No. of samples of undesignated raw milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis .....	2
---	---

No. of samples of Accredited milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis .....	2
---	---

All the above-mentioned samples showing Positive results were from milk produced outside the Borough.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

##### PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of samples taken	.....	121
No. satisfactory in all respects	.....	95
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	.....	8
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	.....	2
No. unsatisfactory on Phosphatase Test	.....	23
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	.....	5
No. of Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough	{ "Holder" Process	1
	{ H.T.S.T. Process	—
	{ Licensed 1/12/46	1

##### ACCREDITED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken .....	52
No. satisfactory on both Meth. Blue and Coliform Tests .....	41
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test .....	10
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test .....	2
No. of Licensed Accredited Milk Producers in the Borough .....	6

##### ACCREDITED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken .....	37
No. satisfactory on both Meth. Blue and Coliform Tests .....	22
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test .....	15
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test .....	11

##### TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken .....	3
No. satisfactory on both Meth. Blue and Coliform Tests .....	3

##### ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken .....	102
No. satisfactory in all respects .....	60
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test .....	27
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test .....	24
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test .....	26

##### ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken .....	107
No. satisfactory in all respects .....	48
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test .....	49
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test .....	34
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test .....	31

There is no prescribed bacteriological standard for Ordinary Milk; the standard adopted being that for Accredited Milk as regards the Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests, and a Plate Count of 200,000 Colonies for 1 c.c. as regards the Bacterial Count Test.

No. of washed milk bottles submitted for bacteriological examination....	7
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test ....	1
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test ....	Nil.
No. of milk churn rinses submitted for bacteriological examination ....	4
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test ....	3
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test ....	1
No. of rinses of milking machines, coolers, pails, etc., submitted for bacteriological examination....	21
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test ....	15
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test ....	7

### MEAT INSPECTION.

#### NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1944 ....	4253	3342	43623	948	52226
1945 ....	4270	5516	28665	347	38796
1946 ....	3930	3849	22481	1193	31453
Increase ....	—	—	—	846	—
Decrease ....	340	1667	6184	—	7343

#### NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton..	Pork.	Total.
1944 ....	148	80	157	17	402
1945 ....	144	173	73	8	398
1946 ....	155	106	68	9	338
Increase ....	11	—	—	1	—
Decrease ....	—	67	5	—	60

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was:—80 tons, 11 cwts., 2 qrs., 27 lbs.

#### UN SOUND MEAT: CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis ....	65267	478	—	399	66144
Other conditions ....	11684	2648	2249	815	17396
	<hr/> 76951	<hr/> 3126	<hr/> 2249	<hr/> 1214	<hr/> 83540



## UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis ....	48629	105	—	1904	50638
Other conditions ....	35812	591	9638	296	46337
	<hr/> 84441 <hr/>	<hr/> 696 <hr/>	<hr/> 9638 <hr/>	<hr/> 2200 <hr/>	<hr/> 96975 <hr/>

MEAT INSPECTED AFTER DELIVERY TO THE ABATTOIRS FROM OTHER  
MINISTRY OF FOOD DEPOTS OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH AREA.

148 sides of Beef.

339 Sheep carcasses.

1 Calf carcass.

23 Pig carcasses.

## OTHER FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

11 lbs. of Cooked Meat.

381 x 6 lbs. Tins of Corned Beef.

41 x 12 ozs. Tins of Corned Beef.

## CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

During the year 8 cases of Congenital Tuberculosis in calves have been found on post-mortem examination at the Abattoirs.

Notification was sent in each case to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and appropriate action taken, resulting in the dams of 4 of the calves being dealt with by slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, and 2 dams having been slaughtered voluntarily by their owners. The remaining 2 dams were found not to come within the scope of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

## SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938.

42 pigs were sent into the Abattoirs on licence under the Swine Fever Order from a local piggery, and on post-mortem examination, one was found to be affected with Swine Fever and was duly notified to the Diseases of Animals Inspector. The necessary precautions relating to disinfection and cleansing of premises under the provisions of the Swine Fever Order, were carried out.

## ICE CREAM.

During the summer of 1946, the work of inspection of premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold was supplemented by the taking of samples of the commodity for submission for bacteriological examination, the results of which are shown below :—

No. of samples of Ice Cream submitted	18
No. of samples satisfactory on both Plate Count and Coliform Tests	5
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	11
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	10

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF ICE CREAM.

