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County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

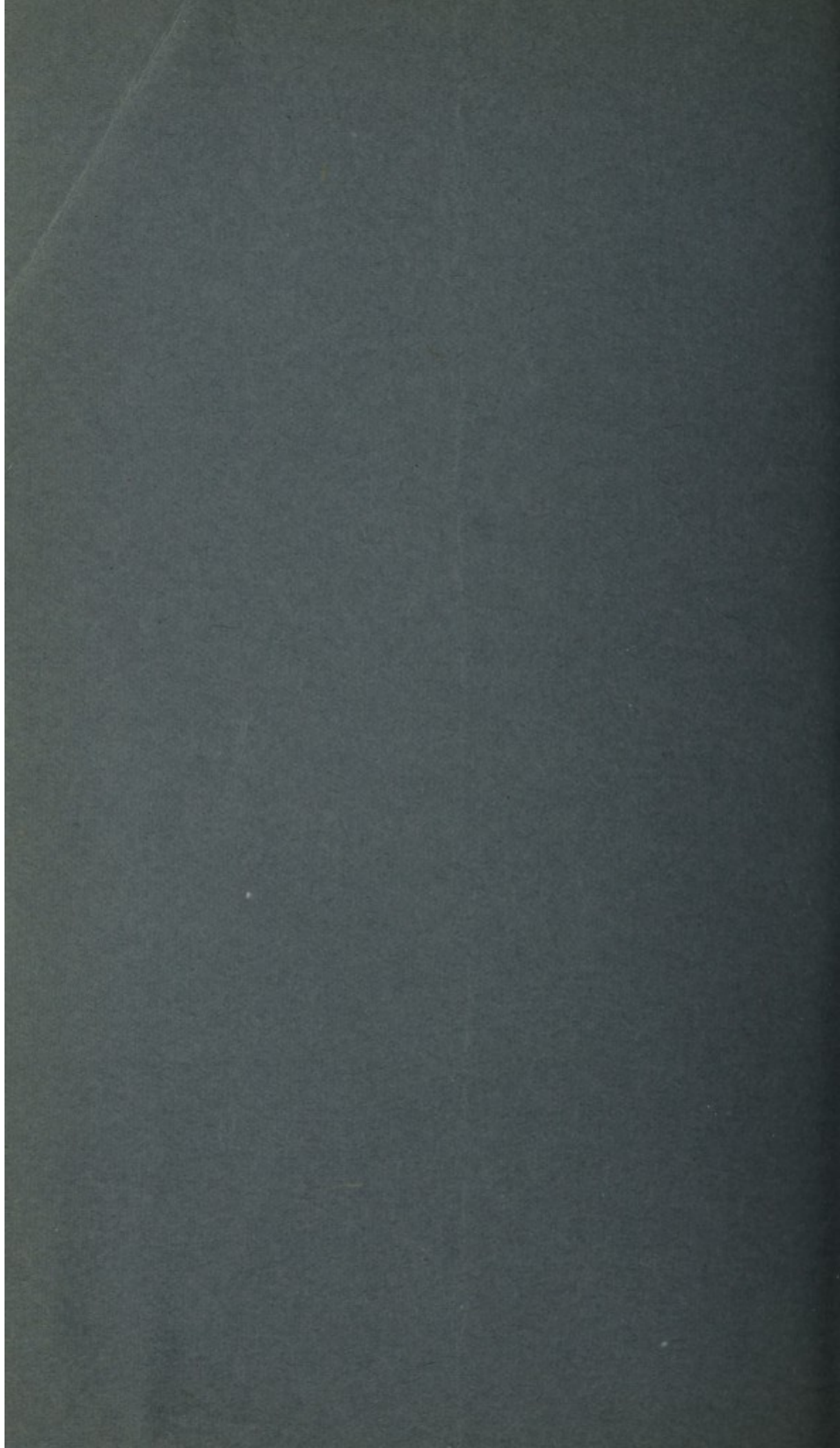
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# Annual Report

of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and the  
Principal School Medical Officer

I. D. M. NELSON,  
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

1960.



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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
1960.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH  
COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The past year has been one of re-orientation and experimentation.

One of the primary tasks of any Authority is training of staff. This Authority is benevolent in this matter and their assistance means we have competent well trained staff and are more liable to attract staff. During the year four Health Visitors whose training was subsidised by the Authority completed their courses and were taken into the establishment. District Nurses continue to be seconded to the area training scheme sponsored by the Lancashire County Council and return to their district work. In fact there is a waiting list of District Nurses wishing to take this Queen's Training and all who have qualified are grateful for the opportunity and find their increased knowledge gives them a better appreciation of the many social difficulties associated with those who are ill at home.

This enthusiasm amongst the nursing staff has been furthered by the Committee agreeing to centralise the nursing services in one building under the supervision of a Superintendent Nursing Officer. All District Nurses, Health Visitors, School Nurses and Midwives are now administered from one place where they have good working conditions and where there is ample opportunity for the various types of nurses to co-operate.

Two other events helped this process. In July we began using sterile syringes supplied by the Sterile Syringe Service of the Hospital Management Committee, and the Authority appointed its first full-time Domestic Help Organiser.

Nursing staff now have time and facilities to carry out health education and favourable comment on their work has been noted. It is their practice to portray a theme on some health education topic and this is displayed in the windows of the Welfare Food Shop and the Motor Taxation Office in the town centre. A keen rivalry exists between the nurses about this; the public, I hope, also accept the various challenges set before them. During the winter months I had been able to obtain films, practically all free, which have been shown every week to nursing staff, just another facet in an effort to keep the staff aware of modern trends, newer methods and how other people work.

New mental health legislation came into force during the year. A Supervisor was appointed for the Junior Training Centre under construction and tried to assess those children in the town who would best benefit from training when the centre started. The mental health staff are now all together in one centre besides the school psychological service and next door to the Training Centre site. All work together, know and appreciate each other's views, being ably helped by

the Consultant Psychiatrist in sub-normality (Dr. Cunningham) who comes to the Mental Health Centre each month. Elsewhere in this Report are the Authority's detailed proposals.

Environmental hazards are still with us. During the year much comment was occasioned by a report on Sewage Contamination of Bathing Beaches. The Corporation are aware of their responsibilities here and by next year no sewage will be discharged to the sea on the open side of Walney Island. All will be disposed of into Walney Channel and the Surveyor and myself are working closely in this matter to detect and prevent any pollution of our best beaches.

This preface must make mention of the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust's grant which was given jointly to the Consultant Geriatrician and myself to investigate the local services for the aged. This is being surveyed with the aid of research workers and various kinds of care for the aged are being tried as the survey proceeds. It is hoped that the matter will be concluded next year when it is certain we will have made many changes, all for the benefit of the older townspeople.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Health Department,

Your obedient servant,

Town Hall,

I. D. M. NELSON,

Barrow-in-Furness.

Medical Officer of Health.

Telephone No. Barrow 600, Extension 63.

## MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor .....	Alderman John Miller, J.P.
Deputy Mayor .....	Alderman Mrs. A. M. Tait, J.P.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman .....	Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.
Vice-Chairman .....	Councillor G. R. Atkinson.
	Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.
	Alderman H. Turner
	Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.
	Councillor H. Bannister
	Councillor T. I. Cummings
	Councillor J. M. Fagan
	Councillor Mrs. S. M. Finlay
	Councillor W. M. Gabbatt
	Councillor A. Power.
	Councillor R. Proudfoot
	Councillor J. M. Senogles
	Councillor I. W. Swallow
	Councillor R. Trescatheric
	Councillor C. W. Ward

## STAFF.

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer .....	I. D. M. Nelson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Port Medical Officer	Miss D. G. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Medical Officers .....	Miss M. W. Smith, M.D. R. Wharton, M.B., Ch.B.
Principal School Dental Officer .....	D. D. Watts, M.Sc., L.D.S.
Dental Officer .....	Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon....	Miss J. T. W. Bucknell, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Chest Physician....	J. R. Edge, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon	H. C. Kodilinye, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. D.O.M.S.
Consultant Venereologist .....	J. F. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Obstetric Surgeon .....	G. R. Stoneham, M.B., Ch.B. F.R.C.O.G.
Public Analyst .....	G. H. Walker, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Additional Public Analysts .....	A. G. Bushnell, F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer .....	J. Shanks, a.b.c.

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer ....	R. J. Morse, a.b.c.d. (resigned 14.8.60) J. W. McGarry, a.b. (appointed 1.9.60)
Abattoir and Auction Mart Superintendent ....	A. A. Kay, a.b.c.d.
Public Health Inspector for Meat and Food Inspection ....	W. McLennan, b.e.
Public Health Inspector for Smoke Inspection ....	L. A. Cawdron, a.b.c.
District Public Health Inspectors	A. M. S. McEwan, e.f. (resigned 28.3.60) T. B. Nuttall, a.b. D. Sayles, a.
Trainee Public Health Inspectors ....	G. Woodall J. W. Quayle
Superintendent Nursing Officer ....	Miss H. M. White, g.h.j.k.l.
Health Visitors/School Nurses ....	Miss A. W. Cant, g.h.j. Miss D. Latham, g.h.j.k. Miss S. B. White, g.h.i.j.m. Miss G. Buchanan, h.j. Miss S. Scott, g.h.j. Miss A. Quinn, h.j. Miss M. B. Langley, g.h.j.k. (appointed 12.1.60) Miss D. J. Thomlinson, g.h.j. (appointed 20.6.60) Mrs. L. C. Watts, g.h.j. (appointed 24.9.60) Miss M. K. Burns, g.h.j. Miss M. Scott, g.h.j.
School Nurses ....	Miss N. McFarlane, g.h.i.j. Mrs. M. L. Jackson, h. (temporary). Mrs. G. H. Pashley, h. (part-time).
Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife	Miss T. G. Pollard, g.h.j. (appointed 20.6.60)
Tuberculosis Health Visitor/School Nurse ....	Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j.
Municipal Midwives ....	Miss A. Bagshaw, g. Miss G. M. Fytche, g. Miss T. Potts, g.h. Mrs. M. Railton, g. Miss G. M. Moore, g.h. (part-time). Miss M. Knight, g.h. (appointed 2.5.60)

## HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Assistant Superintendent	.....	Miss E. M. Jackson, g.h.k.
District Nursing Sisters	.....	Miss D. Moscrop, g.h.i.k. Miss J. Lindop, h.k. Mrs. E. Preston, h. Mrs. A. T. Diamond, h. Mrs. M. L. Liddell, h.k. Miss E. Smith, h. (resigned 24.10.60) Mrs. C. T. Watling, g.h. Mrs. H. J. Carling, g.h.k. Miss T. Goodings, g.h. (resigned 27.12.60)
Physiotherapist	.....	Miss M. Johnson, n.
Speech Therapist	.....	Miss M. Hall, o.
Ambulance Officer	.....	J. H. Smethurst
Supervisor, George Hastwell Training Centre	.....	Miss D. Woodhead, p.
Duly Authorised Officer	.....	H. Hughes.
Assistant Duly Authorised Officer	.....	R. Rimmer.
Chief Clerk	.....	K. P. Lees.
Senior Clerk	.....	Miss H. Nash.

## CODING.

- a. Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board.
- b. Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection).
- c. Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection).
- d. Cert. R.S.I. (Sanitary Science).
- e. Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland).
- f. Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland) (Meat and Food Inspection).
- g. State Certified Midwife.
- h. State Registered Nurse.
- i. State Registered Fever Nurse.
- j. Health Visitor's Certificate.
- k. Queen's Nurse.
- l. Housekeeping Certificate.
- m. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
- n. Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists.
- o. Licentiate of the College of Speech Therapists.
- p. N.A.M.H. Diploma.

## SECTION 1

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1960.

Area .....	11,003	acres	
Population (Mid 1960) .....	64,580		
Rateable Value .....	£852,695		
Sum represented by 1d. Rate .....	£3,370		
No. of dwellinghouses .....	20,574		
	1959	1960	England & Wales
Deaths .....	781	790	
Death Rate per 1,000 population .....	12.11	12.23	11.5
Live Births....	1021	1066	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population .....	15.99	16.50	17.1
Stillbirths .....	28	23	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .....	26.69	21.12	19.8
Total live and still births....	1049	1089	
No. of illegitimate Births....	30	47	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births .....	29.38	44.09	54.0
Infant Deaths .....	13	19	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....	14.69	17.82	21.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births .....	14.12	17.66	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births .....	33.33	21.27	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births .....	8.81	15.00	15.6
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 7 days) .....		15.00	13.4
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 7 days—28 days) .....		Nil	2.1
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 29 days—12 months) .....		2.81	6.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .....	31.45	35.81	32.9
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births .....	2.93	4.40	5.4
Maternal deaths (including abortions) .....	1	Nil	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births .....	0.95	Nil	0.39

## POPULATION TRENDS

1951	67,820	1956	65,290
1952	67,820	1957	64,870
1953	65,370	1958	64,450
1954	65,470	1959	64,470
1955	65,350	1960	64,580

The age-sex structure of the population is approximately as follows :—

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE	%	Nos.
0—4 years	7.6	4,910
5—9 years	7.6	4,910
10—14 years	8.7	5,620
Males 15—44	19.2	12,400
Females 15—44	19.9	12,850
Males 45—64	12.5	8,070
Females 45—59	9.8	6,330
Males 65 and over	5.0	3,230
Females 60 and over	9.7	6,260

## DEATHS IN ORDEK OF MAGNITUDE

Diseases of the Circulatory System	362
Neoplasms	148
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	108
Diseases of the Respiratory System	79
Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	28
Diseases of the Digestive System	18
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	14
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	8
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	7
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	6
Congenital Malformations	6
Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined Conditions	3
Mental, Psychoneurotic & Personality Disorders	1
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	1
Diseases of Bone and Organs of Movement	1

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

	No.	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Diseases of Circulatory System	362	5.605
Coronary Thrombosis	166	2.570
All Cancer	148	2.291
Cancer of the Lung	35	0.541
Pneumonia	45	0.696
Bronchitis	27	0.418
T.B. Respiratory	2	0.030

The 166 deaths due to coronary disease were distributed throughout age and sex groups as follows :—

Age Groups	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 and over	Total
Male .....	5	14	25	31	27	102
Female .....	1	3	8	25	27	64

The distribution of 35 deaths from lung cancer was as follows :—

Age Groups	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 and over	Total
Male .....	2	8	15	4	4	33
Female .....	—	—	1	—	1	2

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS

DISEASE	Totals			
	Male	Female	1960	1959
Scarlet Fever .....	9	11	20	65
Whooping Cough .....	21	11	32	13
Measles .....	26	23	49	247
Acute Pneumonia .....	2	2	4	12
Dysentery .....	20	16	36	5
Food Poisoning .....	1	1	2	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	10	19	32
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	1	1	—
Totals .....	89	75	164	386

An outbreak of diarrhoea, accompanied with nausea and vomiting, among the children and staff at Dunlop House, Local Authority short stay Children's Home, was reported on the afternoon of 25th January.

On 26th January, eight affected children were removed to Devonshire Road Hospital.

Specimens were obtained for examination from the five children remaining at Dunlop House, also from the nine members of the staff.

Shigella sonne organisms were isolated in the eight children who had been removed to hospital, and in two members of the staff ; the rest were negative.

The two staff were excluded from duty and specimens taken from them until three successive negative results were obtained. They were then allowed to resume duty at Dunlop House on 14th March.

The affected children in hospital were treated and three successive negatives obtained before they were discharged.

On 3rd April it was reported that a child resident at Dunlop House was passing blood in his stools, and other children had loose stools. The affected children were removed to hospital.

