

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.

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County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

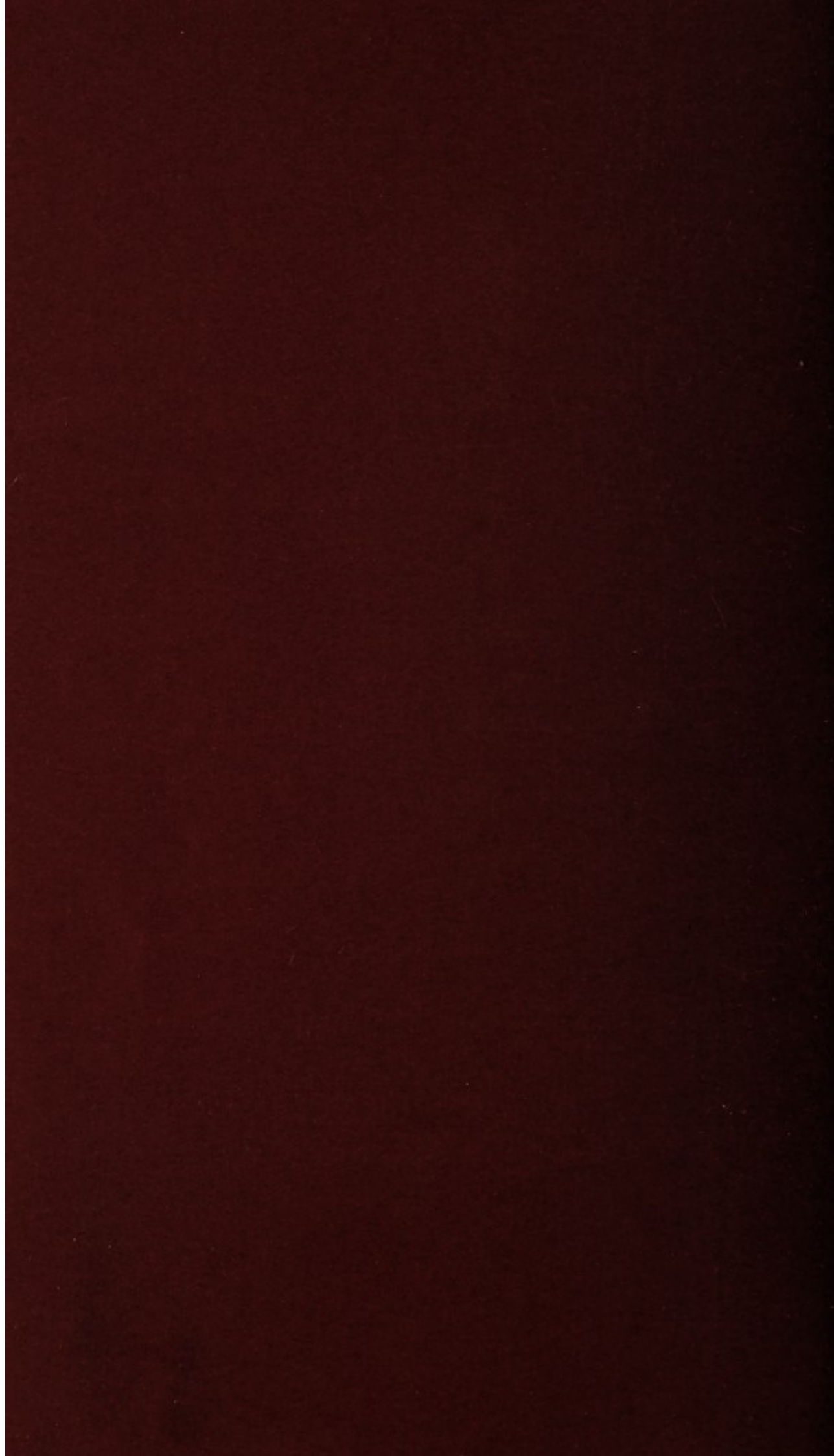
and the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1962



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1962.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year on which I am reporting is one of which I have no personal knowledge, as this was the last complete year of my predecessor, Dr. I. D. M. Nelson, as Medical Officer of Health.

During the year Dr. Wharton resigned owing to ill-health, and was replaced by Dr. M. T. Gyi.

The population as given by the Registrar General's statistics for mid-1962, was 64,890, which is a slight increase over the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate, though slightly above the average for England and Wales, is once again highly satisfactory, and the Perinatal Mortality Rate, which is the number of stillbirths and deaths during the first week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, is now at the low figure of 25.25. The Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births shows the general trend for the country as a whole and is up from 46.93 to 54.42. The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births shows, however, a very satisfactory fall from 19.23 to 15.62. Out of the 27 infant deaths 12 showed congenital abnormalities, and this was the year in which tremendous interest was shown in this type of abnormality following the tragedies due to thalidomide. I am glad to say that no congenital abnormalities due to thalidomide were reported in this town.