A number of samples of Ice Cream were purchased and submitted for analysis, the results of which showed that the quality of the commodity retailed in the Borough was generally of a poor standard.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

##### RELATING TO SAMPLES OF FOOD ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR 1946.

##### NEW MILK.

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

One formal sample was reported to be deprived of 10% of its milk fat. Two of the "Appeal to Cow" samples taken at the Dairy Farm proved to be deficient in milk fat. The Dairy Farmer was communicated with.

Three formal samples were reported to be milks of abnormal composition.

##### COFFEE AND CHICORY ESSENCE.

One informal sample was reported to be in a fermented condition and unfit for human consumption. The vendor was interviewed. Last of old stock.

##### BAKING POWDER.

One formal sample was reported to be deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of 45%. The vendor was interviewed. Last of old stock.

##### DRIED MINT.

One formal sample was reported to contain 0.4 excess of sand and siliceous matter. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned. Rest of stock destroyed.

##### PORK SAUSAGES.

Two formal samples were reported to be slightly deficient in meat. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned in each case.

##### BEEF SAUSAGES.

One formal sample was reported to contain a slight excess of meat.

##### PEARL BARLEY.

One formal sample was reported to be infested with Acari and other insects and unfit for human consumption. The vendor was interviewed. Rest of stock surrendered and destroyed.

##### STEAMED PUDDING MIXTURE.

One formal sample was reported to be deficient in available carbon-dioxide to the extent of 70%. The vendor was interviewed. Rest of stock withdrawn from sale and returned to manufacturers.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.



## ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Number of Samples analysed .....	132
Number of samples reported genuine .....	125
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 .....	5.30
Average % of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :—	
Fatty solids .....	3.59
Non-fatty solids .....	8.86
Total solids .....	12.46

## SUMMARY.

Number of samples showing deficiency in milk fat .....	4
Number of samples showing added water .....	0
Number of samples of abnormal composition .....	3

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

4 Informal Samples of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year. All the samples were reported to be satisfactory.

## UNSOUND FOOD.

The following articles of food dealt with by Authorised Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, have been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed or salvaged during the year.

## DESTROYED.

Tins of Meat .....	125
Tins of Fish .....	329
Tins of Vegetables .....	298
Tins of Fruit .....	64
Tins of Milk .....	702
Tins of Soup .....	44
Tins of Dried Milk .....	527
Jars of Preserves .....	122
Jars of Pickles .....	122
Jars of Malt and Cod Liver Oil .....	2
Bottles of Sauce .....	11

	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fish .....	2	4	2	23½
Vegetables .....	5	12	3	12
Cake Mixture .....	1	5	0	4
Fresh Fruit .....		15	0	26
Dried Fruit .....		2	3	21
Bacon and Ham .....		3	1	16¾

Shell Fish	....	....	....	4	1	4
Dressed Poultry	....	....	....	1	0	24½
Sausage Rusk	....	....	....		3	20½
Preserves	....	....	....		2	10
Confectionery	....	....	....		1	23
Cereals	....	....	....		2	15½
Cheese	....	....	....		1	4
Sausages	....	....	....		1	8
Black Puddings	....	....	....			6
College Puddings	....	....	....			8
Cocoa	....	....	....			5¼
Split Almonds	....	....	....			4¼
Sage and Onion Stuffing				6 doz. packets.		
Mustard	....	....	....	8½ doz. tins.		
Crumpets and Potato Cakes				54 doz.		
Cress	....	....	....	1 chip.		
Loaves of Hovis Bread	....			4		
Rabbits	....	....	....	96		

## SALVAGE.

	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon and Ham	6	1	2½
Potatoes	2	0	0
Dried Peas	1	0	18
Wholemeal Flour		1	21
Oatmeal			14
Margarine			24





## WATER SUPPLIES, 1946.

The following are the number of samples analysed during the year:—

## GAS AND WATER DEPARTMENT.

Bacteriological Examination of Water	Satisfactory	38
	Unsatisfactory	20
	Suspicious	7
	Total	65
Chemical Analysis of Water	Satisfactory	12
	Unsatisfactory	—
	Total	12

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Bacteriological examination of Water:—

Corporation Supply	Satisfactory	16
	Unsatisfactory	—
Well-Water	Satisfactory	1
		17

Chemical analysis of Water:—

Corporation Supply	Satisfactory	1
--------------------	--------------	---

3. Lead pipes for domestic supply are not permissible owing to the nature of the water, which would cause plumbo solvent action in them.

4. The entire water supply is chlorinated to prohibit the growth of B. Coli which is present in the untreated water and cannot otherwise be dealt with until the new scheme of chemical treatment is installed.

5. There are 18,139 dwelling houses in the Borough, and the population is 66,690. All houses are supplied direct from the water main, none from standpipes.