The examination of specimens from children and staff in this outbreak only produced two positives for sonne dysentery. One was treated in hospital and the other at his own home.

These two episodes illustrate the constant prevalence of sonne dysentery as one of the commonest bowel infections of childhood and the unremitting care which needs to be taken when children are in group homes.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS IN 1960

I am grateful to Mr. D. A. Savage, Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Labour, for the following report on the town's employment position.

" During most of 1960, employment in the town was at a higher level than in any year since the last war. Unemployment among men dropped to the lowest level since September, 1945. Apart from the general National prosperity in which many local firms shared, the main cause of a higher level of employment was the building of the large liner, S.S. " Oriana." The effect of this was reflected in a fall of the numbers of men unemployed from 342 in January, 1960, to 163 by June, 1960. The number of men unemployed remained at a similar low level until November, when the departure of the liner caused considerable redundancy. At the November count, the men's unemployed register rose to 438, and had only fallen slightly by the end of the year. During the year, several hundreds of men came into the town to work on the liner and left again at the end of October. Temporarily they caused an acute shortage of lodging accommodation. The number of women unemployed remained comparatively high throughout the year. The figure fluctuated from 579 in January to its lowest point of 462 in October, and rose again to 521 in December. The women unemployed included a substantial proportion of married women, e.g., 473 were married women out of the total of 579 unemployed in January. A number of these women had children and were, therefore, available only for limited hours of employment.

In general, the rates of unemployment in Barrow remained substantially higher than those in the country as a whole. The numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total insured population varied from 2.5 in June and July to 3.7 in January and 3.5 again in November. The National percentage rates of unemployment fluctuated between 2.1 per cent. in January, and 1.3 per cent. in July. Unemployment was never at a high enough level to warrant the financial inducements to new and expanding firms offered under the Local Employment Act, 1960. During 1960, the Barrow-in-Furness Employment Exchange and the Youth Employment Office placed in employment 1,730 men, 912 women, 639 boys and 523 girls, including 72 women placed by the Nursing Appointments Officer in skilled or trainee nursing vacancies, and 145 men and 21 women who were Registered Disabled Persons and were placed by the Disablement Resettlement Officer. The Youth Employment Officers gave talks on careers and conducted individual interviews at schools in the town and gave vocational guidance in this way to nearly all school leavers.

During the year British Cellophane continued to expand and announced plans for further expansion which would eventually employ 200 or 300 more workers. I.S.M. Ltd., a branch of Lansil of Lancaster, took over the former Rem-

ploy factory at North Scale and extensively modernised it with a view to the employment of some 100 or more women on garment machining. Remploy Limited, which employs severely disabled persons, moved to a specially built new factory at Roose, giving increased capacity for employment. During the year a start was made with a new factory for Northern Engineering Co. (Furness) Ltd., makers of carburettors, who have plans to move from their Farm Street and Salt-house buildings in March or April, 1961. Private house building increased considerably, especially in the Hawcoat area, but probably largely to meet demands from people seeking to move out of the Victorian terraced houses which form a large part of the town.

At the end of 1960 there was still some scope for new firms to come to the town in order to lessen the dependence of Barrow-in-Furness upon heavy male employing industry and in order to provide a growth in employment which would at least keep pace with the natural increase in population.

## SECTION 2

### GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING UNIT

This Unit was used once only for disinfection of blankets, personal bedding and clothing from an infested household.

#### VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The facilities provided for the School Health Service can be extended to children of pre-school age, but the necessity for treatment for verminous conditions in this age group is now a rarity.

#### WATER

Mr. H. C. Postlethwaite, the Water Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ The water supply to all parts of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The following is a list of the bacteriological examination results :—

	Poaka Beck		Duddon		Distribution System
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Filtered	
Satisfactory	86	45	1	37	52
Not satisfactory	—	5	—	13	6
Total ....	86	50	1	50	58

The treatment recommended by the Authority's Consultant Analyst in order to prevent plumbo-solvent action continues to be applied.

No serious contamination of the raw water occurred. Gathering grounds and stream courses are regularly patrolled and any likely source of contamination dealt with.

Number of dwelling-houses : 20,574. Population supplied : (a) direct to houses, 64,500 ; (b) by means of standpipes, nil.”

## GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SEWERAGE IN BARROW

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. N. Flitcroft, for the following information :—

"The extension of the main outfall sewer through the North Walney Housing Estate was continued to a point near the junction of West Shore and Cows Tarn Lane. It is now close enough to the Earnsie Bay Camp Site to allow for a connection to be made for the sewerage from this site. Negotiations are taking place with the owner for this connection to be made before the Summer of 1961, and as soon as this is made the present septic tank and filter effluent on to the beach will be abandoned. At the same time the public conveniences at Earnsie Point will be connected to the sewerage system and pollution from these sources should no longer apply.

Storm relief sewers in Roose Road and Salthouse Road are almost completed and should prevent flooding in this area.

The reconstruction of the main outfall sewer from Frederick Street Pumping Station was completed by contract in February, 1961. This sewer, which is of brick, egg-shaped section, was in a very defective condition with leaking brickwork and collapsed sections, and it has been re-lined and re-pointed by special pressure grouting process and the collapsed sections supported by internal steel frames.

The existing pumps at the Sandgate Pumping Station are nearing the end of their useful life and are to be replaced and the Station is to be modernised by the inclusion of screens and automatic control gear. There should be an improvement in the main outfall effluent because of the new screening arrangements.

The coming into operation of the Clean Rivers (Estuaries and Tidal Waters) Act, 1960, brings Walney Channel under the control of the River Board so far as pollution is concerned, and this is likely to involve the Corporation in considerable expenditure in improving the standards of effluents discharging into Walney Channel. Already cases have arisen at Palace Nook, where a new factory having cyanide effluent causes an altered discharge; at North Scale, where new buildings development creates a similar situation, and at Ferry Road, where there is a nuclear discharge having the same effect.

The standard required by the Lancashire River Board is not unreasonable but with the amount of development taking place in the Borough there are bound to be many cases where altered discharges arise, and the cost of bringing up the effluents to the required standard could be very expensive to the Corporation.

A considerable amount of building is taking place in Hawcoat and a large area north of Dalton Lane is not at present within the drainage area of the Borough. The Council have agreed to provide a special drain to deal with this area, discharging surface water into Dane Ghyll Beck and sewage into the Dane Ghyll sewer.

The reconstruction of Dalton Sewer is urgent, but is held up at the moment pending an agreement with Dalton regarding liability for the repair works. In spite of voluminous correspondence by the Borough Engineer and the Town Clerk, we have not been able as yet to reach any agreement with the Dalton U.D.C."

As Medical Officer of Health I must emphasise the necessity for urgency in dealing with the reconstruction of Dalton Sewer which fouls grazing land for dairy cattle in certain weather conditions.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

I am also grateful to Mr. A. E. Morton, Baths and Halls Superintendent, for the following information :—

"The position regarding the covered Baths in Abbey Road was little changed, as they have been out of use for the greater part of the year. They were put into use for school children only in mid-November. The water supply is the Town mains, treated by break-point chlorination and continuously filtered on a four hour turn over.

It is hoped that the reconstruction of the building, which was damaged by bombing during the war, will soon be completed.

The open-air Pool on Biggar Bank on the seaward side of Walney Island, is filled with sea water and emptied and refilled every twelve days or so, depending on tides. Although some chlorination is made on the water in the shallow water pool at the North end, it would be misleading to say that the water, as a whole, is chlorinated. As it is, there is no means of circulating the pool water to ensure mixing of the chlorinated supply, and the only method available is an open ended pipe from the chlorinator, which is allowed to trail in the shallow water pool, and its position moved from time to time by hand. Bacteriological examinations of the pool water during the 1960 Seasons were far from satisfactory, but it is anticipated that during the coming Season attempts will be made to compare the condition of the Pool water with that of the source of supply, to determine whether the deterioration is, in fact, taking place in the Pool."

## SECTION 3

## PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## INFANT MORTALITY

21 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 19 cases, giving a rate of 17.82.

Of the 19 deaths, 16 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 35.81, that is the number of infant deaths under one week added to the stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The other 3 deaths occurred between the ages of one month and a year.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

Year	Registered Births		Infant Deaths		Still-births		Neonatal Deaths		Perinatal Deaths	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1951	1008	14.86	37	36.70	21	20.40	24	23.80	42	40.81
1952	1023	15.08	41	40.07	23	21.98	28	27.37	44	42.06
1953	1064	16.28	27	25.37	18	16.63	22	20.67	36	33.27
1954	1015	15.50	24	23.64	25	24.03	20	19.70	45	43.26
1955	924	14.14	29	31.38	30	31.44	13	14.07	41	42.97
1956	982	15.04	28	28.51	22	21.91	21	21.40	39	38.84
1957	975	15.03	26	26.66	19	19.11	15	15.38	34	34.20
1958	981	15.16	19	19.36	19	19.00	14	14.27	32	32.00
1959	1021	15.99	15	14.69	28	26.69	9	8.81	33	31.45
1960	1066	16.50	19	17.82	23	21.12	16	15.00	39	35.81

The causes of the 19 infant deaths were :—

Prematurity .....	12
Congenital malformation .....	4
Bronchopneumonia (4 months) .....	1
Atelectasis .....	1
Peripheral respiratory failure following inhalation of meconium in utero .....	1

It will be seen that 4 of the deaths were due to congenital abnormalities.

Of the 23 stillbirths, 5 showed congenital abnormality and all but 7 were delivered in hospital.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

No Barrow women died during childbirth during the year.

#### LIVE BIRTHS

1066 live births were registered compared with 1021 last year.

#### CLINICS

Infant Welfare Clinic sessions at the Central Clinic were reduced from four to three afternoons weekly from June, and the Mobile Clinic was stationed on alternate afternoons at Bedford Street, Beacon Hill, Ormsgill and Cambridge Street. A session is also held each Wednesday afternoon in the Community Hall, Walney Island, and the Mobile Clinic is stationed at Earnsie Point on Friday mornings at variable intervals as the need arises, but not less than once a month.

The average daily attendances at the Central Clinic showed an increase on the previous year, 30.5 (29.38 during 1959), and at the Mobile Clinic (including the Community Hall) attendances had risen to 34.6 (32.25 in 1959).

The average attendances at the Mobile Clinic stationed on Barrow Island on Tuesday mornings were 25.82 (29.3 in 1959).

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Sessions are held on Thursday afternoons at the Welfare Centre, and from June, an additional session was started on Friday mornings, to which new cases are referred. Midwives' own cases attend on Wednesday afternoons.

Relaxation classes on Wednesday afternoons for ante-natal and post-natal patients were introduced in June, and are conducted by the midwives.

The attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic during 1960 again rose, being 629 against 565 in 1959. The number of women attending was 133 in 1960 ; 107 in 1959. 75 sessions were held.

Additionally 568 attendances (205 in 1959) were made by 199 midwives' cases (64 in 1959) who had booked their own doctors for their confinements.

Once again I gratefully acknowledge the valuable help and advice which Mr. G. R. Stoneham, Consultant Obstetrician, gives to the medical staff and the midwives.

#### PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 59 premature infants were born alive. 5 were born at home, 1 died before the month end and the remaining 4 were retained at home and survived. Of the 54 born in hospital, 3 died within 24 hours, 3 more died before the month end and the remaining 48 survived.

	Died in 24 hours.	Died 1 day —1 month.	Survived 1 month.	Total.
Born at home and retained at home ....	—	1	4	5
Born at home and transferred to Hospital ....	—	—	—	—
Born in Hospital ....	3	3	48	54
Total ....	3	4	52	59

### DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 83 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 354 attendances were made by expectant and nursing mothers and 723 by children under 5.

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

Facilities for X-Ray are available at North Lonsdale Hospital.

The following tables show the work done :—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	93	93	81	59
Children under 5	382	353	322	319

	Scal- ing and Gum treat- ment	Fill- ings	Silver Nit- rate treat- ment	Ex- trac- tions	Gen- eral An- aesth- etics	Dentures Provided	
						Full Upper or Lower	Par- tial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	84	107	1	239	19	15	8
Children under 5	12	62	165	466	235	....	....

## OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

59 children made 119 attendances and 30 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children attended the clinic for the following conditions :—

## REFRACTIVE ERRORS AND OTHER DEFECTS

Hypermetropia 7, Hypermetropic Astigmatism 9, Others 5, and one each of Myopic Astigmatism and Mixed Astigmatism.

## SQUINTS

Right convergent concomitant squint	6
Right convergent concomitant squint with hypermetropic astigmatism	2
Left convergent concomitant squint	6
Left convergent concomitant squint with hypermetropic astigmatism	1
Left convergent concomitant squint with myopic astigmatism	1
Alternating convergent squint	2

## TREATMENTS

Epicanthus	2
Congenital impatency of lacrymal ducts, bilateral	5
Congenital impatency of lacrymal ducts, unilateral	6
Occlusions	2
and one each for bilateral congenital ptosis, conjunctivitis and dementia.	

## CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 47 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 44.09 per 1,000 live births.

There is no local problem in the care of unmarried mothers. They seek ante-natal care as well as married women and are generally accepted. 8 were cared for in St. Monica's Maternity Home, Kendal, and many unmarried women later married.

## WELFARE FOODS SCHEME

A Welfare Food shop managed by the Health Department is situated in the town centre.

The shop carries a large and varied stock of proprietary infant foods which are available to any mother whose infant, as shown by the clinic card, regularly attends the Welfare Clinics and has been to one within four weeks.

Expectant and nursing mothers from the maternity hospital and Local Authority clinics can also use the shop on production of a recognised card from the clinic concerned.

TABLE OF FOODS SOLD IN THE SHOP

Quarter	National	Orange	Cod Liver	Vitamin
Ending	Dried Milk	Juice	Oil	Tablets
March	4381	8690	972	726
June	3878	10578	771	645
September	3845	9571	766	697
December	4003	8792	1064	737
	<u>16107</u>	<u>37631</u>	<u>3573</u>	<u>2805</u>

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to £7,364 in the year.

During the year the take-up of Orange Juice was approximately 57% and of Cod Liver Oil, 6%.

## ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

85 children made 143 attendances at the 9 clinics held.

56 children visited the Physiotherapist on 410 occasions for fitting of splints, plasters, etc.

## PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

91 children attended for treatment on 1,151 occasions.

40 children had remedial exercises in 252 attendances.

## CEREBRAL PALSY CLINIC

The Authority co-operates with the Hospital Management Committee in staffing the Cerebral Palsy Clinic, which is conducted by the Pædiatrician at North Lonsdale Hospital. The Physiotherapist is employed in the Clinic on two sessions weekly and the Speech Therapist once weekly. The following cerebral palsied children were seen by the Authority's staff :—

	New Cases	Attendances
Miss Johnson, Physiotherapist	11	439
Miss Hall, Speech Therapist	3	186
(All were outpatients)		

## FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The local branch of the Family Planning Association has continued to hold Clinics on Wednesday mornings at the Welfare Centre. The branch Medical Officer-in-Charge and a nurse are in attendance at each session.

The Honorary Secretary reports as follows :—

" Unfortunately we have not been as busy as we were during the previous year. The following is an extract from our records which will give some idea of the work undertaken :—

Number of sessions held	48
Number of first visits	185
Number of transfers	20
Number of check visits	327
Number of supply visits	357
Number of total attendances	889
Number of post orders	90

Patients were recommended to the Clinic from the following sources :—

Family doctor	27
Clinic patient, or friend	79
Local Authority	23
Hospital Services	11
Headquarters	9
Local Press	25
Radio and Television	6
Other sources including transfers	25
Pre-maritals	6
Birth control	199

Although numbers have dropped during the year, we hope, with the inauguration of an evening Clinic and further advertising, that the work of the Branch will increase."

