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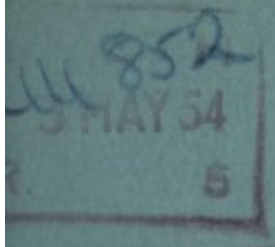
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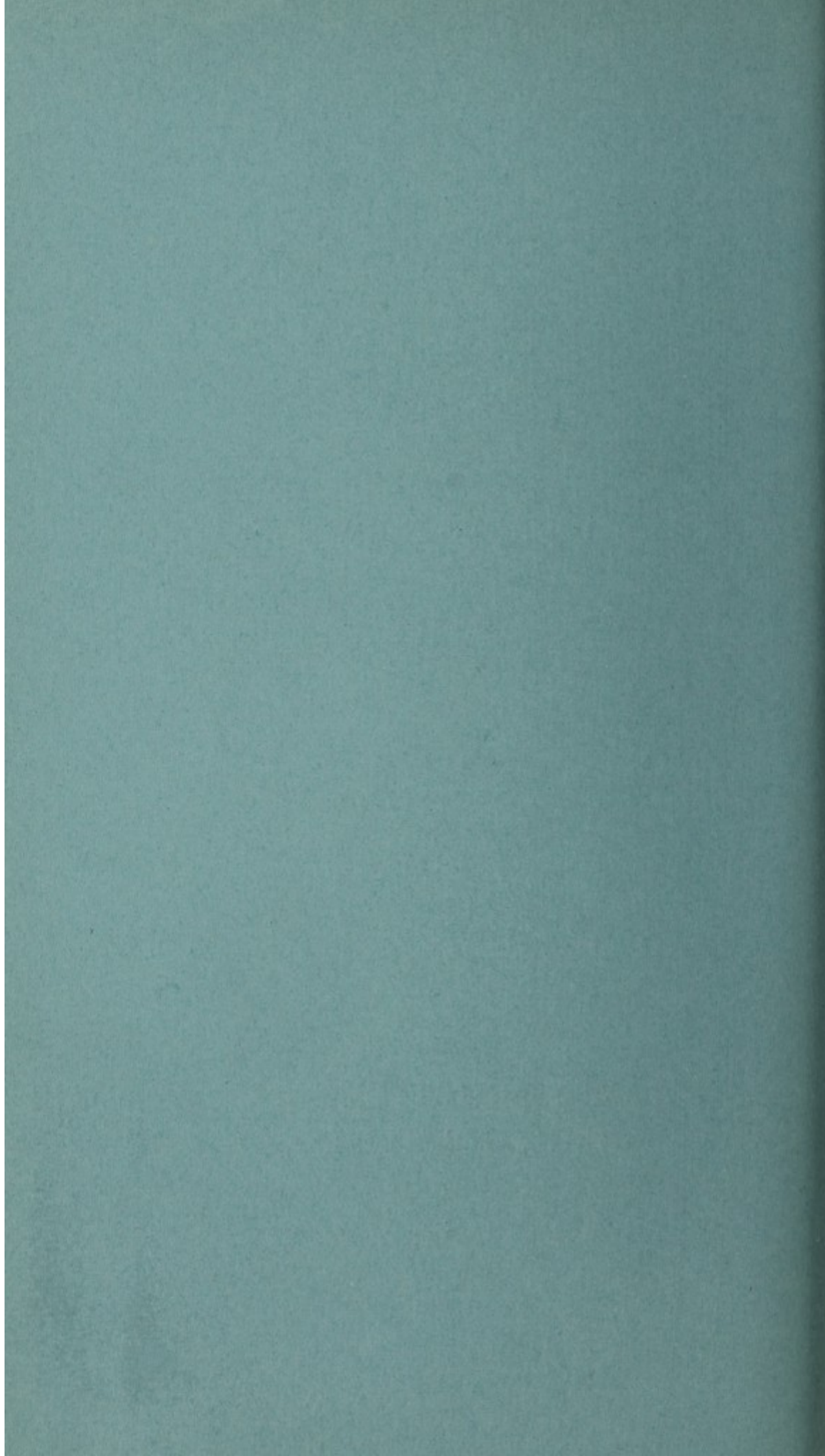
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

JAMES MACLACHLAN,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

1952.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
1952.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am privileged to present the Annual Health Report of the County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness for the year 1952.

The report conforms with the requirements of the Minister of Health and has been reframed to include, at his request, a Special Survey of the Local Health Services provided under the National Health Service Acts, together with a general review of their working as part of the wider National Health Service.

The section on vital statistics reveals no significant change. Diseases of the circulatory system together with all forms of cancer were responsible for more than half the deaths, whereas less than one eighth of the deaths were due to infectious diseases including tuberculosis, bronchitis and influenza. Although no cases of diphtheria occurred, preventive measures must be constant, especially as only half of the children under five have been immunised. The immunisation percentage is too low to be safe.

Consideration was given to the provision of a health centre, but for various reasons such as cost of building, lack of demand and doubtful advantage, the project was postponed. As additional child welfare clinics were needed it was decided to provide a mobile clinic.

Since the divorce of the hospital service from the public health service, the question of obtaining disinfection of persons and property has been difficult. Aware of the Local Authority's obligations the Health Committee recommended the planning of a Public Cleansing Unit.

The section dealing with mental deficiency shows that 93 persons are under supervision in their own homes by Authorised Officers and visiting Medical Officers. The majority of these persons would benefit by the provision of a modest occupation centre housed in converted premises.

The Domestic Help Service has continued to expand although careful control is kept over the types of cases receiving assistance as the provision of Helps is essentially an emergency service. The work of the Home Nursing Service has also increased and more patients are being attended largely because of the increased number of injections of antibiotic drugs.

The port health survey meets the Minister's requirements. The sanitary circumstances of the area show no major change and progress was made in dealing with the Hindpool Flats Clearance Area and the Salthouse Flood Prevention Scheme.

Generally the health of the community remained good throughout the year.

Several staff changes occurred during the year. Particular mention should be made of Mr. Tom Pollock, Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector, who commenced a well earned retirement in May after 25 years service.