There was during the year one of the supreme tragedies of life—a maternal death. The incidence of this type of tragedy has gone down steadily over the last decade, and will, I think, continue to decrease in the future.

The testing of babies for phenylketonuria continued throughout the year and has now proved itself to be of value in this town, as one case of phenylketonuria was detected and, following treatment, is now progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

The visiting of old people by the Health Visitors following the death of a spouse has brought to light some interesting observations, in that out of the old people visited, 11 left the town to live with relatives, 41 made their homes with relatives in the town, and 53 were managing with the help of relatives. This I think demonstrates that the relatives of the aged are not quite as insensitive to the plight of their old folk as one is sometimes led to believe from isolated incidents.

Following the failure of the scheme in 1961 when Health Visitors were attached to selected group practices in the town, no further attempt has been made to provide a service along these lines. To have Health Visitors working with a particular group practice has obvious advantages and it may be that this is an experiment that should be repeated in the future.

The number of lung cancer deaths has shown a further increase and it is worth noting that of the 32 deaths 18 occurred between the ages of 55—64, and of the remaining deaths 6 occurred below this age group and 8 above. Very few people would now deny that cigarette smoking is a primary cause of lung cancer, and only time will tell whether or not more drastic action should have been taken in dealing with the problem.

The mass X-ray unit visited the town during the year and demonstrated its usefulness even at the present day by detecting 27 cases of tuberculosis which needed close clinical supervision or treatment.

A most important step taken during the year was the introduction of the first ten year plan for the Local Authority's Health and Welfare Services. This plan is to be reviewed each year so as to take fully into account the changing needs of the town. When one also considers the Hospital Plan for England and Wales for the next ten years, one cannot help but feel that following the tremendous strides that have been made in clinical and preventive medicine, we are now going to see equally tremendous strides being made in the hospital and local authority building programmes.

The type of visits made by the District Nurses demonstrates the effectiveness of our preventive services in child health and the fact that we need now to turn our attention more and more to the old people, as, during the year, 200 fewer visits were made to children under five years than in the previous year, but 1,942 more visits were made to elderly people.

The port health work proceeded in a highly satisfactory manner. During the course of the year a case of typhoid fever entered the town via the port, and I am glad to say there were no secondary cases.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of wishing Dr. Nelson every success and happiness in his new appointment, and I am sure that he in turn will wish me to thank all the Members of the Committee and the Department for their co-operation and help he received during his final year in the town.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Barrow-in-Furness.

Telephone No. Barrow 600, Extension 63.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor	Councillor I. W. Swallow, J.P.
Deputy Mayor	Councillor T. McNulty.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	Councillor G. R. Atkinson.
Vice-Chairman	Councillor E. Trescatheric.
	Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.
	Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.
	Alderman H. Turner.
	Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.
	Councillor H. Bannister.
	Councillor G. E. Connell.
	Councillor T. I. Cummings.
	Councillor S. M. Finlay.
	Councillor W. M. Gabbatt.
	Councillor R. L. Parr.
	Councillor A. Power.
	Councillor B. C. Rooks.
	Councillor I. W. Swallow, J.P.
	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,	
Deputy Port Medical Officer and	
School Medical Officer	I. F. Ralph, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers and School	
Medical Officers	R. Wharton, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned 15.12.62).
	P. A. Gardner, L.A.H.
	M. T. Gyi, M.B., D.T.M. & H. (appoint- ed 3.12.62).
Principal School Dental Officer	D. D. Watts, M.Sc., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon	Miss J. T. W. Bucknell, M.B., Ch.B. (retired 17.8.62).
	R. Harrison, M.B., F.R.C.S. (commenced 2.10.62).
Consultant Chest Physician	J. R. Edge, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon	G. T. Bedford, M.B., Ch.B., 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 Analyst	....	A. G. Bushnell, F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	....	J. Shanks, a.b.c.
Assistant Chief Public Health In- spector and Port Health Officer	....	J. W. McGarry, a.b.
Abattoir and Auction Mart Superin- tendent	....	A. A. Kay, a.b.c.d.
Public Health Inspector for Meat and Food Inspection	....	W. McLennan, b.e.
District Public Health Inspectors	....	J. D. Frankland, a.b. T. B. Nuttall, a.b. D. Sayles, a. G. Woodall, a.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	....	Miss H. M. White, f.g.i.j.k.
Health Visitors/School Nurses	....	Miss A. W. Cant, f.g.i. Miss D. Latham, f.g.i.j. Miss S. B. White, f.g.h.i.l. Miss G. Buchanan, g.i. Miss S. Scott, f.g.i. Miss A. Quinn, g.i. Miss M. B. Langley, f.g.i.j. Miss D. J. Thomlinson, f.g.i. Mrs. L. C. Watts, f.g.i. (resigned 17.3.62) Miss M. K. Burns, f.g.i. (retired 2.10.62). Miss M. Scott, f.g.i. Miss P. C. Thompson, f.g.i. (appointed 18.7.62)
School Nurses	....	Miss N. McFarlane, f.g.h.i. Mrs. M. L. Jackson, g. (temporary). Mrs. G. H. Pashley, g. (part-time).
Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife	....	Miss T. G. Pollard, f.g.i.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor/School Nurse	....	Miss B. M. Wignall, g.i.
Domiciliary Midwives	....	Miss A. Bagshaw, f. Miss G. M. Fytche, f. Miss T. Potts, f.g. Mrs. M. Railton, f. Miss G. M. Moore, f.g. (part-time). Miss M. Knight, f.g. Miss G. R. Needham, f.g. (appointed 1.4.62).