## MIDWIFERY

The Medical Supervisor of Midwives paid 19 visits in the course of her supervisory duties. There were no irregularities.

Medical Aid was summoned in 26 cases ; 11 of these were doctors' cases and 15 were midwives' cases.

The total number of domiciliary deliveries was 290, of which 54 were midwives' own cases and 236 were doctors' booked cases, but in addition to these cases the midwives undertook the follow-up nursing care of patients who had to be discharged early from Risedale Maternity Hospital and these totalled 23. They were also responsible for the completion of reports on home conditions of patients who were applying for admission to Risedale Maternity Hospital on the grounds of unsuitable conditions for home confinement.

During the year the complement was increased to the equivalent of 6 staff by the appointment in May of one full-time midwife and the secondment in July of a health visitor/school nurse for part-time duties with the service.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. White, who is also the non-medical supervisor of midwives' reports as follows :—

" In October, a four day course in Relaxation and Natural Childbirth was conducted by Miss Ebner of Leeds. The midwives have since held regular classes for their patients and these have proved most helpful.

Group discussion is now taking a more prominent part in ante-natal education.

During the year, the Central Midwives Board Rules were revised. The minimum period for which the midwife is responsible for the mothers is now reduced to ten days.

Co-operation with the General Practitioners and with Risedale Maternity Hospital remains extremely good, and the midwives very much appreciate the fact that help is very readily given by Mr. Stoneham and his staff, when dealing with complicated cases."

## HEALTH VISITING

The establishment has been brought to full strength during the year, 4 Health Visitors/School Nurses being appointed after being seconded for training by the County Borough.

One new appointment was that of Miss Pollard, a former midwife, who was appointed as a Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife. This scheme has been fairly satisfactory.

In July, a two day course was held on Screening Tests of the Hearing of Children, the lecturer being Dr. I. G. Taylor, of Manchester University. Dr. Taylor returned in November to award certificates to the staff.

One Health Visitor has worked with a General Practitioner who is conducting a survey on vitamin deficiency in old people. Arrangements are going ahead and it is hoped that three nurses will be working with General Practitioners early in the new year.

Car allowances have been approved for four nurses visiting outlying areas.

The pattern of Health Visiting is changing and early detection of defects is becoming an important part of the work.

The Mental Health Act has brought a new type of case work to the Health Visitor.

Health Education is also taking a more prominent part in the work.

TABLE OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

To expectant mothers	....	First Visits	....	403
		Total Visits	....	543
To children under one year of age	....	First Visits	....	1092
		Total Visits	....	8637
To children between one and two years of age	....	Total Visits	....	4071
To children between two and five years of age	....	Total Visits	....	6422

## HOME NURSING

The establishment was maintained until the end of October, when one nurse left, giving very short notice.

Two nurses have completed their Queen's training during the year under an agreement with the Lancashire County Council.

The opportunity for training is being very much appreciated by the staff and is helping them especially with the social aspect of the work.

The Student Nurses from the North Lonsdale Hospital have paid visits with the District Nurses during their final year and one new member of the staff was recruited from these students.

The work has been rather heavy during the year, 38,671 visits being paid to 1,198 patients. The cases were referred as follows:—

Hospital	....	297
(Chiefly post-operative dressings for circumcision and preparations for X-Ray and sigmoidoscopy)		
Health Department	....	40
Applied for treatment	....	40
Chest Clinic	....	9

The remainder by General Practitioners.

It is interesting to note that almost 3,000 more visits were paid to people over 65 years of age. A number of these were referred by the Health Visitors, and as integration of the service continues, this service to elderly people will probably increase. A number of elderly people were also referred by the General Practitioners for injections of Cytamen and Butozolidine.

957 visits were paid to children under the age of 5 years. This is an increase on last year's total, but it chiefly consists of circumcision dressings. The nurses are used very little for general pædiatric care.

Participation in the Hospital Sterile Syringe Service commenced on 1st July, and this has proved very successful. The time factor has been considerably reduced in the actual preparation and administration of injections, but the social aspect of the work must not be neglected. The nurse is often the only person visiting the patient and her visit should not be hurried.

In spite of very heavy case loads, the staff have worked very well and have kept up their high standard of service to the public. They are all quite happy and cheerful, however heavy the load.

The adaptation of the District Nurses' Home as a Nursing Services Administrative Centre was completed in March, and the housing of all the nursing services in one building greatly facilitates much useful co-operation between the services. The building also contains five self-contained flats for resident staff.

The following table shows the type of patients attended :—

	No. of Patients	No. of Visits
Medical .....	929	31658
Surgical .....	212	4871
Infectious Diseases .....	2	29
Tuberculosis .....	18	1561
Maternal complications .....	12	162
Gynaecological .....	4	63
Others .....	21	327
Patients in the above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year .....	527	26345
Children in the above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year .....	112	957
An analysis of the nature of attention provided is given below :—		
Bed baths .....	17	2418
General nursings .....	259	11299
Injections .....	464	17049
Dressings .....	249	6494
Enemata .....	168	258
Miscellaneous .....	41	1143

#### VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

During the year 392 persons were vaccinated against smallpox and 6 were re-vaccinated, under clinic arrangements. A further 122 vaccinations and 14 re-vaccinations were reported by general practitioners.

The staff of the Casualty Department at the North Lonsdale Hospital co-operate well in carrying out triple immunisations as necessary to children who attend there as casualties and come into the hospital tetanus immunisation scheme. Details of completed courses of injections are notified to the Health Department.

The following table shows the work done :—

	At Clinics	At North Lonsdale Hospital	By General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against diphtheria only	13	—	—	13
Rein-forcing doses .....	4	—	—	4
Immunised against whooping cough only .....	—	—	—	—
Re-inforcing doses .....	—	—	—	—
Immunised against tetanus only ....	—	213	—	213
Re-inforcing doses .....	—	—	—	—
Immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough only .....	566	—	—	566
Re-inforcing doses .....	203	6	51	260
Immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus ....	566	82	204	852
Re-inforcing doses .....	—	24	—	24
Whooping cough and tetanus com- bined .....	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria and tetanus combined	5	—	—	5

SUMMARY : The following persons were protected against the diseases indicated :

	Under 1 year	Total All ages	Total Boosters (All ages)
Diphtheria ....	643	871	288
Whooping Cough ....	642	852	284
Tetanus ....	647	1071	24

51.96% of the population under 5 and 16.94% of those from 5 to 14 years are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria. A further 52.91% of these older children have been immunised but have not had their immunity strengthened by the administration of a re-inforcing injection.

The following table shows the estimated immunity state :—

Immunity Index	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total under 15
1960	20.0	60.58	16.94	28.23
1959	19.5	57.70	17.21	27.48
1958	20.1	54.61	17.26	26.73
1957	6.81	51.86	17.43	25.57
1956	10.67	52.34	17.91	26.01
1955	8.04	48.85	20.69	27.44
1954	9.13	50.89	19.85	27.21
1953	4.0	49.29	21.02	27.58
National Index 1955	36.7	Not available		49.3

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The poliomyelitis vaccination programme has been continued with the help of twice weekly evening sessions, and there has been a progressive rise in acceptance rates. In February the scheme was extended to include all persons up to 40 years of age.

An intensive publicity campaign was conducted for three weeks in May, and a wide range of most effective publicity material was very generously supplied by one of the firms producing the vaccine, who also gave useful advice on campaign procedure and technique. Co-operation was also willingly given by staffs of all Corporation Departments, several large firms, some local traders, dance hall proprietors and the press, as well as all the staff of the Health Department.

The campaign was highly successful and the response from the over 25 age groups increased fourfold in the first week and trebled for all groups. The increased interest was sustained during the drive, and for the following few weeks applications for vaccination continued to be received at about 50% above the original figure.

At the end of the year the progress of the poliomyelitis vaccination was as follows :—

	Under 16 years	16—25 Years	26—40 Years
No. of courses (two injections) ....	12,989	4,742	2,900
No. of single doses only ....	Total for all groups		319
No. of third injections ....	9,949	4,010	859
Acceptance rates ....	81.69%	53.46%	23.42%

The waiting list for the first injection totals 51.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE TUBERCULOSIS

The Health Visitor for Tuberculosis has paid 1,142 visits to patients during the year and attended 151 sessions at clinics for outpatients and B.C.G. vaccinations and at schools. 198 new contacts were interviewed and X-Rayed and of this number 3 cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

The arrangements for school children contacts to be tested, and if necessary vaccinated in schools instead of requiring them to attend at the Chest Clinic have been continued.

### TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Aged	PULMONARY							NON-PULMONARY							Grd. Total
	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65	Total	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65	Total	
1951	1	2	16	29	20	1	69	—	1	3	3	—	1	8	77
1952	—	3	18	15	11	4	51	1	3	1	—	—	—	5	56
1953	—	3	10	21	10	1	45	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	47
1954	—	9	16	24	16	7	72	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	73
1955	—	3	20	11	8	2	44	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	45
1956	—	2	21	15	8	5	51	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	55
1957	—	12	14	21	11	6	64	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	66
1958	1	6	4	14	15	4	44	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	45
1959	—	3	8	10	9	2	32	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	35
1960	—	4	3	3	3	5	18	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	20

### NUMBER AND RATES OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		Total
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	
1951	23	0.339	4	0.059	0.398
1952	13	0.192	5	0.074	0.265
1953	14	0.214	2	0.031	0.245
1954	8	0.121	1	0.015	0.137
1955	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1956	12	0.199	1	0.015	0.214
1957	13	0.200	1	0.015	0.216
1958	3	0.046	1	0.015	0.062
1959	5	0.077	—	—	0.077
1960	2	0.030	—	—	0.030
England and Wales 1960	3094	0.068	332	0.007	0.075

### B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following tables show the number of persons vaccinated during the year through the Authority's arrangements.

		Pre-School Children	School Children	Adults
A.	Contact Scheme			
(i)	No. skin tested	24	52	48
(ii)	No. found positive	1	10	26
(iii)	No. found negative	23	42	22
(iv)	No. vaccinated	23	42	21
B.	School Children Scheme			
(i)	No. skin tested		889	
(ii)	No. found positive		75	
(iii)	No. found negative		814	
(iv)	No. vaccinated		808	

Additionally 552 newborn babies were given B.C.G. vaccination in Risedale Maternity Hospital under arrangements made by the Hospital Management Committee. The Health Visitors read the results of the vaccinations when they visit the babies at home.

### CONVALESCENCE

Under an arrangement with the Board of Governors of Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, the Authority assumes financial responsibility for persons referred from general practitioners and the local hospitals for periods of convalescence in the Home, who are unable to pay the normal charges. Cases are normally admitted for two weeks and may be granted additional time if necessary.

The number of cases admitted under these arrangements during the year is as follows :—

One week	1
Two weeks	16
Three weeks	17
Four weeks	2
Total	36

### LOAN EQUIPMENT

A variety of items of equipment for issue on loan to chronic sick and other patients being treated at home is held at the District Nurses' Home. The stock includes wheelchairs, commodes, air-beds, air rings, bed cradles, back rests, bed pans, urinals, rubber sheeting and crutches.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

As mentioned earlier in this report, a publicity campaign on poliomyelitis vaccination was carried out in May. The outstanding success of this was due to the useful material and professional public relations advice given by one of the firms producing the vaccine, and also to the excellent co-operative spirit shown by the many people who were asked to participate in the campaign.

Other topics were regularly publicised by the use of posters and displays which the Health Visitors arranged in several clinics and Corporation Departments where members of the public frequent. The subjects were changed at approximately monthly intervals and they included immunisation and vaccination, prevention of accidents (in the home and on holiday) family health, summer hygiene and child welfare. The Health Visitors prepare and produce these themes on their own initiative.

Together with the local hospital midwives the domiciliary midwives attended a four day course in Relaxation and Natural Childbirth held in October. Group discussion in ante-natal training has also been continued.

Films and film strips were shown to medical staff and nurses fortnightly through the winter months and these covered a wide range of suitable subjects.

The Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent Nursing Officer and Chief Public Health Inspector continued to give talks and filmshows to various organisations in the town, and some other members of the staff are showing interest and ability in taking advantage of this medium. All staff are fully aware of the opportunities for health education which present themselves in their daily contact with many members of the public.

No further specific efforts were made to bring to public notice the association between tobacco smoking and lung cancer, except in general display of posters and group talks.

### DOMESTIC HELP

This service has continued to be of immense value to many aged and infirm people and to a lesser number of younger population. The Superintendent Nursing Officer included the supervision of this Service in her other duties and the appointment of a full-time Organiser, at the end of the year, will enable much closer supervision to be given to patients and staff. It is hoped that the Council's decision to make this appointment will result in a more efficient and more economical use of the service.

The following table shows the estimated cost and the work of the service during the year :—

Estimated Cost of Service, 1960-61	£20,665
Estimated Amount Recovered, 1960-61	£3,856
Number of cases provided with help during 1960	529
Number of Helps employed at 31.12.60	115
Weekly Average hours worked by each help	17.2

Of the 529 persons who were provided with help, there were 496 aged and infirm, 5 tuberculous, 3 maternity and 25 other cases.

### CHIROPODY

The Authority's scheme for the provision of a Chiropody Service, although approved by the Ministry of Health, has not yet been introduced. Determinations on some financial aspects of the Service have caused delay, but it is hoped it will be possible to introduce it soon, for handicapped persons, the elderly and expectant mothers.

## SECTION 5

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The most important point of interest during the year was the Mental Health Act, 1959, which was brought into operation in parts on dates announced by the Minister of Health.

The main effect of the Act is to recognise and bring into legislation the modern outlook and approach to mental disorder; by permitting more informality in the procedure for admitting and discharging patients to and from hospitals; by clarifying and extending the duties of local authorities relating to the provision and maintenance of residential accommodation and training centres for mentally disordered persons; by directing the development of services for the care of the mentally disordered in the community; and by including new procedures for improved guardianship arrangements.

An Order bringing into effect on 6th October, 1959, sections 1 and 149 of the Act to the extent necessary to allow informal admission to designated mental hospitals was made by the Minister in the latter part of 1959.

The Minister also issued a direction imposing a duty on local authorities to provide further services for all categories of mental patients, in addition to the subnormal, for whom authorities have long had a duty to provide services.

Local authorities were asked to submit to the Minister their revised proposals for discharging their duty, and the Authority's proposals were formulated and subsequently approved by the Minister. A summary of the Authority's scheme is included at the end of this part of the Report.

Other sections of the Act came into effect on 15th July, 1960, namely, Sections 6—10—local authority services and supplementary provisions.

Section 4 (1)—the use of the new terminology.

Section 3 and the First Schedule—Appointment of Mental Health Review Tribunals.

Section 144—fees and expenses.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Duly Authorised Officers were appointed as Mental Welfare Officers.

Applications were invited from suitably qualified or specially experienced medical practitioners for approval by the Local Authority for the purpose of giving recommendations required under Parts IV and V of the Act, and the following practitioners were approved:—

Dr. I. D. M. Nelson, Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

Dr. D. G. Stewart, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Dr. M. W. Smith, Assistant Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Dr. S. Perry, General Practitioner and Visiting Medical Officer, Roose Hospital.

The Authority's Medical Officers were authorised to carry out duties as 'responsible medical officers' in relation to patients under guardianship under Part IV of, and Part III of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.