In conclusion, thanks are due to the Mayor, as Chairman of the Health Committee, and to Officers of the Corporation for the support and assistance given me. I am indebted to my staff for their loyal and willing service throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES MACLACHLAN,

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 Officers	Maude W. Smith, M.D. R. A. H. Morison, M.B., Ch.B.
Chief Dental Officer	Arthur Fielding, L.D.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	H. C. Perkins, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection).
Sanitary Inspector for Meat Inspection	A. A. Kay, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection), Cert.R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection), Cert.R.S.I. (Sanitary Science).
District Sanitary Inspectors	F. Bailey, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection), Cert.R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection). F. Holloway, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board. J. Spencer, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection). E. T. Swift, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection).
Trainee Sanitary Inspectors	J. W. McGarry. T. B. Nuttall.

HEALTH VISITING AND MIDWIFERY.

Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss F. V. Curtis, S.R.N., S.C.M.
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. Miss M. Scott, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. P. Antcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss A. W. Cant, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss D. Latham, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss D. M. Bell, S.R.N.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	Miss C. Roberts, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives	Miss A. Bagshaw, S.C.M. Miss G. M. Fytche, S.C.M. Mrs. F. Garstang, S.C.M. Miss E. McGill, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss T. Potts, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. Railton, S.C.M. Mrs. E. G. Watson, S.C.M.
HOME NURSING SERVICE.	
Superintendent	Miss H. M. White, S.R.N., S.C.M., Housekeeping Cert., H.V., Q.N.
Assistant Superintendent.....	Miss D. A. Stocks, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
District Nursing Sisters	Miss D. Moscrop, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N. Mrs. M. A. Mareello, S.R.N., R.F.N. Miss J. Lindop, S.R.N. Mrs. K. R. Richardson, S.R.N. Miss E. M. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. B. Langley, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. Preston, S.R.N. Mrs. I. Sloan, S.R.N., Q.N. Mrs. M. J. Cringle, S.R.N. Mrs. M. Newsham, S.R.N., R.F.N.
PHYSIOTHERAPY.	
Physiotherapist	Miss M. Johnson, C.S.P., M.E., L.E.T.
AMBULANCE SERVICE.	
Ambulance Officer	J. H. Smethurst.
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.	
Duly Authorised Officer	H. Kitchin.
Assistant Duly Authorised Officer	H. Hughes.
ADMINISTRATION.	
Chief Clerk	A. Gawthrop.
CLERICAL.	
Senior Clerk	H. Smith.

ADDRESSES.

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

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	17	28	45
Whooping Cough	7	7	14
Measles	395	355	750
Pneumonia	14	12	26
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	2
Erysipelas	2	5	7
Food Poisoning	1	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	1	1
Tuberculosis	32	24	56
Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	1	—	1

Material from suspected infectious cases is examined at the Group Pathological Laboratory, Barrow-in-Furness. I should like to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the Pathologist and his staff.

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 Skin Department at North Lonsdale Hospital.

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

WATER.

There has been no change in the source of water supply since last year and the quantity and quality has remained satisfactory. Bacteriological and chemical control is maintained by the Water Department. The plumbo solvent action of the water is corrected by the addition of lime to give a pH value of approximately 9.0.

Measures to be taken to safeguard the gathering grounds are in course of preparation.

Some 19,576 dwelling houses comprising the majority of the population are supplied direct from the public mains ; there are no standpipes.

PORT HEALTH SURVEY, 1952.

SECTION I—STAFF.

TABLE A.

Name of Officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
Dr. James Maclachlan	Medical Officer of Health	7/3/52	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	
Dr. Dorothy G. Stewart	Deputy Medical Officer of Health	5/10/48	M.B., Ch.B.	
John Shanks	Port Health Officer	1/4/42	Cert.R.S.I. & S.I. Joint Board, etc.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Herbert C. Perkins	Port Health Officer	1/7/52	Cert.R.S.I. & S.I. Joint Board, etc.	Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health—Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness. Telephone No. : Barrow 600.

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports....	158	315,915	7	158	Nil.
Coastwise	324	110,249	1	39	Nil.
Total	482	426,164	8	197	Nil.

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE C.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC	{	Number of passengers INWARDS—Nil. Number of passengers OUTWARDS—Nil.
CARGO TRAFFIC	{	Principal IMPORTS—Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Pulp Wood, Cork and Scrap Metal. Principal EXPORTS—Coke, Pig Iron and Ingot Moulds.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive—Bona, Melilla, Almeria, Marvik, Oxelosund, Helsingfors, Ymuiden, Oskarshamn, Pepel, Gefle, Kirkines, Port Breira, Hornillo, Sousse, Le Havre, Ghent, Mazzarar, Belfast and the Republic of Ireland.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

There is no inland barge traffic within the district.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY.

- (1) Source of supply for (a) the district—Upland surface source.
(b) The town's water supply is available at the dock side and is used for shipping.
- (2) Reports of tests for contamination—Nil.
- (3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes—Hydrants and hosepipes are protected and stored in a water shed when not in actual use.
- (4) There are no water boats in use at the Port.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

- (1) LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (Regulation 6).
A list of Infected Areas is prepared and amended by the Medical Officer of Health from the official list of Infected Areas. A typewritten list of Infected Areas is prepared from the official list of Infected Areas and is delivered by hand to H.M. Customs and Excise Officers.
- (2) RADIO MESSAGES.
Arrangements have been made with Seaforth Radio Station and the Post Office Telephones to send and receive radio messages from ships entering the Port.
- (3) NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO. (Regulation 14(1) (b)).
Telephonic communication from Shipping Agents.
- (4) MOORING STATIONS. (Regulations 22 to 30).
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. On arrival of an infected ship or a suspect ship, the vessel is taken to the designated mooring station.
- (5) ARRANGEMENTS FOR—
 - (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox).
Arrangements have been made to receive seamen suffering from infectious disease to be admitted to Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital.
 - (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.
The surveillance and follow up of contacts is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors.
 - (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.
In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officers, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX.