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Assistant Superintendent	....	Miss E. M. Jackson, f.g.j.
District Nursing Sisters	....	Miss D. Moscrop, f.g.h.j. Miss J. Lindop, g.j. Mrs. E. Preston, g. Mrs. A. T. Diamond, g. Mrs. M. L. Liddell, g.j. (resigned 4.7.62) Mrs. C. T. Watling, f.g.j. Mrs. H. J. Carling, f.g.j. Mrs. I. Robson, g.j. Mrs. K. M. Jackson, g.j. Mrs. W. M. Davey, g.j. Mrs. M. J. Cringle, g. (appointed 2.7.62).
Physiotherapist	....	Miss M. Johnson, m.
Speech Therapist	....	Miss M. Hall, n.
Chiropodist (Part-time)	....	D. J. Day, p.
Ambulance Officer	....	J. H. Smethurst.
Supervisor, George Hastwell Training Centre	....	Miss D. Woodhead, o.
Assistant Supervisors	....	Miss E. D. Williamson (left to take Training Course 11.9.62). Miss D. Anderson. Miss Y. Rowe (trainee) (appointed 1.10.62) Mrs. B. Nicholson (part-time) (appointed 1.10.62)
Mental Welfare Officers	....	H. Hughes. R. Rimmer.
Chief Clerk	....	K. P. Lees.
Senior Clerk	....	Miss H. Nash.
Senior Clerk, School Health	....	Miss K. Wilson.

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. State Certified Midwife.
- g. State Registered Nurse.
- h. State Registered Fever Nurse.
- i. Health Visitor's Certificate.
- j. Queen's Nurse.
- k. Housekeeping Certificate.
- l. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
- m. Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists.
- n. Licentiate of the College of Speech Therapists.
- o. N.A.M.H. Diploma.
- p. Member of the Society of Chiropodists.

SECTION 1
EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

Area	11,003 acres		
Population (Mid-1962)	64,890		
Rateable Value	£858,955		
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£3,528		
No. of dwellinghouses	20,915		
	1961	1962	England and Wales
Deaths	776	815	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.99	12.55	11.9
Death Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	12.94	13.68	
Live Births	1,108	1,176	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.69	18.12	18.0
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	16.85	18.30	
Stillbirths	18	12	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	15.98	10.10	18.1
Total live and stillbirths	1,126	1,188	
No. of illegitimate births	52	64	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births	46.93	54.42	66.0
Infant deaths	22	27	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	19.85	22.95	21.6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	19.88	23.38	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	19.23	15.62	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	14.44	16.15	15.1
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 7 days)	14.44	15.30	
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 7 days—28 days)	Nil.	0.85	
Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 29 days—12 months)	5.41	6.80	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	30.19	25.25	30.8
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	4.69	5.44	
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	Nil.	1	300
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births	Nil.	0.841	0.35
*Area Comparability Factor Deaths	1.08	1.09	
do. Births	1.01	1.01	

POPULATION TRENDS

1953	....	....	....	....	65,370	1958	....	....	....	64,450
1954	....	....	....	....	65,470	1959	....	....	....	64,470
1955	....	....	....	....	65,350	1960	....	....	....	64,580
1956	....	....	....	....	65,290	1961	....	....	....	64,710
1957	....	....	....	....	64,870	1962	....	....	....	64,890