The remaining parts of the Mental Health Act came into force on 1st November, 1960.

The Welfare Committee was requested to agree to provide accommodation for certain controlled mentally disordered persons, and this was agreed in principle, subject to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of that Committee considering individual cases as they arose.

Case conferences have continued to be held at Lancaster Moor Hospital, attended by a Mental Welfare Officer, and since June, these have been increased from monthly to weekly sessions. It is obvious that both the Hospital and the Mental Health Service derive much benefit from these meetings, to the ultimate benefit of patients.

A similar arrangement for holding case conferences locally, attended by the Consultants, doctors and field workers, would also prove to be of value, but so far it has not been possible to arrange such discussions.

Dr. R. C. Cunningham, Consultant Psychiatrist, has continued to hold monthly clinics, and he is most helpful in advising on cases of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients referred to him.

The Senior of the Mental Welfare Officers completed his attendance at a lengthy refresher course at Leeds, organised by the National Association for Mental Health in conjunction with the Department of Adult Education and Extramural Studies of the University of Leeds.

Arrangements have been made for the second Mental Welfare Officer to attend a less intensive refresher course to be held at Salford early in 1961.

Since October, 1960, by arrangement with the Local Education Authority, Miss Kearton, Social Worker, spends two half-days weekly on Mental Health Service work. Her contribution in the provision of domiciliary care for mentally disordered patients is of considerable help to the Service.

Refresher courses which are attended by nursing staff invariably include aspects of mental health in the programmes, and the staff are increasingly able to apply the knowledge acquired in dealing with the day-to-day problems in their work.

The Ministry of Health approved the Authority's scheme for converting Drumard House into a Junior Training Centre, and the work on this was almost completed at the end of the year. Drumard House was a traditionally built dwellinghouse standing in its own grounds. The Corporation acquired the property in 1950, and it has since been used as a Further Education Centre until its appropriation by the Health Committee this year.

The arrangements will allow for the accommodation of 80 children, divided into nursery and juniors on the ground floor and senior accommodation on the first floor. The outdoor facilities are excellent, with both grass and paved play areas.

The Centre will open early in 1961, and it has been decided that it will be known as "The George Hastwell Training Centre." Meantime, two Barrow boys have continued to attend for training in the Junior Centre at Ulverston, under arrangements made with the Lancashire County Council.

Miss D. Woodhead was appointed as Supervisor in advance of the opening of the Centre. Since her commencement in April she has assisted in the planning and equipping of the Centre, and has spent some time on visiting and selecting children for eventual attendance. As an interim measure, Miss Woodhead also gave some basic training to a number of suitable children on one or two sessions weekly, in a room available in School Health premises.

## SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS FOR THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER SECTION 28 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

ACT, 1946

### 1. MEDICAL STAFF

The Area Consultant Psychiatrists will be available to advise the Authority

The Medical Officer of Health and such Assistant Medical Officers as are approved for the purpose will classify children who are suffering from mental subnormality as to whether they are able or unable to receive education at school, and will recommend the appropriate disposal for those children ascertained as ineducable. At present three of the medical staff are approved for this.

## 2. NON-MEDICAL STAFF

1 whole-time Psychiatric Social Worker.

At present by arrangement with the Education Authority a Psychiatric Social Worker is employed for two half days each week because the Local Health Authority has been unable to make an appointment.

2 whole-time Mental Welfare Officers (the present Duly Authorised Officers to be re-designated).

1 whole-time clerk/typist/receptionist.

One school nurse at present assists the Consultant for Mental Deficiency for the area at a periodic clinic which he finds convenient to hold here.

The Chairman of the Health Committee is also Chairman of the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee, the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Management Committee and the Local Executive Council, and two General Medical Practitioners are co-opted on the Health Committee. The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee is a member of the Hospital Management Committee of the Mental Hospital for this area.

### A. JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Authority is providing as soon as possible a Day Training Centre for children who are found to be incapable of receiving education at school and are considered to be suitable for attendance. The Centre will have sections for Nursery, Junior, Senior Boys and Senior Girls.

Milk and mid-day meals will be provided by arrangement with the School Meals Service. Under similar arrangements, the School Health Service will carry out regular medical inspection, dental treatment, physiotherapy and speech therapy services as necessary.

Transport for children to and from the Centre will be provided if required.

Admissions to the Centre will start in the Junior group with expansion at both ends of this range, to 40 places initially.

The staff required at this stage will be :—

- 1 Supervisor, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
- 2 Assistant Supervisors.
- 1 Kitchen Hand/General Assistant.
- 2 Cleaners/General Assistants.

### B. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

When the Centre has been in operation for some years, consideration will be given to further developments which may then be indicated in the light of the needs of the area and training arranged for staff as required.

It is proposed to appoint additional staff of 2 Assistant Supervisors and one general assistant as the number of places increase to the limit of 80.

### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

It is not immediately intended to provide separate facilities for adult training, nor to provide an Adult Training Centre, as the size of this problem is not considered to be very great. However, the position will be kept under observa-

tion and future developments in the service may allow for the attendance of certain selected adults at the Junior Training Centre in special cases.

#### RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE MENTALLY DISORDERED

There is no provision at present.

#### HOME TRAINING

The Authority will provide Home Training as necessary.

Details of the work during the year :—

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1960 :

#### LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT

	Male	Female	Total
Patients admitted on Section 20 Orders .....	5	6	11
Patients admitted on Summary Reception Orders .....	—	3	3
Patients admitted informally either by Mental Health Section or private arrangements .....	24	26	50
Total .....	29	35	64

With only two exceptions, the above admissions were to the Lancaster Moor Hospital, constituting a return journey taking approximately five hours, and staff of the Mental Health Section accompanied 43 of these patients.

3 males and 7 females who had been admitted under Section 20 (three day) Orders, and 14 males and 27 females who were previously certified patients, reverted to the informal class and remained in hospital.

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY

	Male	Female	Total
Patients admitted informally (including 3 males and 4 females admitted for short term care) .....	4	4	8

66 visits were made to cases under statutory supervision by the Mental Welfare Officers and a further 29 visits were made for the purpose of providing Progress Reports and Home Circumstances Reports.

The following new cases were ascertained during the period :—

	Male	Female	Total
Reported under Section 57 (3) .....	3	2	5
and Section 57 (5) .....	2	2	4
Total .....	5	4	9

On 31st October, the number of defectives awaiting institutional vacancies numbered 5 males and 11 females.

FROM 1ST NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

#### MENTAL ILLNESS

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959 .....	—	2	2
Admissions under Section 26 (of these one was originally admitted informally and one under Section 29)....	1	1	2

Admissions under Section 29.....	3	2	5
Informal admissions arranged by the Mental Health Staff .....	2	9	11
Total .....	6	14	20

#### SUBNORMALITY AND SEVERE SUBNORMALITY

One severely subnormal male patient was admitted to hospital for short term care.

18 visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers in connection with Progress Reports, Home Circumstance Reports and Supervision of cases.

During the year 563 visits were made to mentally ill patients and 258 visits to subnormal and severely subnormal patients.

## SECTION 6

## PORT HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1960

Address of the Port Medical Officer: TOWN HALL, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Telephone No. Barrow 600.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT  
DURING THE YEAR.

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 Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports....	149	284,672	10	132	Nil.
Coastwise ....	196	88,256	2	10	Nil.
Total ....	345	372,928	12	142	Nil.

## CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ....	{	Number of passengers INWARDS—9. Number of passengers OUTWARDS—5
CARGO TRAFFIC ....	{	Principal IMPORTS—Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Pig Iron, and Grain. Principal EXPORTS—Coke, Pig Iron and Ingot Moulds.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive: Bona, Melilla, Almeria, Algiers, Pepel, Setubal, Hornillo, Helsingborg, Oxeosund, Ymuiden, Stocka, Rouen, Hamburg, Lulea, Gefle, Kirkiness, Ayr, Heysham, Liverpool, Belfast and the Republic of Ireland.

## WATER SUPPLY

- (1) Source of supply for (a) the district—upland surface and deep borehole.  
(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.

## 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 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 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 Public Health Inspectors.
- (c) Cleansing and disinfestation of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.  
In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfestation 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 Hospital.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE

A local centre exists at Devonshire Road 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 Mondays—Fridays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Emergencies at other times—North Lonsdale Hospital Casualty Department.

#### 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.	22	22

10 of the above-mentioned Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued following examination of vessels at the Port of Heysham.

## INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

## INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections	149	Nil.	7 verbal Notices to Master or Chief Officer.	All the nuisances have so far as practicable been abated, prior to the vessels leaving the Port.
Total	149	Nil.	7	....

## 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.

## 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

No 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 instance.

## RESTRICTIONS ON BOARDING OR LEAVING SHIPS

Instructions have been given to the 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.

## SECTION 7 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

This part of the report is compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

### HOUSING

#### INSPECTIONS

Number of Housing Inspections ..... 494

#### HOUSING REPAIRS

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action ..... 119

### ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners .....	101
(b) by the Local Authority in default of owners .....	7

#### HOUSING ACT, 1957

Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners .....	4
(b) by the Local Authority in default of owners .....	1

#### DEMOLITION ORDERS

2 Demolition Orders were made in respect of 2 houses. An application for the determination of a Demolition Order was not granted.

#### CLOSING ORDERS

Number of Closing Orders made in respect of unfit dwellings ..... 12

3 Closing Orders were determined following the repair and reconditioning of the relevant houses.

### UNDERTAKINGS TO REPAIR

An undertaking to repair a house was accepted following service of notice of intention to consider making a Demolition or Closing Order.

#### THE RENT ACT, 1957

The administration of the provisions of this Act continued, and the following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair .....	10
Certificates of Disrepair issued .....	3
Landlords' undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair .....	7
Number of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority .....	7
Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair .....	12
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair .....	5
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority .....	11
Visits of inspection paid to dwellinghouses in connection with the above .....	465
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificate as to Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy .....	2
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy .....	3

## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated .....	636
Inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts .....	4557
Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects .....	290
Statutory Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects .....	130
Miscellaneous Inspections .....	281
Interviews with owners, agents, contractors, etc. ....	815

Summary of the work carried out during the year by formal action :—

## WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

W.C. roofs repaired .....	20
W.C. doors repaired or renewed .....	17
W.C. floors repaired or renewed .....	2
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed .....	13
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed .....	12
Broken pedestal W.C. basins repaired or renewed .....	10
W.C. flushing apparatus provided with a proper supply of water .....	7
W.C. conversions .....	2
W.C. seats repaired or renewed .....	10
Defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt .....	15
Defective connections between W.C. basin and flushpipe .....	3

## EAVESGUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

Premises on which eavesgutters were cleared, repaired or renewed .....	60
Premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed .....	26
Defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed .....	2
Yard gulleys unstopped .....	7
Broken gulleys renewed .....	6
Gratings provided to gulleys .....	1

## DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

Stopped drains cleared and repaired .....	10
Defective drains repaired or relaid....	9
Defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed .....	6
Defective yard surfaces repaired or renewed .....	17
Broken and defective sink waste pipes repaired or renewed .....	7
Broken and defective bath waste pipes repaired or renewed .....	1
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed .....	3
Cases of cellar flooding remedied .....	2

## YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

Defective yard doors repaired or renewed .....	23
Defective yard walls repaired or renewed .....	13

## GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLING HOUSES

Roofs repaired .....	92
Floors repaired and renewed .....	35
Cases of dampness in walls remedied .....	70
Cases of defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed .....	41
Defective house walls repaired or rebuilt .....	14
Cases of defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed .....	43
Defective doors repaired or renewed .....	42
Defective kitchen firegrates repaired or renewed....	3
Defective parlour firegrates repaired or renewed .....	7
Defective bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed .....	4
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt .....	7
Defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed .....	5
Defective flashings repaired or renewed .....	4
Defective cement renderings to external walls repaired or renewed....	3
Defective skylights repaired or renewed .....	5
Defective sinks renewed or refixed....	7
Loose handrails to staircases refixed .....	1
Defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed .....	6
Defective firebacks to kitchen ranges repaired .....	10
Defective window frames repaired or renewed .....	25
Defective window sills repaired or renewed ....	34
Defective window sashes repaired or renewed .....	42
Cases of defective window glazing, putty-pointing, etc., remedied .....	25
Cases of defective pointing to window and door reveals .....	53
Defective window cords remedied ....	15
Rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired .....	6
Broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed .....	5
Water storage cisterns repaired or renewed .....	2
Defective weatherboards and threshwoods provided or repaired .....	11
Cases of defective pointing remedied .....	14
Defective pipes and taps repaired ....	4
Coal store, outhouse, etc., structural repairs .....	5
Window catches, door furniture, repaired or replaced .....	55
Fixed cupboards, repaired or replaced .....	3

## OTHER MATTERS

Accumulations of offensive refuse removed ....	6
Miscellaneous nuisances abated .....	7

## DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, etc., at 28 privately owned premises and 38 Corporation owned premises was done. The District Inspectors made 327 visits about infestations of vermin and other insect pests.

## WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES

Statutory Notices served under the provisions of Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 30 of the Water Act, 1945, requiring the provision of a sufficient supply of wholesome water to dwelling houses .....	2
Dwelling houses provided with a sufficient supply of water .....	4
Leaking pipes repaired .....	6

## DRAINAGE WORK

Inspections and tests in connection with the repair, alteration or addition to drains .....	701
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## SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 .... 146  
The provisions were generally well complied with.

## CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are two licensed sites within the County Borough. One of the sites, situated at Earnse Point, Walney, is occupied by modern caravans and is supervised by a resident manager. There is a permanent sanitary block, fitted with water closets and showers, with separate accommodation for each sex. There is a general store for the sale of provisions on the site and further developments are planned. A considerable number of the caravans on this licensed site are now occupied as full-time residences.

## RODENT CONTROL

The Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible for the control of surface infestation and the treatment of sewers and agricultural holdings.

A Rodent Officer and 3 Rodent Operatives carry out this work, which is free of charge at dwelling houses, but occupiers of business and commercial premises, factories and workplaces are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. Agricultural holdings are treated on the basis of annual contracts.

## SUMMARY OF THE WORK

	Type of Property				Total (5)
	Local Author- ity (1)	Dwell- ing Houses (2)	Agri- cultural (3)	All other (including business premises) (4)	
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) notification (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	(a) 15	179	—	34	228
	(b) 32	87	33	27	179
	(c) 29	375	6	364	774
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	157	864	416	483	1920
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats.	Major 2	4	1	—	7
	Minor 8	59	24	6	97
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice.	Major 1	3	—	2	6
	Minor 6	73	8	19	106
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority.	17	105	25	17	164
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	25	127	169	17	338

Number of "block" control schemes carried out	14
No. of sewer manholes treated	869
No. of above showing complete takes of bait	94
No. of above showing partial takes of bait	306

### SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION AND HOUSING ACTS APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCES, GUARANTEES AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

As a result of requests for information from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor about the above-mentioned applications, 210 dwelling houses were inspected.

### SANITARY CONDITION OF CINEMAS, THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

There were 7 premises in regular use as Cinemas, Theatres and Other Places of Public Entertainment during the year. Inspections, and where necessary, re-inspections, were carried out at all of them, and reports upon the sanitary conditions found were made to the Watch Committee.

The sanitary condition of one of the premises was found to be entirely satisfactory, and in another case, work was in progress at the time of the inspection which, when completed, would bring it up to a satisfactory standard.