- (1) Name of Isolation Hospitals to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.
Elswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Blackpool.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury.
- (2) Arrangements have been made to remove all such cases by Corporation ambulances to the hospital. Members of the ambulance crew have been vaccinated recently.
- (3) Name of smallpox consultant available.
Dr. R. W. Farquhar, Victoria House, Regent Street, Lancaster.
- (4) There are no facilities available locally for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE.

A local centre exists at the Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible Officer on a vessel's arrival. The times of the Clinic are as follows :—Monday 7—8 p.m., Wednesday 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., Friday 2—3 p.m.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cases landed from other ships	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.

There have been no reported cases of Malaria entering the Port during the year.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

No vessels arrived at the Port either plague infected or plague suspected.

No vessels from plague infected Ports arrived during the year.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

All vessels from foreign ports entering the Port are, where necessary, systematically inspected by the Port Health Officers to ascertain the degree of rodent infestation on board.

A macroscopic examination of rats caught is carried out at frequent intervals by the Medical Officer and the Port Health Officers. There were no rats sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

Arrangements have been made, when necessary, for the deratting of ships by means of Hydrogen Cyanide to be carried out by a commercial contractor, Messrs. Hively Fumigation Co., Ltd., 15, Cheapside, Liverpool, 2.

It has not been found necessary to carry out any rat-proofing of ships during the year.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category	Number
Black rats	22
Brown rats	Nil.
Species not known	Nil.
Sent for examination	Nil.
Infected with plague	Nil.

TABLE F.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED
DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
HCN	Other fumigant					
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	42	42

As from 1st October, 1952, the Port was included in the list of ports where the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to issue Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates.

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES
TABLE G.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

Nature and Number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections and Re-Inspection....	325	Nil.	25 written in- formal Notices. 9 verbal Notic- es to Master or Chief Officer.	All the nuisances have so far as practicable been abated, prior to the vessel leaving the Port.
Total	325	Nil.	34	....

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS,
1934 AND 1948.

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.

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS.

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

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951.

7 Rodent Control Certificates were issued under the provisions of the above-mentioned Order during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION.

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year, therefore no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH MARITIME DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.

A blank Maritime 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 Port Health Officer, whoever is first aboard.

BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by a Customs Officer and Port Health Officer together. Other vessels are usually boarded by a Customs Officer in the first instant.

RESTRICTION ON BOARDING OR LEAVING SHIPS.

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.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following is a summary, prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, of the work carried out in his Department during the year 1952 :—

HOUSING.**HOUSING ACT, 1936.****Section 9.****INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSE RENDERED FIT.**

One Formal Notice was served in respect of a dwelling-house which though unfit for Human Habitation was capable of being rendered Fit at reasonable expense. The work was carried out in default by the Corporation.

Section 11

One Notice was served in respect of a Dwelling-house. The Council agreed to accept an undertaking from the owner as to the future user of the house.

Section 12**CLOSING ORDERS.**

No. of Closing Orders made in respect of Unfit Dwellings

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

No. of complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	918
No. of inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health Act & Housing Act	9235
No. of Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	692
No. of Statutory Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	467
No. of Orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of Un-abated Nuisances	13
No. of inspections of Cinemas, Theatres and Music Halls	74
No. of miscellaneous inspections (Piggeries, Stables, etc.)	374
No. of interviews with owners and agents, etc.	1352

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	45
No. of W.C. floors repaired or renewed	5
No. of W.C. doors repaired or renewed	47
No. of W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	82
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	20
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus provided with a proper supply of water	6
No. of broken pedestal W.C. basins renewed	18
No. of W.C. conversions	17
No. of W.C. seats repaired or renewed	24
No. of defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	70
No. of defective connections between W.C. basin & flushpipe repaired	25

EAVES GUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

No. of premises on which eaves gutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	148
No. of premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	103
No. of defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	1
No. of hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed	2
No. of yard gulleys unstopped	14
No. of broken gulleys renewed	2
No. of gratings provided to gulleys	3

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

No. of stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired	14
No. of defective W.C. drains repaired or relaid	33
No. of defective surface water drains repaired or relaid	5
No. of stopped surface water drains cleared and repaired	26
No. of defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed	18
No. of leaking yard drains repaired or renewed	8
No. of defective yard surfaces repaired or renewed	57
No. of broken and defective sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	65
No. of broken and defective bath waste pipes repaired or renewed	5
No. of defective W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	7
No. of drainage systems overhauled and relaid	7

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

No. of defective yard doors repaired or renewed	73
No. of defective yard walls repaired or rebuilt	51
No. of disused ash-pits removed	4

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLING-HOUSES.

No. of roofs repaired	314
No. of floors repaired or renewed	120
No. of cases of dampness in walls remedied	182
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	623
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	287
No. of defective house walls repaired or rebuilt	122
No. of defective doors repaired or renewed	158
No. of defective kitchen firegrates repaired or renewed	47
No. of defective parlour firegrates repaired or renewed	22
No. of defective bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed	12
No. of defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	40
No. of defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	19
No. of defective flashings repaired or renewed	49
No. of defective washing boilers repaired or renewed	7
No. of defective cement renderings to external walls repaired or renewed	20
No. of defective skylights repaired or renewed	14
No. of defective sinks renewed or refixed	54
No. of vent bricks provided to walls	9
No. of loose handrails to staircases refixed	10
No. of defective fixed cupboards, shelves, etc., repaired or renewed	2
No. of defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	25
No. of defective window frames repaired or renewed	203
No. of defective window sills repaired or renewed	31
No. of defective window sashes repaired or renewed	74
No. of cases of defective window glazing remedied	13
No. of defective window cords remedied	150
No. of rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	19
No. of broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed	19
No. of defective firebacks to kitchen ranges repaired	47
No. of defective mantelpieces repaired or renewed	3
No. of surrounds to sinks repaired	55
No. of defective fireboxes to washing boilers repaired or renewed	6
No. of hot water cisterns repaired or renewed	2
No. of defective staircases reconstructed or repaired	5
No. of defective gas pipes and fittings repaired	6
No. of defective weatherbars & threshwoods provided or repaired	28
No. of broken chimney pots replaced	10
No. of cases of defective pointing remedied	310
No. of defective taps repaired	8

OTHER NUISANCES.

