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Contributors

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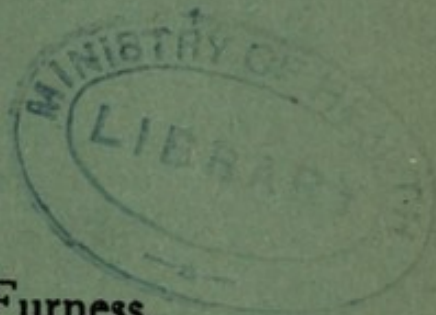
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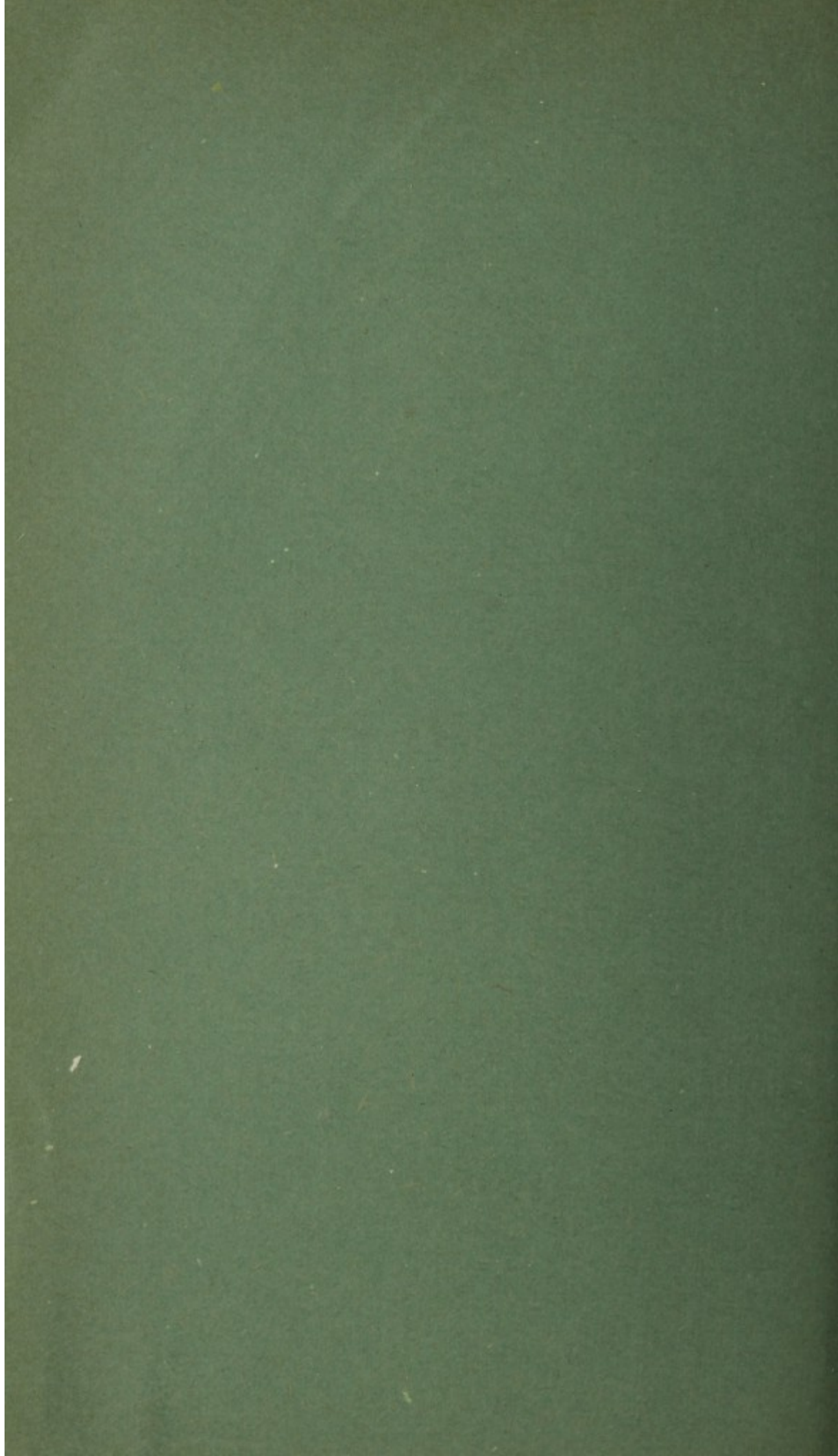
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

G. G. DICKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

1949.





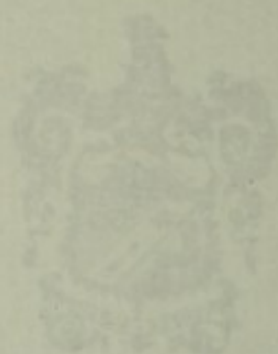
County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
1949.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1949, on the Public Health of the County Borough.

The report which covers the first full year subsequent to the introduction of the National Health Service follows the general pattern of the Annual Report for 1948 in so far as arrangement of sections is concerned.

During the year the Hospitals administered on an agency basis by the Corporation came fully under the control of the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee. Again the change over was effected smoothly.

With the appointment of an Assistant Chest Physician the Assistant Medical Officer of Health relinquished the duties of Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, however, has continued to act as Clinic Nurse and adequate liaison between the Domiciliary and Diagnostic and Curative aspects of Tuberculosis has been maintained. In this respect it is gratifying to note that the Housing Committee has housed or re-housed with the minimum of delay cases of Tuberculosis so recommended by the Assistant Chest Physician and considered suitable by myself.

Statistically there is little significant change. The Infant Mortality although lower than at any time since 1938 is still considerably above the average for England. Deaths occurring in premature infants represent more than one third of the total.

With the anticipated increase in the Health Visiting staff it is hoped to conduct a full scale investigation into Infant Mortality generally with a view to improving the position if preventable factors are found to be operative.

The Maternal Mortality rate of 0.78 representing one maternal death in a total of 1308 births is very satisfactory.

The Medical Staffing position continues to give rise to anxiety and whilst the remuneration offered remains at so much less than that offered to other branches of the Medical Profession, there can be no prospect of improvement.

The position in relation to Health Visitors has improved but only because of the Authority's scheme for assisted training. Under this scheme it is hoped that four students will qualify during 1950.

Again the general health of the County Borough can be counted as satisfactory.

No major epidemic occurred although minor seasonal increases in the incidence of Scarlet Fever and Measles were recorded.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the Mayor, Members of Council and Officials of the Corporation for the support and assistance afforded me and to my staff for their loyal and willing service throughout the year under review.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. DICKIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

The following assistants were employed on the work of Public Health in the Borough at the end of the year under review :

MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Work and Inspector of

Midwives	....	....	....	Dorothy G. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Medical Officer	....	....		J. H. C. Corr, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S.
Assistant Dental Officer	....	....	....	Winifred G. Sivewright, L.D.S.