The following is a summary of the defects and unsatisfactory conditions found in the remaining premises:—

Badly worn and dangerous floor coverings at one cinema and theatre.

Defective seats and upholstery in 3 cinemas and theatres.

Dirty tapestry wall covering in one cinema.

Perished and flaking paintwork in 3 cinemas and theatres.

Cracked, broken and loose wallplaster in the sanitary accommodation of 2 cinemas and theatres.

Penetrating dampness to part of the main wall in one cinema and theatre.

Some loose and torn wallpaper in the auditoria of two cinemas and theatres.

Defective fittings in the sanitary accommodation of three cinemas and theatres.

### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

No. of applications dealt with for the inclusion or retention of names in the Authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons ..... 3

### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) (No. 2) ORDER, 1957

Under this Order the provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, apply in an area which includes this County Borough.

Since 1957, all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the area must sell milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the area, and any milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

It is also obligatory to use a special designation in relation to milk sold to a caterer unless the caterer intends to pasteurise or sterilise the milk and is licensed to do so.

The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," and "Tuberculin-Tested."

No Sterilised Milk is sold within the Borough.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

## PASTEURISED MILK

Samples satisfactory	51
Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	2

## TUBERCULIN-TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK

Samples satisfactory	16
Licensed Pasteurisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk (H.T.S.T.)	2

## TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

Samples satisfactory	31
Unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	5

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

Samples satisfactory	55
Unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	5

## BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Samples submitted for Animal Inoculation Test	96
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil.
Samples showing the probable presence of Brucella Abortus	7

## MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed	117
Number reported to be genuine	74
Number reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard	43
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the legal standard	36.75

Average percentage of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :

Fatty Solids	3.57
Non-Fatty Solids	8.69
Total Solids	12.26

42 samples were shown to be milks of abnormal composition, and the County Milk Production Officer was informed accordingly.

## THE ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations came into operation on 27th April, 1959. They require that after mixing the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream, they are to be pasteurised by one or other of three specified methods, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. The Regulations make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice-cream which has not been so treated or which has been allowed to reach a temperature exceeding 20°F. without again being treated. They exempt from pasteurisation or sterilisation certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make such treatment unnecessary.

## THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations came into operation on 27th April, 1959, and prescribe amended standards of composition for ice-cream and " Parev " (Kosher) ice, and introduce separate standards of composition for dairy ice-cream and milk ice. Alternative standards are prescribed for certain descriptions of ice-cream containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree.

## THE LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations came into operation on 27th April, 1959, and prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice-cream in a manner suggestive of butter,

cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest, unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk fat (apart from fat introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent), but permit the presence of skimmed milk solids to be declared. The Regulations also impose requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice-cream containing fat other than milk fat.

The administration of the above Regulations was fully carried out by visits and inspections which showed that the Regulations were being complied with.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year 26 samples of Ice-cream were obtained from various premises and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Results were as follows :—Grade 1, 20 ; Grade 2, 4 ; Grade 3, 2.

#### THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955-1956

##### THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Inspections were carried out in shops, food factories and warehouses, restaurant and hotel kitchens, canteens, ice-cream manufacturers' and dealers' premises, butchers' shops, market halls and cold stores, and of vehicles used for the transport of meat and foodstuffs.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF OFFENCES UNDER THE REGULATIONS

Following warnings regarding unsatisfactory conditions, 5 food traders were successfully prosecuted for offences under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Brief details of these cases are as follows :—

The owner of a Chicken Barbecue was fined £40 for exposing food to the risk of contamination, for having dirty food equipment on the premises, and for failing to keep the woodwork clean in a food room.

The proprietor of a Restaurant was fined £35 for failing to keep food containers clean, for failing to keep food equipment in such a condition as to enable it to be thoroughly cleaned, failing to keep walls, floors, ceilings and woodwork of food rooms clean, failing to provide sufficient locker accommodation for employees' personal clothing, failing to provide and display " Wash your hands " notices in or adjacent to sanitary conveniences and failing to supply hot and cold water, soap and clean towels in a females' staff convenience.

A Market Stall Meat Trader was fined £20 for smoking while handling open food, failing to provide sufficient receptacles for waste trimmings and refuse, failing to keep food equipment clean, and failing to provide protection from contamination for meat.

A Market Stallholder was fined £2 for failing to display his name and address on a food stall.

A Market Stall trader was fined £2 for smoking a cigarette while handling open food.

#### FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Butchers' Shops	69
Bakehouses	46
Confectioners' Shops	43
Restaurants and Cafes	45
Grocers' Shops	137
Wet Fish Shops	14
Fried Fish Shops	30
Ice-Cream Premises :	

(a) Manufacturers .....	3
(b) Retailers .....	282
	<hr/> 669

Inspections of registered food premises :—

Manufacturer of Preserved Food .....	309
Ice-Cream Premises .....	144

Inspection of food premises other than those registered under Section 16 1,389

By inspection and formal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 171 food premises.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS

162 visits were made in this connection.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

Inspections of butchers' shops, meat stalls and cold stores .... 412

The Regulations continue to be well complied with generally, and only informal action was necessary where any default was found ; transport of meat has been carried out satisfactorily.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

276 Inspections were carried out under the above-mentioned Act. A market stall-holder was fined £5 for selling Guernsey tomatoes marked as "English."

#### MEAT INSPECTION

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

YEAR	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTAL
1958.....	6,729	170	18,861	9,126	34,886
1959.....	5,931	155	25,525	8,317	40,190
1960.....	6,094	347	24,560	7,323	38,324
Increase .....	163	192	—	—	—
Decrease .....	—	—	965	994	1,866

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

YEAR	BEEF	VEAL	MUTTON	PORK	TOTAL
1958.....	47	7	43	18	115
1959.....	43	11	101	6	161
1960.....	29	18	61	10	118
Increase .....	—	7	—	4	—
Decrease.....	14	40	—	—	43

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was : 33 Tons, 6 cwts., 1 qtr., 17 lbs.

##### UN SOUND MEAT, CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

DISEASE	BEEF lbs.	VEAL lbs.	MUTTON lbs.	PORK lbs.	TOTAL lbs.
TUBERCULOSIS .....	500	—	—	173	673
OTHER CONDITIONS .....	14,389	565	2,069	1,068	18,091
	<hr/> 14,889	<hr/> 565	<hr/> 2,069	<hr/> 1,241	<hr/> 18,764

##### UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

DISEASE	BEEF lbs.	VEAL lbs.	MUTTON lbs.	PORK lbs.	TOTAL lbs.
TUBERCULOSIS .....	552	—	—	1,471	2,023
OTHER CONDITIONS .....	43,063	116	9,798	1,211	54,188
	<hr/> 43,615	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 9,798	<hr/> 2,682	<hr/> 56,211

### THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

Consultation with members of organisations representing the interests concerned took place and it was unanimously agreed that the present slaughtering requirements of the district are adequately met by the Barrow-in-Furness Public Abattoirs which are available to traders carrying on business not only within the County Borough, but also to those trading in the adjoining districts of Dalton-in-Furness and Ulverston. As the Ulverston Urban District Council have recently erected and opened a new public slaughterhouse in their area, it is possible that there will be a slight reduction in the throughput at the Barrow Abattoirs, but apart from this possibility it is not anticipated that there will be any change in the future requirements of the district, and, therefore, it is considered that the present slaughtering facilities will continue to be adequate for the future requirements of the district, the necessary Report on the slaughterhouse facilities was prepared, approved and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Appendix to the Report indicated that the following works would be required to be carried out at the Abattoirs for compliance with the construction regulations :—

- Stunning pens in the cattle slaughterhall.
- Hayracks in cattle lairs, and water bowls in the sheep and pig lairs.
- Suitable and sufficient space for the emptying and cleaning of stomachs and intestines from the sheep and pig slaughterhalls.
- Suitable and sufficient accommodation where persons working in the slaughterhouse may change their clothes.
- Suitable facilities in the slaughterhalls and sanitary conveniences for the washing of hands.
- Suitable and sufficient facilities for the sterilisation of cloths, knives and other equipment.
- Accommodation for the retention of all rejected meat.

### IMPORTED MEAT

Imported Meat condemned during the year was :—

165 lbs. Beef ; 52 lbs. Mutton ; 128 lbs. Liver and 14 lbs. Kidney.

### THE TUBERCULOSIS (SLAUGHTER OF REACTORS) ORDER, 1950

25 cattle were directed to the Public Abattoir by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ; of these, 13 were totally condemned and 12 were found to be affected in some organ or part.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1954

43 Licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued.

### CATTLE MARKET

The following numbers of animals were sold by auction at the Cattle Market :

Cattle	....	....	....	....	101
Calves	....	....	....	....	14
Sheep and Lambs	....	....	....	....	908
Pigs	....	....	....	....	1,476
TOTAL	....	....	....	....	2,499

## CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ....	2231	3863	347	24560	7323
Number Inspected ....	2231	3863	347	24560	7323
All diseases except TUBER- CULOSIS & CYSTICERCI .... Whole Carcasses condemned	2	26	18	61	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1331	3082	—	2353	178
Percentage of number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi ....	59.7	81.02	5.18	9.82	2.53
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	3	—	—	73
Percentage of number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ....	0.49	0.1	—	—	1.04
CYSTICERCOSIS : Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	6	9	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ....	6	9	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ....	—	—	—	—	—

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Of 188 samples analysed, 44 were formal milk samples, of which 29 were found to be of abnormal composition and 1 was found to contain extraneous water.

The remaining 144 samples, all informal, were

Milk ....	73
Ice Cream ....	16
Double Cream ....	4
Bread ....	4
Lemonade ....	3
Sweets ....	5
Mincemeat ....	3
Ground Almonds ....	3
Whisky ....	4
Rum ....	4

two each of Teething Powders, Condensed Milk, Travel Sickness Tablets, Lard, Cough Mixture, Gelatine, Edible Cake Decorations, and one each of Raisins, Sultanias, Dried Sage, Beef Sausage, Mixed Dried Vegetables, White Pepper, Steak Cutlets (tinned), Braised Steaks (tinned), Table Jelly, Liquid Paraffin, Marzipan, Orange Drink.

Details of items found to be not genuine are as follows :—

#### MILK

A formal sample of milk, taken in course of delivery from a Kirkby farm to a local dairy, was found to contain 5.6% added water.

Legal proceedings were instituted and the partners owning the farm subsequently pleaded guilty in the Magistrates' Court to selling for human consumption, milk to which water had been added. The defendants were fined £5.

#### DOUBLE CREAM

An informal sample of Double Cream was found to contain 0.1 parts per million of formaldehyde, the carton containing the cream yielding 650 parts per million of formaldehyde.

The carton manufacturers were informed and they sent a representative to examine all stocks of their cartons held by Barrow traders. In any doubtful cases they agreed to destroy and replace the stock.

They confirmed that for some months previously all cartons delivered into the area had been made from paper free from formaldehyde, the firm having changed its source of supply after finding that a consignment of paper had been incorrectly treated by the previous suppliers.

#### MILK BREAD

An informal sample of bread embossed with the word "Milk" contained no significant amount of milk.

The bakers, a local firm, were approached and it was found that baking tins stamped for milk bread were being used in the manufacture of plain bread. As the firm concerned had obtained a sufficient stock of new plain baking tins, the manager agreed to cease using the stamped tins in the baking of plain bread.

#### STEAK CUTLETS (TINNED)

An informal sample of tinned "Savoury Steak Cutlets in Meat Gravy" was found to contain a lower percentage of meat than the generally accepted standard, although there is now no statutory standard for this type of product.

It was suggested to the manufacturers that either the meat content be increased or the name of the product be changed in order not to mislead the public. The manufacturers put forward the suggestion that the product be re-named "Steak Savouries in Gravy," and this suggestion was agreed to by the Health Committee.

#### ORANGE DRINK

An informal sample of an Orange Drink made from fresh oranges was considered by the Public Analyst to be poor in orange content.

The manufacturers asserted that this product was made by them in accordance with the standards laid down in the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953, and that the loss in fruit content in the finished product was due to the manufacturing process. As the present rather unsatisfactory standard only prescribes that this type of product should be made from specified minimum amounts of ingredients, and does not prescribe a standard for the fruit content of the finished product, no offence had been committed.

However, the firm were advised to consider increasing the fruit content of this product to a level comparable with that found in other products of a similar nature.

#### GELATINE

An informal sample of Gelatine was found to contain a slight excess over the permitted limit in the Ash content.

The vendor was notified of this and he took up the matter with the manufacturers. The vendor had no remaining stock of this gelatine, having obtained his more recent supplies from a different manufacturer.

### FOREIGN MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS

#### MOULD IN EGG AND PORK PIE

An Egg and Pork Pie, purchased by a member of the public from a local shop, was found to contain mould growth on top of the meat in the pie.

After thorough investigations had been made, and the firm concerned had taken steps to prevent any similar future occurrence, the matter was considered by the Health Committee, and it was resolved that a warning letter be sent to the firm.

#### CONTAMINATED LOAF OF BREAD

A Sliced Loaf, purchased locally by a member of the public, was found to be discoloured internally with dark streaks, which on analysis proved to consist of stale dough containing used oil and a trace of iron. The firm of bakers were contacted and they sent representatives to Barrow to discuss the matter.

The facts of the case were reported to the Health Committee and it was resolved that a warning letter be sent to the bakers concerned.

### SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED

#### BY DESCRIPTION—

Tins of Meat	812
Tins of Fruit	1191
Tins of Vegetables	552
Tins of Fish	151
Tins of Soup	223
Tins of Milk	185
Tins of Rice	59
Tins of Fruit Juice	33
Tins of Spaghetti	31
Packets of Cheese	13
Packets of Scone Mix	5
Bottles of Salad Cream	9
Jars of Fish Paste	16
Bags of Milk Powder	5
Hamburgers	19
Dressed Chickens	11
Savoury Ducks	23
Turkeys	4
Other Items	70

## BY WEIGHT—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Potatoes	1	1	2	0
Sausage		5	1	6
Fish		3	1	24
Butter		1	1	10½
Pork		1	1	3
Bacon			2	15½
Ham			1	11
Avocado Pears			1	9
Chicken				20
Beef				15
Cheese				10
Ox Tongue				4½
Corned Beef				4
Black Pudding				3½
Luncheon Meat				1½
Veal				¾
	1	14	2	26

All condemned food, including meat from the Public Abattoir, was incinerated at the Corporation Refuse Destructor.

## THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

## SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

The routine application and enforcement of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, entailed the carrying out of 546 smoke observations, and improvement affected after discussion and advice to managements and boilermen was found to be satisfactorily maintained.

Various defences allowed under the Act were applicable in some cases of contravention, but in 5 cases where the prescribed defences did not apply, notifications of the contraventions with warnings regarding possible action in respect of further contravention were sent to the persons or firms concerned. Full co-operation was given by occupiers of premises where contraventions have occurred, and where necessary, new plant and equipment was installed.

## SMOKE NUISANCES

75 visits were made to abate smoke nuisances, and, in the majority of cases, following advice, prompt abatement of the nuisances was effected. In other cases, by means of temporary measures, smoke emissions were reduced pending the replacement of obsolete plant.

## EMISSIONS OF GRIT AND DUST

Of the various pollutants in the atmosphere, grit and dust are at times among the more difficult to trace to the source, and remedy. During the early part of the year, a serious nuisance from grit and dust emission emanating from the cupolas of an iron foundry due to the cupolas being fitted with ineffective "dry" type grit arrestors, was satisfactorily remedied by the replacement of the said arrestors by modern "wet" type arrestors.