No. of filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed or disinfested	10
No. of nuisances from filthy bedding abated	2
No. of accumulations of offensive refuse removed	12
No. of dirty and insanitary areas to buildings cleansed	3
No. of miscellaneous nuisances abated	9

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	21
No. of dwelling-houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	32
No. of leaking water pipes repaired	24

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	535
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SHOPS ACT, 1950.

No. of inspections carried out under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 1,375

The provisions were generally well complied with.

No. of Notices served in respect of defaults under the provisions....	13
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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.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employ two Rodent Control Operatives 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.

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.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The above-mentioned Act which came into force on the 31st March, 1950, revoked the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The new Act places the onus on Local Authorities to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their Districts are kept free from rats and mice, and in particular to carry out inspections from time to time, to destroy rats and mice on land occupied by Local Authorities, and to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land regarding rodent infestation. Occupiers of land infested by substantial numbers of rats or mice are legally bound to notify the local authority thereof in writing. The Act places the onus of disinfection of land upon the owner or occupier thereof and provides for the service of notice upon the owner or occupier by the Local Authority, requiring him to take specific action within a specified time for the eradication of rats and mice, and empowers the Local Authority to carry out such work in default, and to recover the cost thereof from the said owner or occupier.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the provisions of the Act :—

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including business premises)	
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of (a) notification (b) survey or otherwise.	(a) 3	92	....	46	141
	(b) 36	130	32	69	267
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats.	Major 2	3	....	7	12
	Minor 2	37	....	12	51
Number of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice.	5	35	....	28	68
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority.	11	158	....	49	218
Number of "block" control schemes carried out.	10				

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits of enquiry and inspection re cases of Infectious Disease 147
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 48

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

One Informal sample of feeding stuff was submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of visits paid to Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Pasteurising Depots 325

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	73
No. satisfactory in all respects	72
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	Nil
No. unsatisfactory on Phosphatase Test	1
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	Nil
No. of Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough :—	
H.T.S.T. Process	2

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

No. of samples taken	23
No. satisfactory in all respects	23
No. of Licensed Pasteurisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk in the Borough :—	
H.T.S.T. Process	1

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

No. of samples taken	15
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	11
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	Nil
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	4

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	29
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	16
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	8
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	10

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

No. of samples taken	12
No. satisfactory in all respects	5
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	6
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	2
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	5

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	36
No. satisfactory in all respects	10
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	14
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	13
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	15

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

Total No. of bulk samples of Milk submitted for animal inoculation test	78
Total No. of bulk samples of Milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	2
No. of samples of undesignated milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	2
No. of samples of Tuberculin-Tested Milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil

One of the samples of undesignated milk showing a positive result was from milk produced within the County Borough, and the other positive result was from milk from a source outside the Borough.

Details regarding the 2 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 sampling of milk for submission to the Animal Inoculation Test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli had to be considerably curtailed owing to the severe shortage of guinea pigs.

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	424
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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 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	12
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All the above-mentioned samples of Ice-Cream satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and were placed in Grade I of the 4 provisional grades.

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	1
Total No. of such premises on the register	110
No. of premises registered during the year in connection with the manufacture or sale of Ice-Cream	14
Total No. of such premises on the register	167
No. of inspections of food premises	2,854
No. of written Notices served under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act	82

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.

BYELAWS.

Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption, were in operation.

The said Byelaws were strictly enforced and much informal action taken, the results of which were satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

No. of inspections of butchers' shops, meat stalls and the Cold Stores 265

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 satisfactorily.

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1950	3985	2935	14369	1870	23159
1951	4268	2552	10914	2182	19916
1952	3294	2632	13322	2905	22153
Increase	—	80	2408	723	2237
Decrease	974	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total.
1950	157	86	56	12	311
1951	81	120	49	24	274
1952	76	140	51	52	319
Increase	—	20	2	28	45
Decrease	5	—	—	—	—

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was :—56 tons, 15 cwts, 1 qtr, 7 lbs.

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

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	31718	174	—	3758	35650
Other Conditions	8820	4745	2175	4196	19936
	<u>40538</u>	<u>4919</u>	<u>2175</u>	<u>7954</u>	<u>55586</u>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	30144	41	—	3727	33912
Other Conditions	30797	1038	4532	1290	37657
	<u>60941</u>	<u>1079</u>	<u>4532</u>	<u>5017</u>	<u>71569</u>

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3294	2632	13322	2905
Number Inspected	3294	2632	13322	2905
All diseases except Tuberculosis, Whole carcasses condemned	18	136	51	33
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	2281	1	3597	394
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	69.79%	5.21%	27.38%	14.70%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	58	4	....	19
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	1159	1	....	174
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	36.94%	0.19%	....	6.64%

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

79 Beef Carcasses, 67 Calf Carcasses, 689 Sheep Carcasses, 473 Pig Carcasses,
400 Pigs' Plucks, 280 lbs. of Pigs' Kidneys, 65 Pigs' Lungs, 28 Beast Offals
and 257 Sheep Offals.

IMPORTED MEAT CONDEMNED.

102 lbs. of Mutton, 133 lbs. of Beef.

CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

During the year, 3 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 dam of one of the calves being dealt with by
slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. Of the dams
of the remaining 2 calves, one was not traced and the other was found not to
be amenable to the Order.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 and 1950.

RELATING TO SAMPLES OF FOOD ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR, 1952
MILK.

Two informal samples of milk taken on delivery to a local dairy from a source outside the Borough were reported by the Public Analyst to contain $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $18\frac{1}{2}\%$ of added water respectively.

Two formal samples of milk from the same source of supply were later taken at the producer's premises, and upon analyses were found to contain $14\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 21% of added water respectively.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the Producer/Vendor of the milk.

HOT MILK.

One formal sample of hot milk was obtained which contained $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ of added water. A warning letter was sent from the Town Clerk to the Vendor.