SANITARY.

Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. Shanks, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection), Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection).
Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector....	T. E. Pollock, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection).
Sanitary Inspector for Meat Inspection	T. Limbert, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection)
District Sanitary Inspectors	H. C. Perkins, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board. F. Wilson, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection), Cert.R.S.I. (Sanitary Science). E. Philbin, B.A., Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board. E. N. Whitehead, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection). H. L. Field, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspec- tion), Diploma in General Hygiene R.I.P.P.H.
Rodent Officer	H. Williams.
Trainee Sanitary Inspectors	J. W. McGarry. A. Rogers.

HEALTH VISITING AND MIDWIFERY.

Superintendent Nursing Officer	....	Miss J. Pottinger, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 4/7/49).
Health Visitors	....	Miss E. Cunliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. K. Burns, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. M. Tilburn, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. D. Cockin, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. Scott, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	....	Miss C. Roberts, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives	Mrs. B. Austin, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss A. Bagshaw, S.C.M. Miss G. M. Fytche, S.C.M. Mrs. F. Garstang, S.C.M. Miss T. Potts, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. Railton, S.C.M. Miss V. Stewart, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. G. Timms, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. A. Wallace, S.C.M. Mrs. E. G. Watson, S.C.M.
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HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Superintendent	Miss M. Stockley, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N.
Senior Nursing Sister	Miss D. Moscrop, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N.
District Nursing Sisters	Miss L. Kirkham, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. Mrs. M. A. Morello, S.R.N., R.F.N. Mrs. M. Cooling, S.R.N. Miss B. Varley, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. Miss I. Wemyss, S.R.N., Q.N. Miss S. A. Whitehead, Trained Nurse. Miss C. B. Clement, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 22/10/49). Miss M. Johnson, S.R.N. (Commenced 15/11/49). Miss J. Lindop, S.R.N. (Commenced 1/12/49).

PHYSIOTHERAPY.

Physiotherapist	Miss M. Johnson, C.S.P., M.E., L.E.T.
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AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer	J. H. Smethurst.
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MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Duly Authorised Officer	H. Kitchin.
Assistant Duly Authorised Officer	H. Hughes.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Clerk	A. Gawthrop.
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CLERICAL.

Senior Clerk	H. Smith.
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ADDRESSES.

Public Health Department	Town Hall.
Sanitary Inspector's Office	Town Hall.
Ante-Natal, Post-Natal and Gynaecological Clinics	Risedale, Abbey Road.
M. & C.W. Clinic	} Central Clinic, Abbey Road.
Dental Clinic	
U.V.R. & Remedial Exercises Clinic	
Ambulance Station	Fire Station, Abbey Road.
District Nurses' Homes	2 Fairfield Lane. 27 Mikasa Street.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1949.

[illegible]

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

HEALTH CENTRES.

No proposals for the provision of Health Centres have been made and in Barrow, as yet, there has been no demand for the comprehensive centre envisaged by the Act. Discussions between the various bodies as to the ideal design of centre are in progress.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

WELFARE CENTRE.

The Central Clinic is staffed by five Health Visitors on each of the four afternoon sessions held every week. Whenever possible, two of the medical staff attend, but on some occasions only one is available. Clerical assistance is provided.

There has been a slight fall in the Birth Rate but it is still high, and the cumulative effect of the increased Birth Rate during the post war years is still shown in the figures for children on the register of the Welfare Centre.

956 babies (under 12 months) and 77 older children were admitted to the register ; whilst of the cases on the register 11,693 attendances were made by the babies, and 4,993 attendances were made by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. 3,829 examinations of children and 160 of mothers were conducted by the medical staff.

The figures given include attendances by toddlers at a special clinic held monthly.

The mother who previously brought her child to the clinic because the Doctor's advice was free now takes him to her family doctor and obtains not only advice but extra nourishment and vitamin preparations free.

The continued movement of population to new housing estates on the outskirts of the town is also having an adverse effect on clinic attendances. Neither the staff nor the premises necessary to provide branch clinics are yet available although the growing need is fully realised.

FOOD DEPOT.

Experience has shown the wisdom of the decision to move the Food Depot to separate premises in Cavendish Square. Congestion at the Clinic has been relieved, and sales are now more evenly distributed over the week.

The "shop" is available to any mother whose baby, as shown by its weight card, regularly attends the Welfare Centre and has been weighed within the last four weeks.

PREMATURE BABIES.

Premature babies requiring hospital treatment are dealt with at Risedale Maternity Hospital. A special heated basket for transporting the baby is loaned by the hospital and the Authority's ambulance service provides a conveyance.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Officer is available in a consultant capacity. The Municipal Midwives have all had instruction in the care of premature babies, and any special appliances required can be borrowed from Risedale Maternity Hospital.

All Midwives are required to send notification of premature babies to the Medical Officer of Health and arrangements are made for an early follow up by the Health Visitors.

During the year 74 premature babies were born alive, including 63 whose mothers usually reside within the area. 19 were born at home and of the 17 who were retained at home 2 died in the first 24 hours, 3 more died before the month end and the remaining 12 survived. 2 were transferred to hospital ; one died en route and one died between the first day and the month end. Of the 55 born in hospital 10 died in the first 24 hours, 9 more died before the month end and the remaining 36 survived.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

	Died in 24 hours.	Died 1 day 1 month.	Survived 1 month.	Total.
Born at home and retained at home	2	3	12	17
Born at home and transferred to Hospital	1	1	....	2
Born in Hospital	10	9	36	55
Total	13	13	48	74
No. whose mothers usually reside in area				63

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 49.33 per 1,000 births is, with the exception of 1938 (46.3) the lowest yet recorded. The figures for the last 10 years are :

1940	76.5
1941	55.4
1942	62.8
1943	53.6
1944	60.51
1945	58.4
1946	52.91
1947	51.45
1948	49.52
1949	49.33

41 deaths from developmental defects include 26 premature births, 12 malformation, 1 birth injury and 2 from other diseases peculiar to the first year of life. The remaining 22 deaths arose from respiratory, infective, nervous, digestive and general conditions.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visiting Service has been seriously handicapped by shortage of staff. It is felt that 10 nurses are needed to provide the minimum service, when in fact there are only 6 and of these one devotes her whole time to Tuberculosis.

A birth visit, and subsequently one visit per month for 6 months is paid. Visits thereafter are of necessity less frequent, but all children are kept under supervision until they reach the age of 5 years. Special visits are paid as necessary.