Periodic grit nuisance from an iron works was remedied by the installation of new grit arrestors to the sinter plant.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF PROPOSALS TO INSTALL NEW FURNACES AND APPLICATIONS FOR PRIOR APPROVAL OF NEW FURNACES

Formal notification of proposals to install 7 new furnaces was received and prior approval was applied for and granted in respect of 4 furnaces.

#### APPROVAL OF PLANS FOR NEW CHIMNEYS

10 plans for new chimneys were approved, following, where necessary, negotiations with the applicants in regard to the proposed height and type of construction.

#### SURVEY OF POSSIBLE SMOKE CONTROL AREA

A report on a survey of an area in the Town Centre, consisting of public buildings, business, commercial and industrial premises, together with dwelling-houses, was submitted to a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee, who decided to defer action thereon pending the carrying out of surveys of other areas of the Borough.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two Licences to keep Pet Shops were issued.

#### THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

68 visits were made during the year to the 22 Licensed Premises in administering this Order.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

8 samples, two of which were formal samples, were taken of various feeding stuffs and submitted for analysis.

1 formal sample was found to be outside the permitted limits of variation in the guaranteed oil content, to the advantage of the purchaser.

3 other samples, all informal, were found to contain less oil, protein and fibre respectively than guaranteed by the manufacturer. Formal samples subsequently taken of these articles proved to be satisfactory.

#### LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Number of Enquiries of the Local Authority (involving the Department in queries on outstanding Notices, the Rent Act, Slum Clearance and Smoke Control Areas) dealt with during the year : 1,260.

## SECTION 8

### OTHER SERVICES

Details are given below of medical examinations carried out by Medical Officers :—

#### PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION

Fitness for employment and for acceptance to the superannuation scheme	342
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	51
Fitness to take up teaching appointments (Established Teachers) ....	47
Examination of employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	28
	468

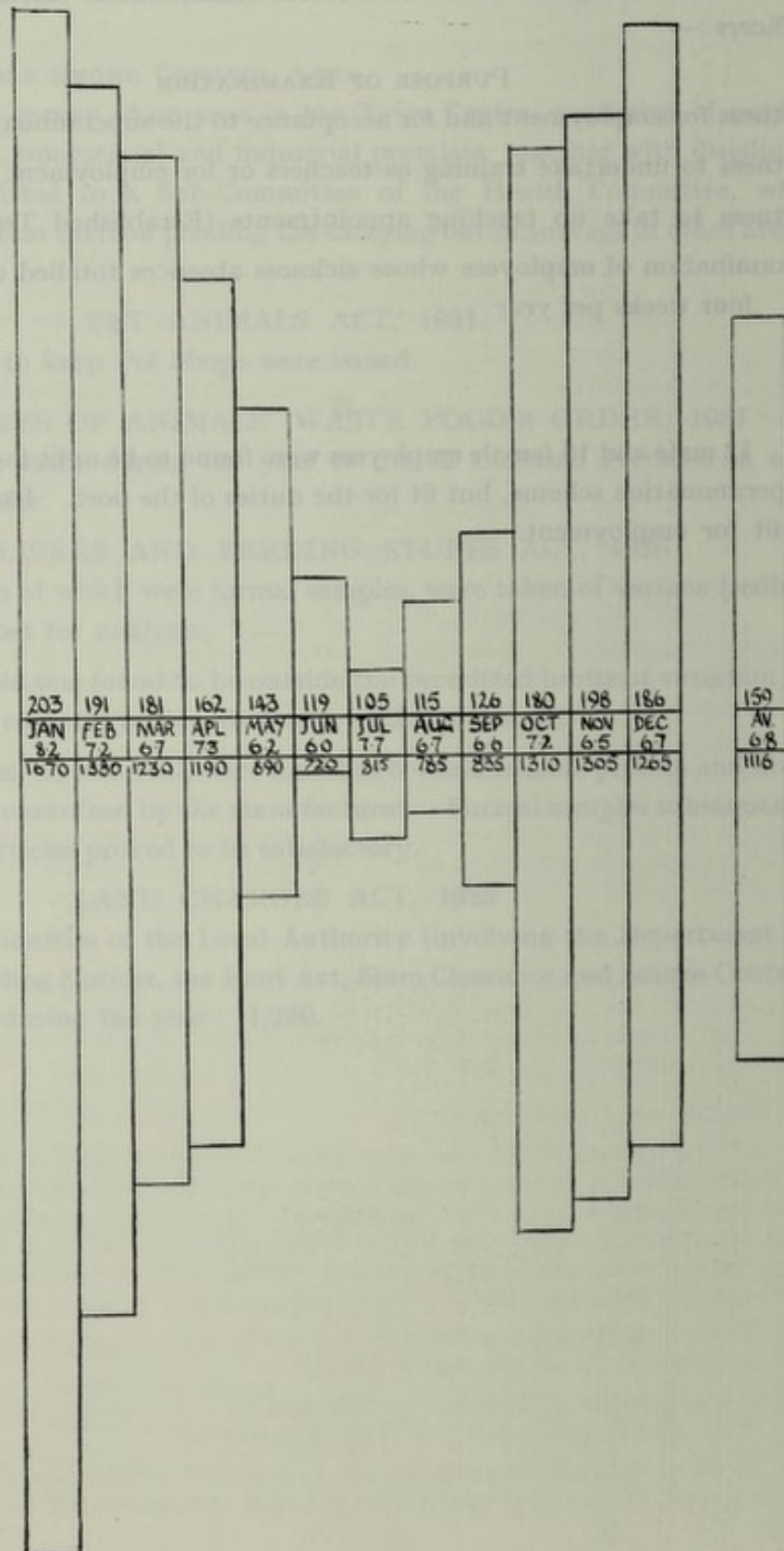
12 male and 15 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. 1 male employee was unfit for employment.

## SICKNESS PAY SCHEME

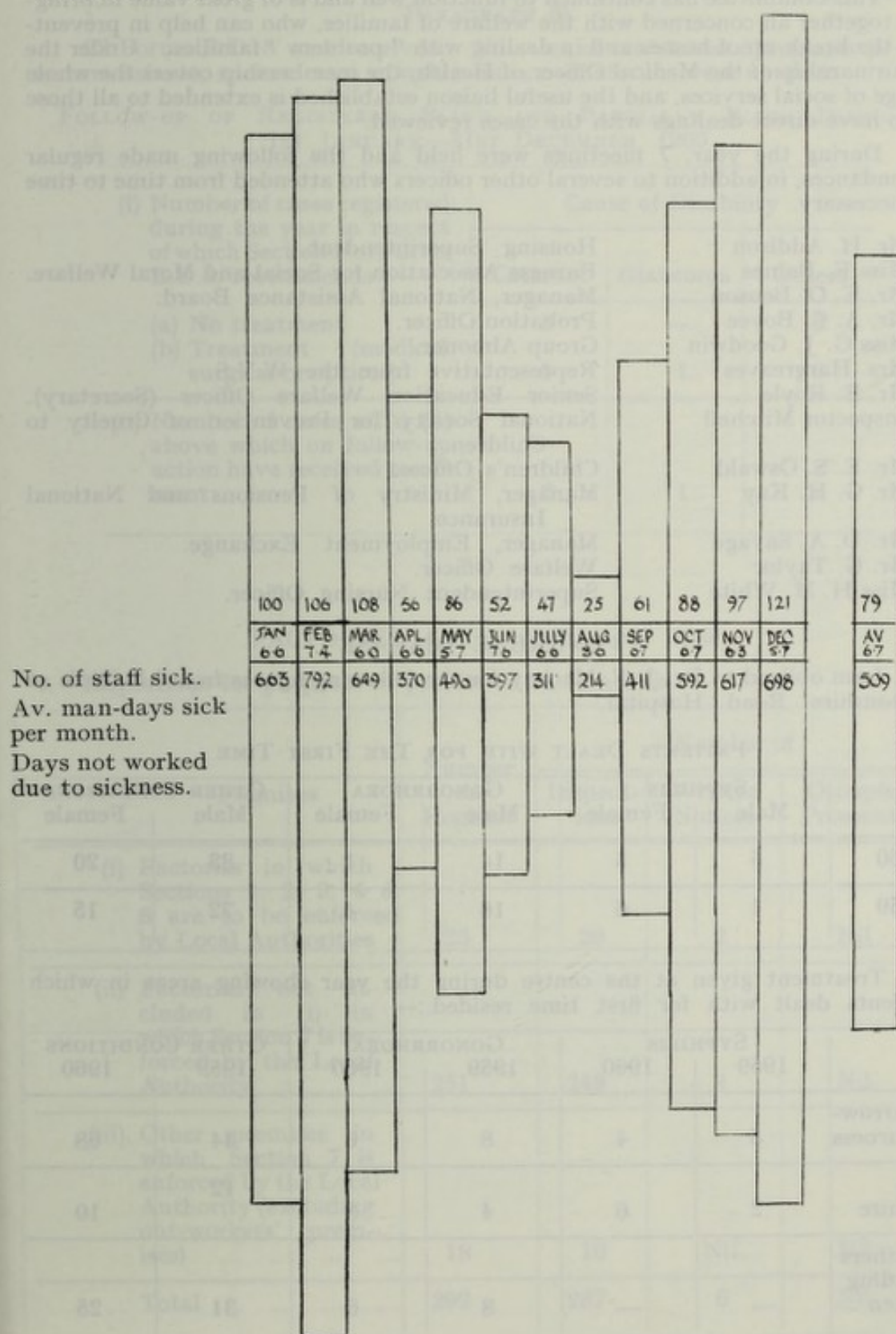
The following diagrams show the number of employees absent owing to sickness in each month of the year:—

Total manual workers employed : 1725.

No. of manual  
workers sick.  
Av. man days sick  
per month.  
Days not worked  
due to sickness.



Total staff employed : 897.



## CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee has continued to function well and is of great value in bringing together all concerned with the welfare of families, who can help in preventing the break-up of homes and in dealing with "problem" families. Under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, the membership covers the whole range of social services, and the useful liaison established is extended to all those who have direct dealings with the cases reviewed.

During the year, 7 meetings were held and the following made regular attendances, in addition to several other officers who attended from time to time as necessary.

Mr. H. Addison	....	Housing Superintendent.
Miss E. Baines	....	Furness Association for Social and Moral Welfare.
Mr. E. O. Benson	....	Manager, National Assistance Board.
Mr. A. C. Boyce	....	Probation Officer.
Miss G. J. Goodwin	....	Group Almoner.
Mrs. Hargreaves	....	Representative from the W.V.S.
Mr. E. Royle	....	Senior Education Welfare Officer (Secretary).
Inspector Mitchell	....	National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Mr. E. S. Oswald		Children's Officer.
Mr. G. H. Kay	....	Manager, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.
Mr. D. A. Savage	....	Manager, Employment Exchange.
Mr. G. Taylor	....	Welfare Officer.
Miss H. M. White	....	Superintendent Nursing Officer.

## VENEREAL DISEASE

I am obliged to Dr. J. F. Mackay for the following figures from his Clinic at Devonshire Road Hospital.

## PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME

	SYPHILIS		GONORRHOEA		OTHER CONDITIONS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1960	5	5	14	1	83	20
1959	1	6	16	4	72	15

Treatment given at the centre during the year showing areas in which patients dealt with for first time resided:—

	SYPHILIS		GONORRHOEA		OTHER CONDITIONS	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Barrow-in-Furness	5	4	8	6	44	68
Lancashire	2	6	4	3	12	10
All others including seamen	—	—	8	6	31	25

## APPENDIX

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53 (PARAGRAPH 4) AND 1/54  
PARAGRAPH 5)

23 Forms B.D. 8 were received. No cases of retrolental fibroplasia in premature infants, and no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY BLIND PERSONS  
1ST JANUARY—31ST DECEMBER, 1960

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8. recommends :—	Cause of Disability		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No treatment	3	—	8
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	5	1	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	1	2

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1959.

## 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	29	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	251	248	4	Nil.
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ....	18	10	Nil.	Nil
Total ....	292	287	6	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)....	3	3	—	—	—
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 ....	11	11	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ....	1	1	—	1	—
Total ....	17	17	—	7	Nil

## OUTWORK

Nature of Work		Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 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	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	Making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—
Others ....		—	—	—	—	—



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

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# Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

I. D. M. NELSON,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

1960.

Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Barrow-in-Furness.

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found
Want of cleanliness (8.1)		
Overcrowding (5.2)		
Unsanitary conditions (6.3)		
Inadequate ventilation (6.4)		

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1. Preface.
2. Members of Education Committee.
3. General Information.
4. Medical Inspection.
5. Arrangements for Treatment.
6. Cleanliness of School Children.
7. Infectious Diseases.
8. Handicapped Pupils.
9. School Dental Service.
10. Accidents to School Children.
11. Miscellaneous.

# REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION  
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF  
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The general health of the school child remains good with no great incidence of infectious disease. Poliomyelitis was not recorded as occurring in the school population and the percentage of school children protected by the vaccine has passed the 80% mark. This is one factor which keeps any possibility of poliomyelitis in our children at bay.

During the year the Ministry of Education made known their agreement to the long standing desire of the Authority to have a new School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children, which will remove the necessity of having to ask parents to send their children to the present school premises. On one hand we are expected to be forward looking in the field of mental health, but you cannot carry only one section of the community forward to better care and new kinds of treatment when perhaps the most important section of the community languish in dilapidated and inadequate accommodation despite repeated requests by all for improvement. Just another example of how watertight controlling bodies can become, and blind to the total needs of a community.

The services were improved during the year when all Medical Officers were approved for ascertainment of Educationally Sub-Normal children.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I. D. M. NELSON,

Principal School Medical Officer.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Barrow-in-Furness.

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman ....	ALDERMAN F. J. LONGSTAFFE, J.P.
Vice-Chairman .....	COUNCILLOR E. TRESCATHERIC
	ALDERMAN MRS. M. T. FREEL.
	ALDERMAN G. D. HASTWELL, O.B.E., J.P.
	ALDERMAN J. MILLER
	ALDERMAN T. A. TYSON, J.P.
	ALDERMAN MRS. P. WINN.
	COUNCILLOR G. E. CONNELL.
	COUNCILLOR T. I. CUMMINGS
	COUNCILLOR MRS. S. M. FINLAY.
	COUNCILLOR G. E. HARTSHORN.
	COUNCILLOR W. KENNEDY.
	COUNCILLOR E. MARSTON.
	COUNCILLOR J. M. SENOGLES.
	COUNCILLOR I. W. SWALLOW.
	COUNCILLOR C. W. WARD.

### SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at end of the year : 11,235.

		No. of Schools	Average No. of Children attending
Primary School	County ....	20	4906
	Voluntary ....	7	1373
Secondary Schools	County ....	8	3009
(including one	Voluntary ....	2	676
Technical School)			
Grammar Schools	.....	2	1114
Nursery School	.....	1	104
Roa Island Special School for Delicate Children	.....	1	96
Ramsden Special School for E.S.N. Pupils	.....	1	100
Independent School (Our Lady's R.C Preparatory)	.....	1	149
(where the facilities afforded by the School Health Service are extended).			

## SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon.
Special Inspection Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon as required.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. Alternate Thursday mornings.
Speech Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Rd.	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon.
Dental Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Rd.	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon. Monday and Wednesday evening.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Rd.	Approximately every six weeks, Tuesday morning.
Physiotherapy Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Rd.	Monday, Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday morning.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	North Lonsdale Hospital	Wednesday afternoon.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic	North Lonsdale Hospital	Thursday afternoon and Friday morning.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The programme of routine medical inspection was carried out during the year on the same lines as in 1959.