SAUSAGES.

Five informal samples of sausages were reported upon analyses to be deficient of meat. Two of the samples were slightly deficient of meat, the three remaining samples being deficient of meat to the extent of 28%, 17% and 23% respectively.

Three formal samples of sausages were obtained at a later date, and upon analyses were found to be deficient of meat to the extent of 20% in the one case, and slightly deficient of meat in the other two samples. In the two cases involving slight deficiencies of meat, warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk to the Vendors. In the case of the sample showing a greater deficiency, legal proceedings were instituted against the Vendor.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Summary of legal proceedings taken during the year :—

Nature of Sample	Nature of Offence	Results of Legal Proceedings.
Milk	contained $14\frac{1}{2}\%$ of added water.	Vendor/Producer fined £6 + £1 1s. 0d. costs.
Milk	contained 21% of added water.	Vendor/Producer fined £2 + £1 1s. 0d. costs.
Beef Sausage	deficient of meat to the extent of 20%.	Vendor fined £5.

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

No. of samples analysed	69
Number of samples reported genuine	64
Number of samples reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard	5
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the legal standard	7.24
Average percentage of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed —	
Fatty solids	3.75
Non-fatty solids	8.78
Total solids	12.53

SUMMARY.

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

No. of Samples Analysed.			Description of Sample.		No. of Samples genuine.			No. of Samples adulterated or not up to standard.		
Formal.	Informal	Total.			Formal.	Informal	Total.	Formal.	Informal	Total.
24	45	69	Milk	....	21	43	64	3	2	5
....	11	11	Ice-Cream	....	....	11	11	....	....	....
4	6	10	Beef Sausage	....	3	5	8	1	1	2
2	8	10	Pork Sausage	....	....	4	4	2	4	6
....	3	3	Marmalade	....	....	3	3	....	....	....
....	3	3	Jam	....	....	3	3	....	....	....
....	5	5	Gelatine	....	....	5	5	....	....	....
....	5	5	Saccharin Tablets	....	....	5	5	....	....	....
1	....	1	Tea	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
....	2	2	Mincemeat	....	....	2	2	....	....	....
....	3	3	Ground Almonds	....	....	3	3	....	....	....
....	6	6	Dessicated Coconut	....	....	6	6	....	....	....
....	1	1	Candied Peel	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
....	2	2	Table Jelly Tablets	....	....	2	2	....	....	....
....	1	1	Nut Mix	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
....	1	1	Coconut Cake Flour	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
31	102	133			25	95	120	6	7	13

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following articles of food dealt with by Authorised Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, have been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed or otherwise suitably disposed of according to the recommendations of the Ministry of Food in connection with the salvage of Unfit Food.

DESTROYED.

Tins of Meat	.....	539
Tins of Fish	.....	245
Tins of Vegetables	.....	439
Tins of Fruit	.....	1,008
Tins of Milk	.....	431
Tins of Soup	.....	87
Tins of Patent Foods	.....	3
Tins of Animal Foods	.....	26
Tins of Pudding	.....	2
Tins of Cream	.....	1
Tins and Jars of Preserves	.....	189
Jars of Meat Paste	.....	2
Jars of Pickles	.....	43
Bottles of Sauce	.....	25
Bottles of Sandwich Spread	.....	12
Bottles of Cordial	.....	11
Bottles of Vinegar	.....	2
Bottles and Jars of Fruit	.....	78
Packets of Stuffing	.....	36
Packets of Bisto	.....	36
Packets of Lemonade Crystal	.....	1
Brickettes of Ice-Cream	.....	657
	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.	
Bacon and Ham	1 3	15½
Cooked Meats		17
Fish	2 3	24
Cheese	1 1	15¼
Sausages	1	1
Cake	1 1	23
Tea	1 1	26½
Puddng Powders and Mixtures		3½
Confections		27¼
Rabbits	2 2	25
Ducks		1
Salt		14

Raisins	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Rice	....	....	....	....	....	1	8
Marzipan	....	....	....	....	....	1	11½
Dried Milk	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
Milk Whipping Compound	....	....	....	....	....		6¼
Energen Rolls	....	....	....	....	....	1	6
Dried Egg Powder	....	....	....	....	....	3	
Table Jellies	....	....	....	....	....	1	14¼
Yeast	....	....	....	....	....	1	7
Flour	....	....	....	....	....		9
Butter	....	....	....	....	....		3¼
Sugar	....	....	....	....	....		16
Beast Gut	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Ground Almonds	....	....	....	....	....		¼
Egg Noodles	....	....	....	....	....		½
Synthetic Cream	....	....	....	....	....		3 Galls.

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

	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
Bacon and Ham	4	....	3½
Sausage			9
Pork			10½
Cooked Meats			20¼
Rabbits			9

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	38	45	2	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	217	183	6	Nil.
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	25	27	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL	280	255	8	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 temperature (S.3.)	....	....	....	....	....
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	....	....	....	....	....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	....	....	....	....	....
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Insufficient	1	1	....	1	....
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	....	1	....
(c) Not separate for sexes	....	....	....	....	....
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	....	....	....
TOTAL	15	15	....	2	....

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	—	—	—	—	—	

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Medical Officer of Health acts under the direction of the Health Committee as administrative officer for the Authority's Part III Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946. He directs and co-ordinates the work of the Health Department which is discharged through specialised sections. Control and Supervision over their respective sections are exercised by the Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare work, the Chief Dental Officer, the Superintendent Nursing Officer, the Superintendent District Nurse and the Ambulance Officer.

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Interlocking membership exists between the Local Health Authority, the Hospital Management Committee and the Executive Council. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Management Committee, the Medical Advisory Committee, the Local Medical Committee and sub-Committee of the Executive Council. Close co-operation exists between the administrative staffs of the Public Health Department, the Hospitals and the Hospital Management Committee and the Executive Council. In view of the compactness of the population involved, arrangements for co-operation are developed on an ad hoc basis as required. The specific arrangements for securing co-operation in the treatment of patients at hospitals or by general practitioners are described in subsequent paragraphs and are working smoothly and efficiently. There do not appear to be any opportunities for improving these arrangements at the present time.