The following table shows the work done in connection with mothers and children :—

(i) To expectant mothers	First visits	196
	Total visits	212
(ii) To children under 1 year of age	First visits	1171
	Total visits	5444
(iii) To children between 1 and 5 years of age	First visits	....
	Total visits	6733

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

No discrimination is made against the unmarried mother, to whom are open all the facilities provided by the Authority.

In addition, arrangements are made in suitable cases for the confinement to take place at the Maternity Home, St. Monica, Kendal, or the Hope Hospital, Leeds. Both of these, in addition to providing for the mother's bodily needs, give rehabilitative training.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Local Social Worker of the Furness Association for Moral Welfare, and with other workers.

During the year 5 cases were admitted to St. Monica.

ADOPTION.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Children's Department and all registered Adoption Societies which deal with local cases, although no Society is located in Barrow.

These organisations notify to the Medical Officer of Health the names and addresses of potential adopters, so that visits by a Health Visitor can be arranged and the suitability of conditions assessed.

In conjunction with the Guardian ad litem close supervision is maintained during the trial period before confirmation of the Adoption Order.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

This is now the responsibility of the Children's Committee but foster children will continue to be supervised by the Health Visitors in the normal course of their duties.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

By arrangement with the Barrow Executive Council, Dr. H. C. Kodilinye still conducts the Ophthalmic Clinics, which were previously a direct charge on the Authority.

127 children made 291 attendances and spectacles were prescribed in 54 cases.

The following is a classification of the conditions for which children attended the clinic.

Refractions—

Hypermetropic Astigmatism	6
Myopic Astigmatism	1
Hypermetropia	17
Nystagmus	1
Other Conditions	1

Squints—

Convergent	34
Divergent	1
Alternating	3

Treatments—

Dacryocystitis	17
Ptosis	2
Conjunctivitis	15
Phlyctenular Ophthalmia	2
Blepharo-Conjunctivitis	5
Blepharitis	2
Other Conditions	20

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Officer, Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S., reports as follows :—

There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of expectant and nursing mothers referred for treatment during the year, but the number of children under 5 has increased slightly.

The condition of the teeth in the ante-natal group was comparatively good and only 13 full and 15 partial dentures had to be supplied. Impressions for the dentures are taken at the clinic and the dentures are completed by a local dental mechanic.

It has not been necessary to refer any patients to the North Lonsdale Hospital for X-ray.

70 sessions were devoted to inspection and treatment and the work done is shown in the following tables. Number of visits by ante-natal group was 388 and by welfare children 541.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	134	134	134	133
Children under 5	382	300	300	288

	Ex-trac-tions	Anaesthetics		Fill-ings	Scal-ing or scal-ing & gum treat-ment	Silver Nit-rate treat-ment	Other Oper-ations	Dentures Provided	
		Local	Gen-eral					Comp-lete	Part-ial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	217	184	....	82	97	....	149	13	15
Children under 5	77	41	28	18	....	244	25	....	....

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The consultant clinic conducted by the Medical Superintendent of the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, has, by arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board been continued at the Board's expense. Cases are referred by the medical staff and in cases of urgency arising between clinics, are sent to the out-patient clinics at Ethel Hedley or North Lonsdale Hospital.

88 children made 190 attendances on the 9 occasions on which the clinic was held.

172 visits were made by 52 children attending the Paradise Street clinic for fitting of splints, plasters, etc.

MASSAGE AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINICS.

In conjunction with the specialist orthopaedic clinic a Physiotherapist devotes three sessions each week to children under 5. At these sessions cases referred by the medical staff or from the Orthopaedic Clinic are given massage or remedial exercises. The premises at 52 Paradise Street were not satisfactory, although they had the advantage of a central situation, and the adaptation of rooms at the Welfare Centre, which are equally central, was completed in readiness for the re-opening of the clinic in 1950.

148 patients attended for massage and made 2067 attendances.

22 patients had remedial exercises in 174 attendances.

SUN-RAY.

The Ultra Violet Ray Therapy Clinic in charge of a Physiotherapist is available for two sessions weekly to children referred by the medical staff. The clinics are held in the same premises as the Massage and Remedial Exercises Clinics already referred to. During the year 277 children under 5 made 2777 attendances.

ANTE-NATAL.

Every pregnant woman can have ante-natal care free of charge from a doctor of her choice. This service is provided under arrangements made by the Executive Council.

The Authority maintains an ante-natal clinic, to which any midwife can bring her cases. The clinic, which is situated in the grounds of Risedale Maternity Hospital, is conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and is staffed by the Municipal Midwives. The Obstetric Consultant from Risedale Maternity Hospital is available to see abnormal cases. Each week there are three sessions, one of which is set aside for new cases. It is hoped to provide ante-natal clinics at other centres when circumstances permit.

356 patients made 1422 attendances in the year.

POST-NATAL.

By arrangement, the Post-Natal and Gynaecological Clinic previously provided by the Authority and which has now vested in the Minister of Health, is still available for midwives' cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Close co-operation exists between the Public Health Department and the various other workers in the field of Children's Welfare—in particular the Local Inspector, N.S.P.C.C., the Probation Officers, the Area Children's Officer and the Diocesan Social Worker.

MIDWIFERY.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

It was not considered necessary to fill a vacancy which occurred in the early part of the year and the needs of the service are now adequately met by the employment of 10 full time midwives, one of whom is designated Relief midwife and therefore does not herself book any cases.

The Housing Committee has accepted the principle of providing accommodation for a midwife on each new estate. This may facilitate both recruitment (when needed) and redeployment of staff to suit population movements.

A Minnitt's Gas-Air Analgesia Apparatus is available for each midwife. Any patient can, if she is medically suitable, have this aid. Unfortunately, the apparatus is not easily carried, and arrangements for conveyance have to be made in each case. It is hoped that each midwife will ultimately have her own car. A sterilized accouchement set is provided free for each patient.

The arrangements for Ante-Natal Clinic care have already been detailed and in addition patients receive ante-natal supervision in their own homes.

Where the patient is unsuitable on medical grounds or because of unsuitable home conditions, for a domiciliary confinement, it is usually possible to arrange hospitalization.

The midwives are also available to act as Maternity Nurses where a patient wishes to be confined by her own doctor.

PRIVATE MIDWIVES.

5 Private Nurses notified their intention to practise as Midwives or Maternity Nurses but only 3 of them engaged in practice. 2 of these were ex-municipal midwives who naturally had some following.

The following table of domiciliary confinements shows that the Municipal Midwives attended in 88% of the cases.

Municipal—Midwives cases	....	....	....	....	....	340	}	498
Maternity Nurse cases	....	....	....	....	....	158		
Gas-Air administered	....	....	....	....	....	380		
Private—Midwives cases	....	....	....	....	....	41	}	65
Maternity nurse cases	....	....	....	....	....	24		

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The Local Health Authority remains the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The Medical Officer deputed to act as Supervisor of Midwives paid 53 visits in this connection. There were no irregularities necessitating proceedings.