Three inspections are carried out during the school life of each child, one about entry to school, one during the last year at the primary school, and one in the last year of attendance at a secondary school.

In addition, routine medical inspections were carried out each term at the Bram Longstaffe Nursery, the Roa Island Special and all Infants' Schools.

Children not requiring special reviewal were seen at the routine medical inspection carried out during the next term at school, thereby alleviating the need for a special examination at the Authority's Clinic.

Special examinations were also carried out whenever defects found at routine examinations were felt to require review at an earlier date than the next routine inspection.

## PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of children examined :

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected.
1956 and later	206
1955.....	775
1954.....	97
1953.....	41
1952.....	22
1951.....	40
1950.....	110
1949.....	591
1948.....	445
1947.....	65
1946.....	362
1945 and earlier	593
Total	3347

## OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations	269
Re-inspections	555
Total	824

Physical condition of children examined :

	No.	% of total
Satisfactory	3252	97.16
Unsatisfactory	95	2.84

## RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

## PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 874 compared with 1092 in 1959.

## PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect or disease	Entrants		Leavers		Total including all other age groups inspected	
	Requir- ing treatment	Requir- ing obser- vation	Requir- ing treatment	Requir- ing obser- vation	Requir- ing treatment	Requir- ing obser- vation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Skin	12	6	42	8	90	24
Eyes (a) Vision	25	57	154	88	402	256
(b) Squint	28	16	18	1	74	29
(c) Other	3	3	12	3	21	12

Ears (a) Hearing	5	24	5	6	11	74
(b) Otitis Media	1	7	6	1	13	15
(c) Other	1	.....	1	.....	2	3
Nose and Throat	16	80	5	14	37	150
Speech	7	29	2	2	21	49
Lymphatic Glands	1	14	1	2	6	25
Heart	.....	10	3	7	7	22
Lungs	2	19	.....	10	7	60
Developmental—						
(a) Hernia	1	.....	.....	1	2	2
(b) Other	.....	49	2	.....	4	71
Orthopaedic—						
(a) Posture	.....	2	2	2	9	8
(b) Feet	38	12	10	3	67	18
(c) Other	27	19	17	13	71	59
Nervous System—						
(a) Epilepsy	1	2	1	1	6	9
(b) Other	5	9	1	6	7	22
Psychological—						
(a) Development	.....	3	1	.....	2	8
(b) Stability	1	2	.....	1	3	7
Abdomen	.....	2	1	4	1	10
Other	5	5	6	1	11	9
Totals	179	370	290	174	874	942

## SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of defects found at Special Inspections.

Defect or disease		Special Inspections	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	.....	.....	.....
Eyes (a) Vision	.....	130	1
(b) Squint	.....	1	.....
(c) Other	.....	2	.....
Ears (a) Hearing	.....	1	3
(b) Otitis Media	.....	.....	.....
(c) Other	.....	.....	3
Nose and Throat	.....	1	1
Speech	.....	1	.....
Lymphatic Glands	.....	.....	.....
Heart	.....	.....	.....
Lungs	.....	.....	.....
Developmental—			
(a) Hernia	.....	.....	.....
(b) Other	.....	.....	2
Orthopaedic—			
(a) Posture	.....	.....	.....
(b) Feet	.....	5	.....
(c) Other	.....	1	2
Nervous System—			
(a) Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....
(b) Other	.....	.....	.....
Psychological—			
(a) Development	.....	2	.....
(b) Stability	.....	1	.....
Abdomen	.....	.....	.....
Other	.....	1	.....
Totals	.....	146	12

## SUMMARY OF PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups inspected (By Year of Birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in previous table	Total individual Pupils
1956 and later	1	22	23
1955	24	121	138
1954	7	9	16
1953	2	9	11
1952	4	2	6
1951	12	6	15
1950	12	18	29
1949	91	65	142
1948	79	45	111
1947	16	14	25
1946	44	61	95
1945 and earlier	110	63	163
Totals	402	435	774

## VISITS TO THE HOMES OF CHILDREN BY SCHOOL NURSES

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 969 as compared with 1,001 in 1959. These figures do not give a true picture of the liaison with the home, the majority of the school nurses are also employed as health visitors and on their regular visits to young children in the family they are able to enquire about the school children. Such enquiries are not included in the above figures.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

## MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

During the year 137 children made 1,037 attendances; of these 102 children made 1,019 attendances for the treatment of plantar warts.

The various out-patient clinics of the North Lonsdale Hospital were also available to school children and, during the year, 2,062 children made 5,022 attendances.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

By arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, Mr. John Magill, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., has continued to conduct separate Specialist Ear, Nose and Throat clinics for children at the North Lonsdale Hospital. Children are referred through their own family doctors.

The clinics are held weekly and during the year 299 children made 1,271 attendances.

There is no significant waiting time at the local hospital for operations for these defects.

## OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Arrangements for the examination of children with defective vision and minor eye conditions were the same in substance as in previous years.

The routine work performed in the clinic comprised the examination, diagnosis and treatment of various ocular conditions in children referred by the School medical officers, and, in a few instances, by their family doctors. Glasses were prescribed to correct refractive errors and simple eye exercises were carried out in some cases of squint before and after operation, with good result. Children who require medical treatment for minor affections of the eye received the appropriate therapy at the clinic. Where hospitalisation or surgery was indicated, the child was referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital.

1,203 school children made 1,479 attendances at the clinic, 1,072 children had their eyes tested and 793 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

## REFRACTIVE ERRORS AND OTHER DEFECTS

Hypermetropia	148
Hypermetropia with amblyopia, right	3
Hypermetropia with amblyopia, left	2
Hypermetropic astigmatism	427
Hypermetropic astigmatism with amblyopia, right	5
Hypermetropic astigmatism, with amblyopia, left	15
Other types of hypermetropic astigmatism	5
Myopia	134
Myopic astigmatism	177
Myopic astigmatism with amblyopia, left, myopic astigmatism with congenital nystagmus	2
Myopic astigmatism, right, with hypermetropic astigmatism, left	3
Myopia, right, with mixed astigmatism, left, myopia, right, with hypermetropic astigmatism, left	2
Mixed astigmatism	84
Mixed astigmatism with corneal scars, bilateral; albino with mixed astigmatism	2
Anisometropia	20
Anisometropia with amblyopia	3
Amblyopia, right	4
Amblyopia, left	2
Aphakia, right	2
Emmetropia	40

One case showed nothing on examination.

One each of the following were noted: Congenital cataract, bilateral; congenital cataract, right; macular hole, right, due to trauma; seclusio pupillæ, left; congenital coloboma, right; Adie's syndrome; Marfan's syndrome; hypermetropia with congenital ptosis, right; hypermetropia, left, with anophthalmos, right; myopia with nystagmus; myopic astigmatism, right, with mixed astigmatism, left; bilateral nystagmus with aphakia

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## SQUINTS

Right convergent concomitant squint	8
Right convergent concomitant squint with amblyopia	3
Left convergent concomitant squint	7
Left convergent concomitant squint with amblyopia	3
Left convergent concomitant squint with hypermetropia	1
Left convergent concomitant squint with hypermetropic astigmatism	4
Alternating convergent	8
Alternating convergent with hypermetropic astigmatism	5
Alternating divergent	2
Divergent, right, with anisometropia; divergent, right, with hypermetropic astigmatism	2

## TREATMENTS

Blepharitis	22
Conjunctivitis, migraine, tarsal cyst, right lower lid	4
Occlusions	41

## ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

The Medical Superintendent of the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, attends the clinic at six-weekly intervals and sees children with orthopædic defects ascertained at routine medical inspection or referred through the family doctor.

Treatment between clinics is carried out by Miss Johnson, the Authority's Physiotherapist. Hospital treatment is provided at the North Lonsdale Hospital in the case of short-stay cases, whilst conditions requiring longer terms of hospitalisation are admitted to the Ethel Hedley Hospital.

The Orthopædic Clinic was held on 9 occasions and 141 school children made 234 attendances. The average attendance of school children and pre-school children at the clinic was 42.

About 85% of the children seen at the Orthopædic Clinic require some form of treatment and the number of treatments given during the year was 1,175.

In addition to physiotherapy treatment, 39 surgical appliances were fitted.

#### PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC

A complete service for this has been maintained throughout the year by the Physiotherapist.

The following table shows the treatment given :—

	No. of Children	No. of Attendances
Physiotherapy ....	9	163
Remedial Exercises ....	141	1392
Other treatment (plasters, etc.) ....	105	882

#### SPEECH THERAPY

Miss M. Hall, the Speech Therapist, reports as follows :—

"The number of pre-school children receiving speech therapy continues to increase. It has been possible in most cases to cure or lessen the speech defect before the child begins to attend school, and so give the patient the benefit of beginning school without any speech problems.

The routine work of the clinic and school visits have continued as usual."

Statistics relating to the work of the clinic are given below :—

Total attendances for interview ....	434
No. of patients attending for treatment ....	61
Total attendances for treatment ....	1551
Total attendances ....	1985

#### HOSPITAL TREATMENT

No change has taken place in the procedure for referring school children for specialist opinion, investigation or treatment through the child's own family doctor. Advice of hospital admissions and discharges, together with copies of all reports by hospital specialists to family doctors are forwarded for the information of the school medical officers.

#### CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the school nurses made 29,153 routine cleanliness inspections and 2,431 re-inspections of school children. 1,113 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 91 individual pupils. (No cleansing orders Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) were issued.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF CLEANLINESS (HEAD)  
INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	No. of Exam- inations	No. of re- examin- ations	No. un- clean	Percentage 1960	unclean 1959
Girls' Grammar	896	18	18	2.01	0.63
Alfred Barrow Boys'	394	1	1	0.25	0.23
Alfred Barrow Girls'	1032	112	53	5.11	4.15
Holker County Secondary	819	11	13	1.59	1.58
Risedale County Secondary	1439	31	30	2.08	1.11
Victoria County Secondary	1088	53	46	4.23	6.4
Walney County Secondary	727	—	8	1.10	1.0
West Shore County Secondary	819	8	12	1.46	0.9
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	310	6	4	1.29	1.9
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	1494	60	86	5.75	5.8
Abbotsmead County Junior	1133	80	62	5.47	7.3
Abbotsmead County Infants'	943	114	67	7.20	6.5
Barrow Island County Junior	460	73	14	3.04	3.4
Barrow Island County Infants'	575	63	17	2.96	2.5
Greengate County Boys	500	1	1	0.20	1.5
Greengate County Girls	1072	44	47	4.38	6.2
Greengate County Infants	583	66	33	5.66	4.4
North Walney County Primary	809	48	29	3.58	5.6
Ormsgill County Junior	893	20	35	3.92	7.6
Ormsgill County Infants	807	219	69	8.55	6.0
Ramsden County Infants	592	6	12	2.03	4.8
Roose County Primary	516	—	—	—	—
South Newbarns County Junior	1341	47	46	3.43	3.7
South Newbarns County Infants'	686	15	10	1.46	3.4
South Walney County Junior	818	90	8	0.98	—
South Walney County Infants'	477	—	—	—	—
St. James's County Infants'	822	37	19	2.31	1.8
Vickerstown County Primary	438	7	6	1.37	2.1
Victoria County Junior	925	49	11	1.19	1.9
Victoria County Infants'	615	13	11	1.79	2.2
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary	973	135	89	9.15	11.9
St. Columba's R.C. Primary	330	—	2	0.61	2.5
St. George's C. of E. Primary	481	841	118	24.53	36.2
St. James's C. of E. Junior	648	25	17	2.63	2.0
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	647	30	33	5.1	8.5
St. Mary's R.C. Infants'	418	31	31	7.41	7.1
St. Patrick's R.C. Primary	114	—	5	4.38	5.9
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	244	—	1	0.41	—
Bram Longstaffe Nursery	278	—	3	1.07	1.4
Ramsden Special (E.S.N.)	371	17	27	7.28	11.4
Roa Island Special	199	59	17	8.54	20.9
Our Lady's R.C. Prep.	427	1	2	0.47	0.8
	29153	2431	1113	3.82	4.6

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious diseases are notified to the Medical Officer of Health and those relating to school children are passed to the school nurses. Children are normally excluded from school for the period recommended by the Ministry of Education, but this may be varied quite frequently by discussion with general practitioners.

The following table gives particulars of cases of notifiable disease occurring in school children during 1960 :—

Dysentery .....	12
Infective Hepatitis .....	1
Measles .....	22
Scarlet Fever .....	14
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) .....	4
Whooping Cough .....	10

## IMMUNISATION

Courses of immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, were available without appointment during the ordinary sessions at the Welfare Centre.

During the year 22 courses of immunisation and 47 re-inforcing doses were administered at the clinic. In addition, 12 courses of immunisation and 21 re-inforcing doses were administered by general practitioners; also Dr. P. A. Gardner carries out immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough for persons receiving tetanus inoculation at the North Lonsdale Hospital. During the year 45 courses of immunisation and 19 re-inforcing doses were administered.

Of the population aged between 5 and 14 years, 16.94% are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria as a result of inoculation given subsequent to 1955. A further 52.91% have been immunised at some earlier date but in these cases immunity has not been re-inforced by the administration of a booster dose in the last five years.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination continued throughout the year, and the scheme was extended to include a third injection. 3,935 school children received the third injection and 281 school children received a course of two injections.

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Arrangements were continued to offer B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis to children aged 13 years and under 14 years at the end of the current school year. Older children who had missed vaccination in previous years were also included under an extension of the scheme.

## B.C.G. VACCINATION DURING 1960

Name of School	No. of children to whom facilities were offered	No. of children whose parents consented to arrangements	No. of children tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis	Result of Tests		No. vaccinated (i.e. those with negative reaction to test)
				Positive	Negative	
Alfred Barrow Boys	112	106	103	9	92	92
Alfred Barrow Girls	96	76	72	6	66	66
Grammar School for Boys	87	72	71	2	67	64
Grammar School for Girls	108	94	93	8	82	82
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	28	23	22	2	19	19
Ramsden Special (E.S.N.)	1	1	1	—	1	1
Risedale County Secondary	119	103	96	5	88	87
Roa Island Special	9	7	5	1	4	4
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	134	113	103	9	89	89
Technical School for Boys	57	51	48	2	45	44
Victoria County Secondary	97	77	70	4	64	63
Walney County Secondary	93	86	78	10	66	66
West Shore County Secondary	105	94	85	9	70	70
"Absentee" Sessions			82	8	71	71
Totals	1046	903	929	75	824	818

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table gives details of pupils ascertained and placed and shows the number of cases at the end of the year awaiting placement.

	(1) Blind (2) Part- ially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Part- ially Deaf		(5) Deli- cate (6) Physi- cally handi- capped		(7) Ed- ucation- ally Sub- normal (8) Mal- adjusted		(9) Epi- leptic	TOTAL 1-9
In the calendar year :—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Handicapped pupils <b>newly placed</b> in spec- ial schools or homes	—	—	—	1	25	1	20	3	—	50
B. Handicapped pupils <b>newly ascertained</b> as requiring education at special schools or in boarding homes.	—	—	—	2	25*	3†	18‡	1	—	49

\*—All included at A.

†—1 included at A.

‡—11 included at A.