General Practitioners are informed by letter of new services made available or of changes in existing services. Information is disseminated to the public through field workers and allied social workers, at clinics and the central Public Health Office, and via the agency of the Press.

JOINT USE OF STAFF.

No general practitioners are employed by the Local Health Authority. Detailed arrangements regarding joint use of staff are dealt with under Particular Services. These arrangements appertain to Tuberculosis, Orthopaedics, Obstetrics and Ophthalmics.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

With the exception of arrangements made for unmarried mothers none of the Authority's duties is discharged through the agency of voluntary bodies.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

SECTION 22—CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

(a) EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

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 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. This arrangement provides the interchange of information necessary for the proper care and after care of expectant and nursing mothers. Each week there are three sessions, one of which is held for new cases. It is hoped to provide ante-natal clinics at other centres when circumstances permit. All new cases are routinely referred to the Pathological Laboratory for blood testing. By arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee the post-natal clinic, held in the same premises as the ante-natal, is available for midwives' cases.

Patients also receive ante-natal supervision in their own homes.

Instruction in mothercraft is conducted informally by Health Visitors and Midwives while interviewing individual expectant or nursing mothers.

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, which provides for the mother's bodily needs and also gives rehabilitative training. Close co-operation is maintained with the local social worker of the Furness Association for Social and Moral Welfare and with other workers.

(b) CHILD WELFARE.

The Child Welfare Clinic is staffed by a Medical Officer and three Health Visitors on each of the five afternoon sessions held every week. Two of the medical staff attend at three of these sessions. Clerical assistance is provided. The continued movement of population to new housing estates on the outskirts of the town is having an adverse effect on clinic attendances, and to meet this problem, a mobile Child Welfare Clinic is now in course of construction. During 1952, approximately three quarters of the children under one year attended the Child Welfare Clinic. Over the age of one the frequency of attendance decreases progressively up to the age of five.

Health Visitors pay a birth visit and subsequently one visit at each month until six months. Visits thereafter are of necessity less frequent, but all children are kept under supervision until they reach the age of five years. Special visits are paid as necessary.

An Assistant Medical Officer engaged in Child Welfare work attends a Paediatric Clinic to gain specialised experience, held weekly at the North Lonsdale Hospital by a visiting Paediatrician. In addition liaison with the Paediatric service of the Regional Hospital Board has been established in that a Health Visitor attends each out patient session at the North Lonsdale Hospital. It is thus intended to provide the Paediatrician with details of home background and in return gain the information necessary to undertake domiciliary supervision of specialist advice and treatment.

Children seen by Assistant Medical Officers and considered to be in need of specialist advice or treatment are sent in the first instance to their family doctors and copies of resulting hospital reports are usually given to the Public Health Department.

By arrangement with the Barrow Executive Council, Dr. H. C. Kodilinye, engaged by the Local Authority on a part time basis, conducts Ophthalmic Clinics held at Arndene, Abbey Road.

In conjunction with the specialist orthopaedic clinic conducted by an orthopaedic specialist employed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and held every six weeks at the Child Welfare Clinic, a physiotherapist devotes three sessions each week to children under five. At these sessions cases referred by the medical staff or from the orthopaedic clinic are given massage or remedial exercises. An ultra violet ray therapy clinic in charge of a physiotherapist is available at the Child Welfare Clinic for two sessions weekly to children referred by the medical staff.

(c) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

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 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. This arrangement includes institutional births.

(d) WELFARE FOODS SCHEME.

A Child Welfare Food shop occupying separate premises from the Child Welfare Clinic and managed by Health Department staff is situated in Cavendish Square.

The shop is available to any mother whose baby, as shown by its weight card, regularly attends the Child Welfare Clinic and has been weighed within the last four weeks. The shop carries a large and varied stock of proprietary infant foods and in addition supplies National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets.

(e) DENTAL CARE.

The Dental Clinic is situated in the same premises as the Child Welfare Clinic. Approximately one and a half sessions per week are devoted to the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five. No expansion of this service is considered to be necessary at the present time.

(f) OTHER PROVISION.

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 of the N.S.P.C.C., the Probation Officers, the Area Children's Officer and the Diocesan Social Worker.

No Adoption Society is located in Barrow but the Public Health Department maintains contact and works with the Children's Department, which notifies 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. Close supervision is maintained during the trial period before confirmation of the Adoption Order.

Child Life Protection is the responsibility of the Children's Committee but foster children are supervised by the Health Visitors in the normal course of their duties.

SECTION 23—DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

There is an establishment of 11 midwives controlled by the Superintendent Nursing Officer. The Local Health Authority is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts and a Medical Officer is deputed to act as Medical Supervisor of Midwives, non medical supervision being by the Superintendent Nursing Officer, in this connection, visits being made to the Authority's domiciliary and to private midwives alike.

A Minnitt's Gas-Air Analgesia Apparatus is available for each midwife. Any patient medically suitable can have this aid. Arrangements for conveyance of the apparatus are made in each case. A sterilised accouchement set is provided free for each patient.

The arrangements for clinic and home ante-natal supervision have already been dealt with.

Where the patient is unsuitable on medical grounds or because of unsuitable home conditions for a domiciliary confinement, it is usually possible to arrange for a hospital confinement. The midwives are available to act as maternity nurses where a patient wishes to be confined by her own doctor.

The Authority regularly sends midwives for a refresher course but has no arrangements for training pupil midwives as no Part II Training School exists in the Borough.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer is in charge of an establishment of 10 Health Visitors. In addition to visiting routinely expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the Health Visitors call upon children under 5 who have been notified as cases of pneumonia, measles or whooping cough. Frequent visits are made in cases of a miscellaneous nature especially in regard to the aged. The work of prevention, care and after care is performed by all Health Visitors and additionally one of them devotes her whole visiting time to this work in connection with the tuberculous population and their households. This nurse also assists at the local Chest Clinic of the Regional Hospital Board.