Medical Aid was summoned in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board in 119 cases. 5 of these were cases who had booked a General Practitioner Obstetrician under arrangements of the Barrow Executive Council.

HEALTH VISITING.

As already indicated, the Health Visiting Service is seriously handicapped by shortage of staff; and until this deficiency can be made good, the available personnel are best employed on visits to mothers and young children.

Repeated advertisements to attract applicants for the vacant posts were of no avail, and it became obvious that nothing less than a sponsored training scheme would have the desired result. Under this scheme the Student Health Visitor agrees, in exchange for a modified salary whilst training, to serve the Authority for two years. Arrangements were made for 4 candidates to commence training early in 1950. It is hoped that this will alleviate the situation.

Visits were paid to notified cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough, and one nurse devoted her whole visiting time to care and after care of the Tuberculous population and their households.

HOME NURSING.

It has become increasingly evident that the staff required to run a chargeable service was insufficient to meet the growing needs of a free service. It has not been possible to secure additional staff; in fact the existing establishment has only been maintained by the employment of part time staff.

The Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Sisters who are based on the Home at 2 Fairfield Lane have available 3 post-war cars and 4 older cars of doubtful reliability. Those who have no car have to walk or cycle. The other two sisters cover the Walney area and are based on the home at 27 Mikasa Street, where one of them lives. The other lives in her own home a few doors away. One of these nurses cycles, the other walks.

The services of a Nursing Sister are provided on medical recommendation only. The nurse makes a morning visit as often as the condition of the case demands. In severe cases evening visits are also paid. There is no night nurse.

31,457 visits were paid to 1,212 patients.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The facilities provided by the Local Authority for immunisation against Diphtheria remain substantially unaltered.

Vaccination, now on a voluntary basis is available as a Local Health Authority Clinic service.

In addition, General Practitioners who have signified their intention of participating in the arrangements undertake vaccination and immunisation in their surgeries or in the home.

At the Central Clinic one session each week is devoted to Vaccination and Immunisation. An Assistant Medical Officer and a Health Visitor are on duty and clerical assistance is provided. Cases receive attention with or without appointment.

During the year 204 persons have been vaccinated and 7 have been re-vaccinated at the clinic. A further 141 vaccinations and 48 re-vaccinations have been reported by General Practitioners.

No case of smallpox has been reported.

742 courses of immunisation and 149 re-inforcing doses were administered at the clinic and 102 courses of immunisation and 2 re-inforcing doses were reported by General Practitioners.

No case of diphtheria was confirmed.

48.7% of the population under 5 and 67.8% of those between 5 and 15 are estimated to have been immunised.

AMBULANCE.

The Chief Fire Officer acts as Ambulance Officer. Ultimately complete interchangeability of Fire and Ambulance Personnel will be sought, but this is not at present possible. For the time being the ambulance used for infectious cases is staffed by personnel from the Infectious Diseases Hospital and is garaged at that hospital.

The ambulance can be summoned for removals by Doctors, Nurses and Midwives, but a medical certificate is required before an out of town journey is authorised. The change to a free service has resulted in an increased user, and there is a tendency to abuse the service on long distance calls. A strict interpretation of the words "where necessary" has reduced such abuse.

Cars required for the mental health service are hired from local taxi proprietors.

The ambulances made 5,017 journeys, totalling 43,500 miles and carried 5,185 patients during the year.

During the year a new Daimler de-luxe ambulance and two new Austin ambulances were delivered. The main hospital centre is 100 miles from Barrow, and it is often necessary to send ambulances to places at an even greater distance. Consequently it was felt that one purpose vehicles were of limited utility, and the proposal to obtain a sitting case car was shelved, one of the new ambulances being obtained in its place.

The remainder of the fleet comprised 2 ambulances which were brought into use in 1941 and one obtained in 1942. 2 others of considerably greater age were taken off the road as replacements arrived.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Provision of advice and assistance, nursing requisites, home visiting and co-operation with industrial Medical Officers, Disablement Rehabilitation Officers and National Assistance Boards has continued throughout the year. As the Tuberculosis Health Visitor acts as clinic nurse there has been no difficulty in maintaining adequate liaison.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Duly Authorised Officers give advice and assistance and visit the homes of the patients at intervals suited to their condition. The cases are also kept under medical supervision and visited as opportunity offers. When it is possible to secure the services of a Psychiatric Social Worker the time which can be devoted to each case will be greater.

OTHER ILLNESS.

The Health Visitors advise and assist in cases referred by hospitals and general practitioners.

Residential accommodation is provided by arrangement with the Governors of Infield Convalescent Home.

LOAN CUPBOARDS.

Previously these were maintained by the Nursing Association for patients attended by the District Nurses and by the Tuberculosis Dispensary for Tuberculous patients.

This service has now been extended to all bed patients nursed at home and sick room equipment such as bed pans, bed rests, fracture cages, rubber sheeting, air rings, is now available on loan in any case where need exists.

Applications are received at either Nurses' Home (2 Fairfield Lane or 27 Mikasa Street).

GENERAL.

The services of Domestic Helps and District Nurses are provided in suitable cases.

PROPAGANDA AND HEALTH EDUCATION.

In addition to verbal instruction and advice given by the staff suitable posters are displayed in places frequented by the Public. Campaigns are conducted in schools and at clinics.

A sound film projector was purchased and installed, with necessary accessories, in the Welfare Centre for the purpose of showing health educational and other films of general interest.

Good relations exist with the local Press which has always shown itself willing to co-operate in publishing any item to which it is considered the Public attention should be drawn.

DOMESTIC HELP.

For many years the Authority has maintained a service of home and domestic helps and the staffing difficulties encountered during the war years have been overcome. This year has seen the appointment of a Superintendent Nursing Officer who undertakes most of the field work in connection with the service.

Helps are provided mainly in cases of confinement, illness of housewife or to infirm old people, but applications are occasionally received from other categories of person whose cases, on investigation, are found to come within the scope of the scheme. This is not a free service, and charges are recovered according to the means of the applicant.

The names of persons suitable for this kind of work are registered and listed. Helps are allocated to cases as applications are received. This system works satisfactorily and it has not been found necessary to pay a retaining fee, as cases can usually be arranged so that helps have very little idle time.

104 cases were dealt with and 15 helps were in employment at the year end.

MENTAL HEALTH.**ADMINISTRATION.**

COMMITTEE. The Mental Health Sub-Committee, which comprises Council members and co-opted representatives of the local medical profession, meets at monthly intervals.