Number of children reported during the year :—

- (a) either under Section 57 (3) (prior to 1.11.60) or  
under Section 57 (4) (from 1.11.60) ..... 4 (Section 57 (3))
- (b) under Section 57 (5) prior to 1.11.60 ..... 4
- (c) number of decisions that a child is unsuitable for educa-  
tion at school cancelled under Section 57(a) (2) of the  
Education Act, 1944 ..... —

[illegible]

## EPILEPSY

42 children suffering from epilepsy are attending ordinary schools, the control of epilepsy having reached the stage where none of these children is ascertained as handicapped and thus in need of special educational treatment.

## CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE

The tables below give an outline of the work of Mr. de Quincey, the Educational Psychologist, and Miss Kearton, the Psychiatric Social Worker, at the Child Guidance Centre.

## CHILDREN REFERRED

	New Cases	Re-tested	Tested in Schools	Totals
Boys	58	38	77	173
Girls	55	19	44	118
	<u>113</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>291</u>

N.B. In addition, three girls were referred but did not attend for interview.

## AGE GROUPS : NEW CASES

	0—5	6—11	12—16
	<u>9</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>12</u>

## RANGE OF INTELLIGENCE : NEW CASES

I.Q.	Below 70	71—90	91—110	111—150+	Not tested
	10	30	31	40	2

## SOURCES OF REFERRAL : NEW CASES

Schools	81
Medical Office	9
Parents	6
Education Office	13
Pædiatrician	1
Children's Department	3

## SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION : NEW CASES

Infants	5
Junior	91
Secondary Modern	5
Pre-School	6
Not at School	6

## REASONS FOR REFERRAL : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) (1) Suspected educational subnormality	5	7	12
(2) Suspected educational retardation	36	36	72
(b) Behaviour Disorders :			
(1) Aggressive and anti-social behaviour	4	2	6
(2) Timid and inhibited behaviour	3	3	6
(c) Speech Defects	1	0	1
(d) Miscellaneous, e.g., revision of I.Q.	10	6	16

## METHODS OF TREATMENT : NEW CASES

## (i) DIAGNOSTIC

(a) Recommended for transfer to day special school	5	3	8
(b) Recommended for special treatment (e.g. speech therapist)	1	0	1
(c) Recommended for transfer to remedial groups	18	8	26

## (ii) TREATMENT AT CENTRE

Play Therapy	1	5	6
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## (iii) ADVICE GIVEN ONLY

(For various reasons, e.g., treatment unnecessary, parents unwilling for child to be treated)	34	38	72
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## PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Mr. Watts reports as follows:—

" 36 Schools were inspected out of a total of 42, which brings the percentage of inspected schools to nearly 86%, and this is far above the National average. Routine treatment was completed for 30 schools. The total number of children inspected at school was 9,383.

## EVENING SESSIONS

Besides the two Evening Sessions a week already in force since 14th October, 1958, we had to introduce a third session from 13th October, 1960, to catch up with the arrears of treatment. I am very grateful to this Council for agreeing to my recommendation for introducing Evening Sessions. To overcome acute staff shortage, most of the Local Authorities have been forced to resort to this practice. It is a great pity that the General Practitioners do not entertain the idea of working part time in this clinic, as they do in quite a few other towns. I suppose it all revolves around to economic reasons, just because they can make more money in their practice devoting the same number of hours.

The Evening Sessions alone completed treatment for 7 very large schools besides treating a lot of Emergencies, and as such are proving extremely helpful in pulling up our work. Besides helping the shortage of manpower, evening time suits the parents and Secondary School children much better as they do not miss their studies at all for Dental Treatment.

## STAFF SHORTAGE

So far we have had no luck in enrolling a Third Dental Officer and the chances of getting one in the near future are very remote due to continued disparity between the salaries offered and the remuneration that can be earned in General Practice of the National Health Service.

Another important factor causing this acute difficulty in recruitment is the "Status of the School Dental Officer." The British Dental Association have been fighting hard for the last so many years for the "Autonomy" of the Principal School Dental Officer. In their opinion a separate Dental Health Department should be established by the Local Authorities and this department should be independent of the Principal School Medical Officer. Till this objective is achieved, at least the Local Authorities should make it a rule to call the Principal School Dental Officer to all appropriate Committee meetings to advise on all School Dental matters. However, it is reliably learned that the Ministry of Education has been approached by the British Dental Association in this connection. This Ministry has agreed that recognition of this status is an urgent need and the sooner all Local Authorities adopt this attitude the better will be the "School Dental Service."

## REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY IN THE APPLICATION OF FLUORIDE

As a result of this investigation the members of the Working Party have come to the conclusion that by the prophylactic application of Fluoride solution on the teeth of children, the reduction in caries is insufficient, having regard to the expenditure of time involved, to justify the general adoption of this method of countering dental decay in children. This, however, does not preclude the possibility of beneficial effects of Fluoridation of community's drinking water supply.

## TOOTH PASTES

In America, certain tooth pastes with fluoride content are being manufactured, and these are proving beneficial in reducing caries incidence. Such tooth pastes should be manufactured in U.K. also.

## SURVEY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN NEEDING TREATMENT

Due to the intensive Inspections and Routine treatments, I am pleased to report that the percentage of children needing treatment has fallen in this town considerably. The following statistics show the decrease (same schools as in 1958) :—

School	Inspected	No. Needing Treatment	Percentage Needing Treatment In 1960	Percentage Needing Treatment In 1958
2 Girls' Secondary ....	857	289	34%	46%
3 Boys' Secondary ....	1089	461	42%	57%
3 Mixed Secondary ....	1102	540	49%	59%
5 Junior .....	1535	972	64%	62%
5 Infants .....	1078	746	69%	72%

The decrease is not noticeable in Infant and Junior Schools, but there is a marked improvement among the Senior children. It will also be seen that the percentage of children needing treatment still remains the lowest in Girls' Secondary Schools (34%) and the highest in Infants' Schools (69%).

This decrease in percentage needing treatment can be due to several reasons :

- (1) Regular Inspections and routine treatments almost once a year.
- (2) Dental Health Propaganda conducted by the staff.
- (3) More children brushing their teeth twice a day.
- (4) More attention and supervision by the parents.

## DENTAL FILMS

This year Dental Films were shown to 19 schools in the month of November. The children were given an opportunity to ask questions and while answering their questions, several topics of interest were discussed. All this goes to impress upon the child's mind that dental and oral hygiene are of extreme importance for their general health and well-being. They were also told what kind of foods they should take and what they should avoid and what is the best way of brushing teeth. Except for one or two schools in the town, most of the staff and children really find this way of Dental Health Propaganda very beneficial, as it leaves a picture on the mind of the child which cannot be forgotten easily.

## PARENTS

The acceptance rate on the whole is about 70% in this town, which is supposed to be very good indeed as compared to a lot of other towns. The only drawback is that some parents adopt the attitude of "Don't care style," as among those who sign against coming to the clinic, nearly 50% of them do not take the child anywhere at all. How to overcome this difficulty still remains a problem,

and it is the same apathetic position all over the country. We will certainly have to devise some effective method of enlightening the parents about Dental care of their children. On the other hand, some parents have become very alert to our call, and they bring their children even for minor irregularities in their teeth. There is a lot of orthodontic work done in this clinic. It is very regrettable to report that we have recently lost the services of a very able Orthodontic Consultant in the tragic death of Mr. Norman Wild.

#### CARIES INCIDENCE

This is increasing rapidly in children of pre-school and school age. Some of the children in Secondary Schools have already got full upper and lower dentures and a lot of others are heading towards it. This rapidly rampant disease is getting hold of the community due to soft, slushy and over-cooked diet and increased consumption of sweets. Some parents give as much as 6d. a day to their children as pocket money and it all goes towards sweets. In my opinion, all sweets and biscuits should be officially and strictly banned from entering the school premises and teachers should be asked to co-operate in the working of this ban. The child has no facilities whatsoever to clean the teeth soon afterwards at school, and as such "NO SWEETS AT SCHOOL" should be the RULE. The children should be encouraged to eat an apple during the School break.

#### HIGH SPEED DRILL (AIR TURBINE)

As reported last year, this new drill has now been in use for nearly fifteen months. It has proved to be a boon in modern dentistry. The children will not have a filling done unless this new machine is used. This drill completes the job in a few seconds and without any pain whatsoever. It is well liked by the children and parents. The money spent on these machines has been very beneficial in allaying the fear of the old "Dentist's drill" from the mind of the child.

This year 135 children were supplied with artificial dentures and 91 cases were referred to the X-Ray Department for Dental X-Rays. We are very much obliged to the X-Ray Department and the Consultant Oral Surgeon for their kind help. The Head Teachers of all Schools have been very co-operative, and we offer to them our grateful thanks."

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officer :—		
(a) At Periodic Inspections	.....	9383
(b) As Specials	.....	1923
(c) Total (1)....	.....	11306
(2) Number found to require treatment	.....	6486
(3) Number offered treatment	.....	5002
(4) Number actually treated	.....	4350
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	.....	11942
(6) Half-days devoted to :		
Inspections	.....	61
Treatment : Day Sessions	.....	885
Evening Sessions	.....	110
Total (6)	.....	1056
(7) Fillings :		
Permanent Teeth	.....	3298
Temporary Teeth....	.....	322
Total (7)	.....	3620
(8) Number of teeth filled :		
Permanent Teeth	.....	3215
Temporary Teeth	.....	320
Total (8)	.....	3535
(9) Extractions		
Permanent Teeth	.....	1722
Temporary Teeth	.....	4397
Total (9)	.....	6119
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	.....	1599
(11) Orthodontics :		
(a) Cases commenced during the year	.....	74
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year....	.....	81
(c) Cases completed during the year	.....	46
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	.....	16
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	.....	155
(f) Removable appliances fitted	.....	138
(g) Fixed appliances fitted....	.....	—
(h) Total attendances	.....	1608
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	.....	135
(13) Other operations :		
Permanent teeth	.....	3074
Temporary teeth	.....	1261
Total (13)	.....	4335

# ACCIDENTS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

The pattern of these accidents is as expected. Close study of the tables will interest all concerned.

Once again I acknowledge the co-operation of the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee for extraction of some of the figures in these tables.

TABLE I

Accidents Reported by Head Teachers				Accidents treated at Hospital (other than reported by Head Teacher) and stated to have happened												Grand Total	
Treated at School		Treated at Hospital		At School		In the open		At Home		† At other Places		Not stated		Total		Grand Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
January	5	12	8	13	6	27	4	15	10	4	2	4	3	63	25	88	
February...	3	10	9	19	10	39	16	13	8	2	1	10	4	83	39	122	
March	8	12	13	34	11	54	18	21	10	3	1	6	4	118	44	162	
April	4	10	7	18	8	75	30	18	26	2	2	13	6	126	72	198	
May	6	14	14	12	8	80	41	24	14	—	1	9	10	125	74	199	
June	5	11	11	14	4	90	42	25	15	3	1	16	11	148	73	221	
July	7	12	11	16	5	54	31	27	14	—	1	22	4	119	55	174	
August	—	—	—	—	—	101	45	23	16	1	—	10	8	135	69	204	
September	10	12	9	17	7	73	30	21	9	—	1	12	5	123	52	175	
October	5	18	16	13	11	57	30	24	12	4	1	12	3	110	57	167	
November	4	15	10	25	8	30	15	18	11	3	—	2	2	78	36	114	
December	4	19	6	21	9	36	9	18	7	2	—	4	—	81	25	106	
	61	145	114	202	87	716	311	247	152	24	11	120	60	1309	621		
	132	259		289		1027		399		35		180		1930		2321	

In addition, the Principal of the Central College of Further Education reported that 31 student apprentices between the ages of 16 and 21 had accidents whilst attending practical classes.

†—Other places include Baths, Clubs, Hospital, Skating Rink, Scout Halls, Fair, Car Park, Cadets, Shop, Bus, Cinema, Station, Church Train, Dance and Market.

TABLE II

Total Accidents classified according to age :

Age	Male	Female	Total
*2	—	1	1
*3	4	1	5
*4	13	11	24
5	89	39	128
6	111	42	153
7	109	39	148
8	102	54	156
9	112	81	193
10	122	75	197
11	128	63	191
12	185	100	285
13	174	77	251
14	161	74	235
15	92	36	128
†16	30	7	37
†17	10	2	12
†18	5	2	7
†19	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1447	<hr/> 704	<hr/> 2151

TABLE III

Accidents in the Home, classified according to age.

Age	Male	Female	Total
*4	2	1	3
5	25	20	45
6	29	12	41
7	23	12	35
8	22	11	33
9	21	14	35
10	23	15	38
11	20	7	27
12	23	23	46
13	22	11	33
14	21	12	33
15	11	8	19
†16	2	1	3
†17	2	—	2
†18	2	—	2
	<hr/> 248	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 395

\*—Nursery Classes and Nursery Schools and children admitted to school before five years.

†—Grammar Schools, Technical College and Secondary Modern Schools give the figures in the fifteen plus ages.

TABLE IV

Accidents reported by Head Teachers classified according to place of occurrence.

Occurring When Child Was Under Supervision

	Sent to Hospital	Treated at School	Total
Playing Field ....	48	11	59
Gymnasium ....	30	11	41
Classroom ....	18	20	38
Practical Classroom ....	16	6	22
Garden ....	3	—	3
Playground ....	10	3	13
Hall ....	8	9	17
Outside School ....	2	3	5
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 198

Occurring When Child Was Not Under Supervision

	Sent to Hospital	Treated at School	Total
Playground ....	71	44	115
Cloakroom ....	3	4	7
Corridors....	6	4	10
Stairs ....	6	1	7
Toilet ....	6	2	8
Hall ....	1	—	1
Classroom ....	1	—	1
Outside School ....	9	2	11
Not Known ....	17	10	27
	<hr/> 120	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 187

TABLE V

Children treated for animal bites at North Lonsdale Hospital :

Dog bites ....	167
Jellyfish stings ....	—
Cat Bites ....	2
Horse bites ....	—
Gnat bites ....	1
Rat bites ....	2
Mouse bites ....	5
Ferret bites ....	1
	<hr/> 178

## MISCELLANEOUS

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following commentary.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING, SWIMMING AND ORGANISED GAMES

Most schools now have the equivalent of a daily period of physical activity, the content of which varies with the age, aptitude and ability of the children concerned. The programme of work is centred round the Physical Education lesson, which aims at developing the basic skills of running, jumping, climbing and throwing.

During the year, the provision of climbing and agility apparatus was approved for nine primary and three secondary schools. Additional outdoor facilities for tennis, netball, basketball, cricket and athletics were also begun for the Alfred Barrow County Secondary Schools.

The "pool" of rock-climbing and camping equipment was greatly enlarged owing to the increased popularity of these "out-of school" activities by organised groups. The Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme was taken up as an experiment by four of the secondary boys' schools. Bronze Awards were gained by 29 boys. The Scheme was extended for boys and an experimental scheme for girls was started.

Sailing continued to develop at one of the secondary schools for boys, whilst at another a canoe club was formed and eight canoes completed by the boys during the course of the year.

Walney Open Air Pool was again used by organised parties of school children during the summer term and swimming certificates were awarded as follows :—

Beginners	Proficiency	Distance
104	2	74

Use of the Abbey Bath was resumed in November by all secondary schools and most junior schools. As a result of further testing, the following certificates were awarded :—

Beginners	Proficiency	Distance
441	1	117

The weekly period of organised games continues in all primary and secondary schools, augmented by out-of-school leagues and fixtures in all the major games for children in secondary schools. Games facilities continue to improve and this year four more hockey pitches were taken into use.

## PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

Average number of children receiving milk on each school day	9,894
Average number of children receiving meals on each school day	2,953
Number of centres supplying meals	28
Average number of children attending daily	10,437