Each year some of the Health Visitors attend refresher courses arranged by the Royal College of Nursing, the Women Public Health Officers Association and other bodies, each Health Visitor receiving this training at least once every five years.

The Local Authority has a scheme of assisted training for suitable nurses desiring to obtain the Health Visitor's Certificate.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING.

The existing establishment is maintained by the employment of part time staff but most of the Home Nurses are full time and residential. The Superintendent has her headquarters at the Home at 2, Fairfield Lane, where most of the resident staff are located. There is also a two-nurse Home at 27, Mikasa Street, Walney. Eight cars are available for use and staff for whom no car is available walk or cycle.

The services of a Home Nurse are provided on medical recommendation only. The nurse co-operating with the general practitioner makes a morning visit as often as the condition of the case demands and in severe cases evening visits are also paid. There is no night nurse.

The main types of cases dealt with are medical (65%), surgical (30%) and others (notably gynaecological and tubercular).

Each year some of the District Nurses attend residential refresher courses arranged by the Queen's Institute or other recognised authorities, the arrangements being such that each nurse receives this training at least once every five years.

The Local Authority has accepted a scheme whereby certain State Registered Nurses are nominated for Queen's training at approved training centres.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The Local Authority provides facilities for immunisation against diphtheria and for vaccination on a voluntary basis. Children under one receive vaccination and primary diphtheria immunisation but parents are constantly encouraged by Health Visitors in the clinic and home to take advantage of these facilities. Organised effort is made to give each child primarily immunised a re-inforcing prophylactic injection at the age of 5.

General practitioners who participate in the arrangements undertake vaccination and immunisation in their surgeries or in the home.

At the Child Welfare Clinic two sessions each week are devoted exclusively 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. Next year it is hoped to provide facilities for immunisation against whooping cough.

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Chief Fire Officer acts as Ambulance Officer and is in charge of an ambulance fleet of six vehicles. A new ambulance garage is in course of construction. 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. Abuse of the service is limited as much as possible by close supervision of calls and is rare, although more prevalent in cases attending regularly at the out-patient departments. Cars required for the mental health service are hired from local taxi proprietors.

As the main hospital centre is 100 miles from Barrow and it is often necessary to send ambulances to places at an even greater distance, one purpose vehicle is of limited utility. Compared with previous years the number of journeys made by ambulances shows a slight increase.

SECTION 28—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 the National Assistance Board's Officers has continued throughout the year. As the Tuberculosis Health Visitor acts as clinic nurse there has been no difficulty in maintaining adequate liaison.

Arrangements for protection of suitable contacts of tuberculous cases with B.C.G. vaccine are now in operation.

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.

This service is available to all bed patients nursed at home and sick room equipment such as bed pans, bed rests, fracture cages, rubber sheeting, air lifts, may be loaned in any case where need exists. A limited number of wheel chairs for convalescent patients is also available. Applications are received at the Nurses' Home.

GENERAL.

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

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.

The local press co-operates in publishing items to which it is considered the public attention should be drawn. Notifications are received from the local general hospital of admissions of cases of burns and scalds. Such cases under the age of five are visited in their own homes by Health Visitors.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer and Health Visitors undertake 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.

SECTION 51—MENTAL HEALTH.

ADMINISTRATION.

COMMITTEE. The Health Committee, which comprises Council Members and co-opted representatives of the local medical profession, meets at monthly intervals to deal with matters affecting Mental Health.

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 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. Within the last four years Duly Authorised Officers have attended a training course.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE. All Health Visitors are alive to the special problems presented by the mentally ill and in the course of their duties give appropriate advice to those threatened with, suffering from, or recovering from mental illness. They refer details to the Mental Health section when necessary. They also advise those having custody of defective children. Concurrently the Authority's Medical 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. New 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 early stages.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890—1930. The Manchester Regional Hospital Board prohibits the admission of cases direct to Roose Hospital which is considered to be an annexe to Lancaster Moor Hospital. All cases are removed to Lancaster nearly 50 miles away in the first instance and this imposes a burden both on the Duly Authorised Officers and on the Ambulance Service.

Under the Lunacy Act, 1890, the Duly Authorised Officers issue three day orders, detaining persons of unsound mind in hospital, prepare summary reception orders and remove patients to mental hospitals. In addition the Duly Authorised Officers assist with arrangements for the treatment of voluntary and temporary patients. Case histories and reports on home conditions are prepared for the hospitals. Cases on licence etc., are supervised.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938. Through the agency of the Duly Authorised Officers, field workers of the Public Health Department, and of other social services and general practitioners, suspect mental defectives are brought to the notice of the Department. The majority of cases ascertained to be mental defectives are however reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 Education Act, 1944. Mental defectives receive statutory or voluntary supervision in their own homes and are visited routinely by a Duly Authorised Officer and an Assistant Medical Officer. Guardianship cases are similarly supervised. Suitable cases are placed on the waiting list for institutions. No provision exists for the occupation or training of defectives, as in view of the small numbers involved the costs would be relatively high.

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.

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.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

WELFARE CENTRE.

There has been a slight increase in the Birth Rate.

795 babies under 12 months and 47 older children were admitted to the register; whilst of the cases on the register, 8,273 attendances were made by the babies, and 2,792 attendances were made by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

PREMATURE BABIES.

During the year 70 premature babies were born alive, including 56 whose mothers usually reside within the area. 21 were born at home and of the 12 who were retained at home 1 died in the first 24 hours and the remaining 11 survived. 9 were transferred to hospital and 2 of these died in the first 24 hours and 2 died between the first day and the month end. Of the 49 born in hospital 2 died in the first 24 hours, 11 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	1	....	11	12
Born at home and transferred to Hospital	2	2	5	9
Born in Hospital	2	11	36	49
Total	5	13	52	70
No. whose mothers usually reside in area				56

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 37.83 per 1,000 births is with the exception of last year the lowest yet recorded. The figures for the last 10 years are :

1943	53.6
1944	60.51
1945	58.4
1946	52.91
1947	51.45
1948	49.52
1949	49.33
1950	45.20
1951	35.56
1952	37.83

The 30 deaths from developmental defects include 8 malformations, 10 birth injury and 12 from other diseases peculiar to the first year of life. The remaining 14 deaths arose from 8 respiratory, 1 infective, 2 digestive, 2 general conditions and 1 accident.