STAFF. This section of the Department is at present staffed by two male Duly Authorised Officers. The vacancy for a female Psychiatric Social Worker remains unfilled. Administration and clerical duties are undertaken by the general office staff. The Assistant Medical Officers provide the medical assistance needed, and it is also possible to have assistance in certification from local practitioners. The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health have both received the approval of the Minister of Health for the purpose of making recommendations under the Mental Treatment Acts. The visiting specialists from Lancaster Moor Mental Hospital conduct a weekly out-patient clinic and in addition are available for consultation as required.

CO-ORDINATION. The Authority's Officers undertake the supervision of and reporting on cases on trial for licence or on licence and in addition prepare any other reports of home conditions, etc., required by Hospitals and Institutions.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS. There are no voluntary organisations dealing with Mental Health in the area.

TRAINING OF STAFF. The Senior Duly Authorised Officer attended a two months training course in London and it is intended to arrange instruction for his assistant at a later date.

WORK DONE.

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE. Cases coming to the notice of the Authority's staff are immediately referred for specialist advice so that the condition may be dealt with in its early stages. The Authority's Medical, Nursing and Lay Visiting Officers maintain supervision over cases under domiciliary care or on licence. Appropriate advice and assistance is given and arrangements are made for financial assistance to be granted by the National Assistance Board where applicable.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT. The following summary indicates work done by the Duly Authorised Officers.

SECTION 20, LUNACY ACT, 1890. 84 patients (47 male and 37 female) were removed to Roose Hospital on "three-day" orders. Summary Reception Orders were prepared for these patients in respect of 18 males and 7 females who were transferred to Lancaster Moor Hospital and 8 males and 10 females who were retained in Roose.

18 male patients were released. 3 died in Roose Hospital. 2 others were released to go to Lancaster Moor Hospital as voluntary patients.

17 female patients were released. 4 died in Roose Hospital. 4 others were released to go to Lancaster Moor Hospital as voluntary patients.

OTHER REMOVALS.

In addition to the cases listed above, 48 cases who had not been the subject of a Section 20 Order were admitted to hospital.

They comprised 23 voluntary male, 21 voluntary female and 2 private female cases admitted to Lancaster Moor Hospital. 2 Voluntary male patients were admitted to Roose. Officers of the Authority escorted all the cases admitted on Summary Reception Orders and 6 other cases.

OTHER WORK.

Case histories were prepared in respect of 73 cases.

Home conditions reports were submitted in respect of 15 proposed discharges.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY. One male and three females were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944, and one male under Section 57 (5). No other case was ascertained, but 5 males and 5 females who may subsequently be subject to be dealt with were brought under voluntary supervision. The cases reported by the Education Authority are all under statutory supervision.

No case has been admitted to institutional care. The following table shows the waiting list :

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	1	...	1
5—14+	2	3	5
15 and over	2	2	4
	5	5	10

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The general ambulance service is available for Mental cases. Where necessary, one of the Authority's Duly Authorised Officers travels with the ambulance or car, and arrangements exist whereby mental nurses can be borrowed from Roose Hospital to accompany female or difficult patients.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was taken during the year.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS FOR 1949.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	69	82	151
Whooping Cough	18	22	40
Measles	85	63	148
Pneumonia	32	28	60
Cerebro-spinal Fever		2	2
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1		1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	3
Erysipelas	4	5	9
Poliomyelitis	4		4

The services of the E.M.S. Pathological Laboratory at High Carley have continued to be available for examination of material from suspected infectious cases, and Dr. Bottrill and the staff by their efficiency, promptitude and courtesy, merit high praise.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The facilities provided for the School Health Service are extended to children of pre-school age, a proportion of the cost being borne by the Health Committee.

The main conditions dealt with are scabies, head lice and ringworm, and these receive treatment at the Central Clinic. Stubborn cases are referred to the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases.

Adults are given advice and materials to cleanse themselves and in difficult cases are admitted to hospital.

WATER.

As in previous years the water supply for the Borough was derived from the River Duddon and the catchment area at Poaka Beck.

In quantity and in quality it was satisfactory throughout the year and even at the end of the prolonged period of drought 35 days supply was still held in the three reservoirs.

In June a new Rapid Gravity Filtration Plant with automatic sterilisation apparatus was put into operation. This plant replaced the slow sand filtration system which was not considered to offer adequate safeguard to pollution of a catchment area containing several farms.

The question of further measures to be taken in respect of the inhabited catchment area is still under discussion with the Ministry of Health.

Some 19,000 dwelling houses embracing a population of 67,000 are supplied direct from public mains.

Owing to the plumbo solvency of the water lead pipes are not permitted for cold water supply.

There is no standpipe within the Borough.

13 samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and all proved satisfactory.

Of 126 samples of raw and treated water submitted for bacteriological examination 92% were satisfactory.

PORT HEALTH SURVEY.

I—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1949.

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	101 188474	3	101	28	22	....	1
	Motor	29 32536	....	29	....	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign		130 221010	3	130	28	22	....	1
Coastwise {	Steamers	155 30368	....	14	2	....	....	....
	Motor	47 29751	....	14	1	1	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise		202 60119	....	28	3	1	....	....
Total Foreign and Coastwise		332 281129	3	158	31	23	....	1

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. Imports:—Iron ore, Phosphates, Cork and Scrap Metal. Exports:—Coke and Ingot Moulds.

(c) Vessels arrived from the following foreign ports:—Melilla, Bona, Bougie, Sfax, Les Falaises, Almeria, Sines, Malta, Rotterdam, Ymuiden, Narvik, Oxelosund, Halsingborg Guernsey and Eire.

III—WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is available at the dock side and is used for shipping.

There are no water boats at the Port.

IV—PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933—1945

1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.

A blank Declaration of Health form is handed to the Master of every ship approaching the Port as soon as the Pilot boards.

On arrival at the Port the completed form is inspected by the Customs Officer or Sanitary Officer, whoever is first aboard.

2. BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by a Customs Officer and Sanitary Officer together.

Other vessels are usually boarded by a 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.

4. MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10.

(a) Within Docks: An inner mooring station near Buccleuch Bridge within the Ramsden Dock has been established as a mooring station for all unhealthy ships arriving at Barrow, including "infected" or "suspected" vessels outside the agreed exemptions listed under heading 5 below.

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 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 & 9. PATHOLOGICAL, ETC. FACILITIES.

A sample of rats caught on board ship is subject to a macroscopic examination at frequent intervals. No condition resembling Plague has ever been found. Laboratory facilities for bacteriological investigation are available locally if necessary.

10. VENEREAL DISEASE.

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.

11. INTERMENTS.

There are no special arrangements for the interment of dead arriving by sea. The body is first examined by a Medical Officer of the Authority.

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		
Dysentery	—	1	1	2.6

TABLE D.

No cases of infectious disease 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.

TABLE E.
RATS DESTROYED DURING YEAR ON VESSELS.

Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Brown	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Species not recorded
Examined	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Infected with Plague	Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE F.

2 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 Deratization Certificates and Deratization Exemption Certificates for which provision is made in Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

39 Deratization Exemption Certificates on Form Port II were issued during the year. 28 of the vessels, chiefly Oil Tankers, were examined at the Port of Heysham.

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION 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 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships from 301 tons to 1000 tons ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships from 1001 tons to 3000 tons	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	13
Ships from 3001 tons to 10000 tons	25	....	....	....	....	....	25	25
Ships over 10000 tons	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Totals	39	....	....	....	....	....	39	39

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	78	1	17	21
Other Nations	80	....	13	28

VII—FOOD INSPECTION.

1. IMPORTED FOOD.

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.

2. SHELL-FISH.

The gathering of Cockles and Mussels from Walney Channel is prohibited by an Order made in 1918, and the gathering of Periwinkles is prohibited by an Order made in 1946.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following is a summary, prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, of the work carried out in his Department during the year 1949 :—

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Section 9.

DWELLING-HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION BUT CAPABLE OF BEING RENDERED FIT AT REASONABLE EXPENSE.

No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal Notices were served requiring the execution of works necessary to render the properties fit for human habitation	8
No. of Appeals to County Court against the provisions of the above-mentioned Notices.....	6

The hearing of the above-mentioned Appeals resulted in the County Court Judge deciding, after inspecting the properties, that the said Notices, as amended by him, should be enforced. The main amendment made by the Judge was to allow the appellant's claim against the requirement to provide Food Storage Accommodation to the houses.

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the owners following service of formal Notices under Section 9 of the Act	2
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No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Corporation in default of the owners	2
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At the end of the year the owner of 6 dwelling-houses dealt with under Section 9 of the Act, and following Appeals to the County Court, was carrying out the work necessary to render the said houses fit for habitation.

Section 11.

DEMOLITION ORDERS.

During the year, 3 dwelling-houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. At the end of the year and prior to making Demolition Orders, the Council were considering the owner's proposals regarding the future use of the property.

Section 12.

CLOSING ORDERS.

No. of Closing Orders made in respect of unfit dwelling-houses	7
No. of houses disinfested with D.D.T. for the eradication of vermin	12

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

No. of complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	1759
No. of inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health Act & Housing Act	10365
No. of Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	1395
No. of Statutory Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	898
No. of Orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of Un-abated Nuisances	8
No. of inspections of Cinemas, Theatres and Music Halls	86
No. of miscellaneous inspections (Piggeries, Stables, etc.)	544
No. of interviews with owners and agents, etc.	896

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	78
No. of W.C. floors repaired or renewed	16
No. of W.C. doors repaired or renewed	44
No. of W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	118
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	42
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus provided with a proper supply of water	23
No. of broken pedestal W.C. basins renewed	41
No. of W.C. conversions	121
No. of W.C. seats repaired or renewed	43
No. of defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	53
No. of defective connections between W.C. basin & flushpipe repaired	34

EAVES GUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

No. of premises on which eaves gutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	288
No. of premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	181
No. of defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	11
No. of hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed	18
No. of yard gulleys unstopped	15
No. of broken gulleys renewed	7
No. of gratings provided to gulleys	39

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

No. of stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired	52
No. of defective W.C. drains repaired or relaid	8
No. of defective surface water drains repaired or relaid	5
No. of stopped surface water drains cleared and repaired	47
No. of defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed	38
No. of leaking yard drains repaired or renewed	25
No. of defective yard surfaces repaired or renewed	146
No. of broken and defective sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	235
No. of broken and defective bath waste pipes repaired or renewed	7
No. of defective W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	23
No. of drainage systems overhauled and relaid	13
No. of cases of cellar flooding remedied	9

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

No. of defective yard doors repaired or renewed	116
No. of defective yard walls repaired or rebuilt	69
No. of disused ash-pits removed	5

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLING-HOUSES.

No. of roofs repaired	528
No. of floors repaired or renewed	361
No. of cases of dampness in walls remedied	294
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	782
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	534
No. of defective house walls repaired or rebuilt	187
No. of defective doors repaired or renewed	199
No. of defective kitchen firegrates repaired or renewed	47
No. of defective parlour firegrates repaired or renewed	53
No. of defective bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed	9
No. of defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	41
No. of defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	42
No. of defective flashings repaired or renewed	59
No. of defective washing boilers repaired or renewed	30
No. of defective cement renderings to external walls repaired or renewed	22
No. of defective skylights repaired or renewed	22
No. of defective sinks renewed or refixed	186
No. of vent bricks provided to walls	27
No. of loose handrails to staircases refixed	16
No. of defective fixed cupboards, shelves, etc., repaired or renewed	18
No. of defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	34
No. of defective window frames repaired or renewed	343
No. of defective window sills repaired or renewed	72
No. of defective window sashes repaired or renewed	154

No. of cases of defective window glazing remedied	123
No. of defective window cords renewed	263
No. of rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	43
No. of defective refuse bins replaced	226
No. of broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed	26
No. of defective firebacks to kitchen ranges repaired	74
No. of defective glass fanlights repaired or renewed	2
No. of defective mantelpieces repaired or renewed	6
No. of surrounds to sinks repaired	208
No. of defective fireboxes to washing boilers repaired or renewed	8
No. of hot water cisterns repaired or renewed	6
No. of defective staircases reconstructed or repaired	8
No. of water tanks repaired or renewed	1
No. of defective gas pipes and fittings repaired	6
No. of defective electrical fittings, wiring, etc., repaired	2
No. of defective weatherbars & threshwoods provided or repaired	53
No. of defective dust chutes repaired	2
No. of broken chimney pots replaced	6
No. of cases of defective pointing remedied	452

OTHER NUISANCES.

No. of filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed and disinfested	22
No. of nuisances from filthy bedding abated	3
No. of accumulations of offensive refuse removed	29
No. of dirty and insanitary areas to buildings cleansed	11
No. of miscellaneous nuisances abated	27

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 dwelling-houses	95
No. of Dwelling-houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	133
No. of dwelling-houses provided with a sufficient supply of water by the Corporation, in default of owners	12
No. of leaking water pipes repaired	10

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 Sanitary Inspector's 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	1272
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SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No. of inspections carried out under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934	676
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The provisions were generally complied with.

No. of Notices served in respect of defaults under the provisions....	7
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CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year considerable time was devoted to the inspection of tents, vans, sheds, etc., used for human habitation.

There is one licensed site within the County Borough area.

One Licence, authorising the use of a caravan as a dwelling house, was granted for a period of 12 months.