HEALTH VISITING.

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

(i) To expectant mothers	First visits	13
	Total visits	24
(ii) To children under 1 year of age	First visits	100
	Total visits	1128
(iii) To children between 1 and 5 years of age	First visits	1
	Total visits	1584

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

During the year 6 cases were admitted to St. Monica.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

85 children made 147 attendances and spectacles were prescribed in 3 cases.

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

Refractions—

Hypermetropic Astigmatism	8
Hypermetropia	7
Other Conditions	11

Squints—

Convergent	26
Alternating	4

Treatments—

Dacryocystitis	22
Ptosis	1
Conjunctivitis	2
Other Conditions	4

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year 72 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 393 attendances were made by expectant and nursing mothers and 546 by children under 5.

The Council has no workshop for producing dentures, but the work is carried out by local mechanics.

It was not necessary to refer any patients for X-ray, although facilities are available at North Lonsdale Hospital.

The following tables show the work done :—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	124	119	119	107
Children under 5	258	231	231	227

	Ex-trac-tions	Anaesthetics		Fill-ings	Scal-ing & gum treat-ment	Silver Nit-rate treat-ment	Dress-ings	Othhr Oper-ations	Rays X	Dentures Provided	
		Local	Gen-eral							Com-plete	Part-ial
Expect-ant and Nursing Mothers	201	195	1	103	92	....	15	122	....	15	22
Children under 5	177	—	85	40	....	327	35	....	....	....	....

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

77 children made 148 attendances on the 8 occasions on which the clinic was held.

74 children visited the Physiotherapist on 573 occasions for fitting of splints, plasters, etc.

MASSAGE AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINICS.

39 patients attended for massage and made 589 attendances.

44 patients had remedial exercises in 392 attendances.

3 patients had radiant heat treatment in 138 attendances.

SUN RAY.

During the year 46 children under 5 made 546 attendances.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

259 patients made 1,213 attendances in the year.

MIDWIFERY.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

It has only just been possible to maintain the number of staff at an adequate level to meet the demands of the service.

PRIVATE MIDWIVES.

4 private nurses notified their intention to practice as Midwives or Maternity Nurses but only 2 of them undertook any confinements.

The following table of domiciliary confinements shows that the Municipal Midwives attended in 97% of the cases.

Municipal—Midwives cases	318	} 428
Maternity Nurse cases....	.....	110
Gas-Air administered	.....	274
Private—Midwives cases	6	} 15
Maternity Nurse cases....	.....	9

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The Medical Officer deputed to act as Supervisor of Midwives paid 74 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 53 cases. One of these was a case who had booked a General Practitioner Obstetrician under arrangements of the Barrow Executive Council.

HOME NURSING.

34,587 visits were paid to 1,644 patients.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 231 persons have been vaccinated and 50 have been re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements. A further 208 vaccinations and 171 re-vaccinations have been reported by general practitioners.

No case of smallpox has been reported.

441 courses of immunisation and 260 re-inforcing doses were administered at the clinic and 186 courses of immunisation and 19 re-inforcing doses were reported by General Practitioners.

No case of diphtheria was confirmed.

50.27% of the population under 5 and 66.15% of these between 5 and 15 are estimated to have been immunised.

AMBULANCE.

The ambulances answered 10,722 calls totalling 60,887 miles and carried 10,981 patients during the year. Cars made 60 journeys with 59 patients over a distance of 5,516 miles.

The ambulance fleet comprises a Commer (1951), a Daimler (1949), 2 Austins (1949), a Humber (1942), a Bedford (1941), and a Ford (1941).

DOMESTIC HELP.

155 cases were dealt with and 48 helps were in employment at the year end.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The following summary indicates work done by the Duly Authorised Officers.

SECTION 20, LUNACY ACT, 1890. 9 patients (7 male and 2 female) were removed to Roose Hospital on "three day" orders. Summary Reception Orders were prepared for these patients in respect of 2 males and 2 females who were transferred to Lancaster Moor Hospital.

5 male patients were released.

9 patients (3 male and 6 female) were removed to Lancaster Moor Hospital on "three day" orders. Summary Reception Orders were issued by Magistrates for that area in respect of 4 females included in that number. 4 became voluntary patients and 1 male was retained under Section 21(a) and subsequently discharged.

OTHER REMOVALS. In addition to the cases listed above, 76 cases who had not been the subject of a Section 20 Order were admitted to hospital. They comprised 9 males and 13 females who would previously have been admitted to Roose Hospital for certification but who were dealt with in their own homes and removed to Lancaster Moor Hospital on Summary Reception Orders and 21 voluntary males and 30 voluntary females and 2 females temporary also admitted to Lancaster Moor Hospital. 1 female patient was certified and admitted direct to Roose Hospital. Officers of the Authority escorted all the cases admitted under Orders and 24 of the 51 voluntary patients.

Additionally 1 case being transferred from Roose Hospital to Lancaster Moor Hospital and 1 case being transferred from Lancaster Moor Hospital to Roose Hospital by order of the Hospital Management Committees were escorted. In all 62 journeys to Lancaster were made.

OTHER WORK. Case histories were prepared in respect of 65 cases.

Home conditions reports were submitted in respect of 12 proposed discharges and 37 reports were prepared on cases released or on trial.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY. 1 female was reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57(3), Education Act, 1944, and 1 male and 3 females under Section 57(5). The new cases have been placed under statutory supervision.

1 male and 2 females have been admitted to institutional care.

The following table shows the disposal of ascertained defectives as at the year end together with details of the waiting list for institutional care at the same date.

	Under 16 years		16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under Statutory Supervision	6	5	35	27
Under Guardianship	—	—	—	1
In Place of Safety	1	—	—	—
In Institutions	4	2	49	50
Under Voluntary Supervision	5	—	3	11
Included in the above, but awaiting institutional vacancies	5	—	—	2

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

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