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 work-places 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 1949 :—

No. of reports of infestation received and investigated	....	....	....	237
No. of premises found to be infested and treated	....	....	....	153
Estimated No. of rats poisoned	....	....	....	486
No. of dead rats found after poisoning	....	....	....	123
No. of rats trapped	....	....	....	181
No. of rats killed by other means	....	....	....	65
No. of mice trapped	....	....	....	362

Rodent Control work in respect of the sewers is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

During the course of the sewer-baiting, 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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits of enquiry and inspection re cases of Infectious Disease	252
Disinfection of premises and effects was carried out where necessary.	

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

No. of visits of inspection in relation to applications of persons for the retention of their names in the Authority's List of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List	85
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MILK SUPPLY.

No. of registered Dairy Farms	37
No. of visits of inspection paid to dairy farms	198
No. of visits paid to Retail Dairies, Milk Shops and Pasteurising Depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	240

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and revoked the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926 to 1943. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries became responsible for the registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of dairy farmer.

The execution and enforcement of the regulations on dairy farms (except in so far as they relate to diseases Communicable to Man) became from 1st October, 1949, the responsibility of the said Minister, while Local Authorities retain responsibility for those provisions which apply outside dairy farms, for the provisions relating to diseases Communicable to Man, for the registration of dairies other than dairy farms, and for the registration of dairymen and distributors of Milk.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 provide that Licences to producers to use any special designation shall be granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, while Local Authorities will continue to grant Licences to dealers to use special designations in respect of milk sold by them.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, provide for a new special designation "Sterilised Milk." Licences in respect of Pasteurising and Sterilising establishments will be issued by the Food and Drugs Authorities, and Local Authorities will continue to be responsible for all other Licences connected with these designated milks.

All fees for Licences have been dispensed with under the provisions of the above-mentioned Regulations.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of samples taken	92
No. satisfactory in all respects	90
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	0
No. unsatisfactory on Phosphatase Test	2
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	0
No. of Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough :—	
H.T.S.T. Process	2

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

No. of samples taken	7
No. satisfactory in all respects	6
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	0
No. unsatisfactory on Phosphatase Test	1
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	1
No. of Licensed Pasteurisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk in the Borough :—	
H.T.S.T. Process	1

ACCREDITED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

No. of samples taken	18
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	16
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	1
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	10
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	8
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	0
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

No. of samples taken	12
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	10
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	2
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2
No. of producers of T.T. Milk licensed during the year	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	12
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	10
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	0
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

No. of samples taken	45
No. satisfactory in all respects	31
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	5
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	6
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	11

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	73
No. satisfactory in all respects	45
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	22
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	17
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	12

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

Total No. of bulk samples of Milk submitted for animal inoculation test	171
Total No. of bulk samples of Milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	12
No. of samples of undesignated milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	9
No. of samples of Accredited Milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	3

Four of the above-mentioned samples of undesignated milk showing Positive results were from milk produced outside the County Borough.

Two of the above-mentioned samples of Accredited Milk showing Positive results, were from milk produced outside the County Borough.

Details regarding the 12 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.

THE ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1947 and 1948.

The administration of these Regulations was fully carried out and repeated visits of inspection to premises where ice-cream is manufactured and/or sold showed that, following advice and explanation given by the Inspectors, the provisions were being well complied with.

No. of inspections of premises where Ice-Cream is manufactured and/or sold	514
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BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year, samples of Ice-Cream were obtained from the various premises registered for its manufacture and/or sale, and were submitted to the Plate Count Test and Coliform Test in addition to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health. Details of the samples and the results of the tests are as follows :—

No. of samples of Ice-Cream submitted	24
No. of samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue, Plate Count and Coliform Tests	17
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	7
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	7

All the above-mentioned samples of Ice-Cream satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF ICE-CREAM

No. of samples of Ice-Cream submitted for Analysis	21
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The results showed a variation of fat content of between 2.7% and 10.4%, the average percentage of fat content being 5.5.

FOOD PREMISES.

During the year, routine visits of inspection were carried out regularly of all types of food premises including shops, food factories and warehouses, restaurant and hotel kitchens, canteens, ice-cream manufacturers' and dealers' premises, butchers' shops, market stalls and the Cold Stores. Inspections were also carried out of vehicles used for the transport of meat and other foodstuffs.

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out and action taken in connection with food premises.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of premises registered during the year under Section 14 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted pressed, pickled or preserved food	7
Total No. of such premises on the register	105
No. of premises registered during the year in connection with the manufacture or sale of Ice-Cream	28
Total No. of such premises on the register	113
No. of inspections of food premises	1,488
No. of Notices served under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act	71

The above-mentioned Notices, which relate mainly to the repair and cleansing of walls, ceilings, floors, windows, and doors, the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, the provision of washing basins and supply of hot water for the use of persons employed in food premises, were all complied with.

Special attention was paid to personal hygiene in respect of persons engaged in food handling and preparation, and in this connection a high standard has been maintained.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

No. of inspections of butchers' shops, meat stalls and the Cold Stores	322
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The Regulations continue to be well complied with generally, and only informal action was necessary where any default was found.

The provisions of the Regulations in regard to the transport of Meat have been carried out fairly satisfactorily, regard being paid to the difficulty of the provision of suitable covered vehicles for meat transport.

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1947	3269	3742	11003	769	18783
1948	2966	3191	13703	874	20734
1949	3140	3069	13501	1199	20909
Increase	174	—	—	325	175
Decrease	—	122	202	—	—

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
1947	138	152	57	7	354
1948	142	98	49	5	294
1949	109	64	21	12	206
Increase	—	—	—	7	—
Decrease	33	34	28	—	88

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was :—72 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.

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

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	57550	581	—	1031	59162
Other conditions	5039	1656	841	1270	8806
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	62589	2237	841	2301	67968
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	39365	165	—	1868	41398
Other conditions	39963	575	12428	484	53450
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	79328	740	12428	2352	94848
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3140	3069	13501	1199
Number Inspected	3140	3069	13501	1199
All diseases except Tuberculosis, whole carcasses condemned	11	53	19	7
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	2606	11	5516	181
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	83.36	2.085	41	15.67
Tuberculosis only, whole carcasses condemned	99	15	....	4
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	1030	1	....	108
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	35.96	0.52	....	9.34

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

198 Sides of Beef, 46 Sheep Carcasses, 1 Pig Carcase, 15 sets of Beast Offals.

IMPORTED MEAT CONDEMNED.

859 lbs. of Imported Beef, 120 lbs. of Imported Mutton.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

42 x 6 lbs. tins of Corned Beef.

23 x 12 ozs. tins of Corned Beef.

1 Barrel of Pig Maws—weight 200 lbs.

CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

During the year, 14 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 12 of the calves being dealt with by slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order 1938. The dams of the two remaining calves were found not to be amenable to the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

During the year, 51 cases of this parasitic condition which causes tape-worm (*Taenia Saginata*) in man, were found among cattle slaughtered at the Abattoirs.

Each case was investigated by tracing the owner and having enquiries made with regard to likely sources of infestation. In most instances, it was found that the possible source of infestation was through foreign workers and service personnel being stationed in or near the various districts from which the cattle came.

The appropriate treatment, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, was carried out in all cases known to be positive.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. RELATING TO SAMPLES OF FOOD ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR 1949.

NEW MILK.

Two formal samples taken from the same source were reported to be deprived of 18% and 6% of their original milk fat respectively. Five "Appeal to Cow" samples taken at the Dairy Farm were reported to be milks of abnormal composition. The Dairy Farmer was interviewed.

Five informal samples, taken from the same source were reported to contain 1½%, 5%, 4%, 4%, and 2½% of added water respectively. This matter was referred to the Lancashire County Council, in whose area the supply was produced. Five formal samples purchased from vendor in the Lancashire County area, were reported to contain extraneous water in four instances. The vendor was cautioned in respect of these samples.

One informal sample was reported to be deprived of 8% of its original milk fat. This matter was referred to the Lancashire County Council in whose area the supply was produced. A formal sample purchased in the Lancashire County area was reported to be deficient of 5% of its milk fat. The vendor was communicated with.

One formal sample and one informal sample were reported to be milks of abnormal composition.

ICE-CREAM

One informal sample was reported to contain 200 parts of boric acid per million. The Public Analyst stated that the boric acid was probably introduced in the sample with an ingredient (Margarine). A further sample taken from the same source was reported to be free from preservatives.

CAKE FLOUR MIXTURE

One informal sample was reported to be infected with numerous live tyroglyphid mites and unfit for human consumption. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned. The remainder of the stock was surrendered for destruction and the manufacturers were also communicated with.

MEAT AND POTATO PIES

Two formal samples were reported to be deficient of meat to the extent of 100% and 40% respectively. The vendor in each instance was prosecuted.

CHERRY SLAB CAKE.

One formal sample was reported to contain artificial cherries. The vendor was prosecuted.

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
Meat and Potato Pie	Deficient of Meat to the extent of 100%.	Vendor fined £2 0s. 0d. and £6 6s. 0d. costs.
Cherry Slab Cake	Contained artificial cherries	Vendor fined £2 0s. 0d.
Meat and Potato Pie	Deficient of Meat to the extent of 40%.	Vendor found guilty Absolute discharge. No order as to costs.

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

No. of samples analysed	100
Number of samples reported genuine	85
Number of samples reported to be adulterated or below the prescribed standard	15
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the prescribed standard	15
Average percentage of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed —	
Fatty solids	3.48
Non-fatty solids	8.74
Total solids	12.23

SUMMARY.

No. of samples showing deficiency in milk fat	3
No. of samples showing added water	5
No. of samples of abnormal composition	7

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	185
Tins of Fish	571
Tins of Vegetables	289
Tins of Fruit	267
Tins of Milk	705
Tins of Soup	180
Tins of Malted Milk	19
Tins of Golden Raising Powder	25
Tins of Currie Powder	24
Jars & Tins of Preserves	97
Jars of Pickles	292
Jars of Horseradish	103
Jars of Fish and Meat Paste.	1,062
Bottles of Fruit	32
Bottles of Sauce	108
Bottles of Salad Cream	4
Packets of Dried Egg	7
Packets of Soup Powders	828
Packets of Gravy Powder	60
Cartons of Junket Powder	120

	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Wet Fish	10	0	24
Rabbits	5	1	16
Vegetables	6	3	4
Fresh Fruit	1	2	2
Cereals	1	3	18
Cake & Pudding Mixture	1	1	2
Confections	1	1	24
Bacon		2	7
Synthetic Cream		2	17
Frozen Eggs		1	10
Christmas Puddings		2	19
Christmas Cakes		1	11½
Fish Cakes		1	24
Prawns		1	20
Cheese		1	4
Yeast		1	0
Potato Crisps		1	24
Poultry		1	6
Sausages		3	2
Black Puddings			23
Cocoa			14
Tea			12
Sugar			7½
Confectionery			22½
Potato & Meat Fritters			19
Beef & Vegetable Extract			24
Custard Powder			24
Dried Fruits			11
Condiments			4
Meat Galantine			8
Eggs		110 Dozen	

FOOD FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION BUT SALVAGED AND
DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTRY
OF FOOD.

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Poultry	9	0	3
Rabbits	5	2	9
Scones	1	3	0
Bacon	1	0	15
Beef		1	13½
Cheese		3	18½
Malt Flour		2	0
Crumpets			21
Biscuits			14
Pork Rinds		2 Bags	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

No. of Samples taken.		Description of Sample.		No. of Samples genuine.		No. of Samples adulterated or not up to standard.	
Formal.	Informal	Total.		Formal.	Informal	Total.	
14	86	100	New Milk	6	79	85	8
1	...	1	Curry Powder	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Lemonade Powder	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Pudding Powder	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Baking Powder	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Gelatine	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Fruit Cake	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Cherry Slab Cake ....	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	Pastry Mix	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Ginger Bread	1	...	1	...
3	...	3	Pastries	3	...	3	...
2	...	2	Meat and Potato Pie ....	...	...	...	2
1	...	1	Meat Pie	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	Shredded Suet	1	...	1	...
...	6	6	Coffee & Chicory Essence	...	6	6	...
...	8	8	Meat and Fish Paste	...	8	8	...
...	21	21	Ice Cream ....	...	20	20	1
...	8	8	Salad Cream ....	...	8	8	...
...	6	6	Self Raising Flour	...	6	6	...
...	5	5	Coffee ....	...	5	5	...
...	3	3	Cocoa ....	...	3	3	...
...	2	2	Sponge Mixture ....	...	2	2	...
...	1	1	Cake Flour Mixture	...	...	...	1
...	5	5	Camphorated Oil	...	5	5	...
...	1	1	Glycerine ....	...	1	1	...
...	2	2	Olive Oil ....	...	2	2	...
...	1	1	Castor Oil ....	...	1	1	...
30	155	185		19	146	165	11
							9
							20

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	55	52	7	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938.... ..	214	157	15	Nil.
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (ex- cluding out-workers' premises)	23	25	Nil.	Nil..
TOTAL	292	234	22	Nil.

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S.2.)	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3)	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Insufficient	2	2	...	1	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	17	...	1	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	...	1	...
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	4	4	...	...	...
TOTAL	24	24	...	1	Nil.

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel.... .. (making, etc.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	—	—	—	—