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Diseases of Circulatory System	337	5.193
Coronary Thrombosis	176	2.866
All Cancers	128	1.972
Cancer of the Lung	37	.570
Pneumonia	52	.801
Bronchitis	30	.462
T.B. Respiratory	5	.077

The 176 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	4	12	37	44	27	124
Female	—	1	6	26	19	52

The distribution of 37 deaths from lung cancer was as follows :—

Age Groups	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 and over	Total
Male	1	5	18	4	4	32
Female	—	2	3	—	—	5

	Sex	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	Over 75	Total	Grand Total
Diseases of the Circulatory System	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	5 3	15 6	49 10	60 44	67 77	196 141	337
Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	M. F.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 3	13 12	18 22	25 45	60 83	143
Neoplasms	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	3 2	12 9	29 16	10 9	17 19	71 57	128
Diseases of the Respiratory System	M. F.	2 2	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	6 5	13 3	12 8	19 22	53 41	94
Accidents, Poisonings and Violence	M. F.	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	2 —	3 1	3 1	3 2	1 1	6 7	20 13	33
Diseases of the Digestive System	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	3 1	5 3	4 3	3 4	15 12	27
Congenital Malformations	M. F.	6 6	— —	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 8	14
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System... ..	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	3 —	1 3	6 4	10
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	M. F.	7 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 3	10
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M. F.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 2	1 1	2 —	— —	3 4	7
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— —	— 3	3
Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined Conditions	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 2	— —	1 2	3
Diseases of Bone & Organs of Movement	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— 1	1 2	3
Mental, Psychoneurotic & Personality Disorders	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 2	2
Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS...	M. F.	16 11	— —	2 3	2 2	2 4	12 8	41 29	116 48	110 91	138 180	439 376	815
GRAND TOTAL		27	—	5	4	6	20	70	164	201	318	815	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS

	Male	Female	Totals	
			1962	1961
Scarlet Fever	21	23	44	11
Measles	140	149	289	1322
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	2	3
Acute Pneumonia	3	2	5	7
Typhoid	1	1	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	6	29	16
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	6
Dysentery	—	—	—	12
Erysipelas	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	3
	190	183	373	1389

EMPLOYMENT IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS IN 1962

Mr. J. L. Whitton, Manager of the local Office of the Ministry of Labour, has kindly let me have the following commentary on the town's employment position during the year.

"During 1962 there was a rise in unemployment and an increasing difficulty in securing suitable vacancies for the unemployed. The position progressively worsened from month to month throughout the year. Unemployment among men rose from 327 in January, 1962, to 456 in December, and by the end of the year it became apparent that further redundancies in Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs (Shipbuilders) Ltd., and the closure of Barrow Ironworks Ltd. would lead to a serious unemployment problem. Short-time working had been a feature of employment in the Steel Industry, and this position also showed signs of deteriorating. Unemployment amongst women also rose slightly, but not to the same extent as amongst the men. In January 429 (including 339 married women) were unemployed and this had risen to 484 (including 365 married women) by December. Quite a number of these married women had placed restrictions on the number of hours they could work and there was very little part-time work available to which they could be submitted.

The rates of unemployment in Barrow continued to be well above those for the country generally. The numbers unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the total insured population in Barrow, varied from 3.4% in January to 3.8% in December, whilst the National figures in the same months were 2.0% and 2.5%.

Despite the high percentage of unemployment the area was not scheduled for listing as a development district under the Local Employment Act, 1960. During 1962 the Barrow-in-Furness Employment Exchange and Youth Employment Office placed in employment 1,290 men, 932 women, 552 boys and 515 girls. Over 625 boys and 600 girls left school during the year and the majority were interviewed by the Youth Employment Officers, who continued to give individual vocational guidance and assistance, where possible, in finding employment.

In general, the year was one in which there were no new major developments and the autumn and winter produced signs of a critical and severe problem in the town. It is to be hoped that there will be a considerable improvement in 1963—and with the recent news that Barrow has been listed as a development district we can perhaps afford to be a little optimistic."

SECTION 2

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC CLEANSING UNIT

This Unit was used three times during the year for the disinfection of clothing and bedding from infested households. Additionally ambulance blankets are disinfested from time to time and all the blankets from the Open Air School are treated during each of the three main school holidays.

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 Engineer and Manager of the Furness Water Board, has kindly supplied the following information :—

"The water supply to all parts of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.

The following is a list of bacteriological results :—

	Poaka Beck		Duddon		Distribution System
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Filtered	
Satisfactory	12	50	7	31	82
Not Satisfactory	—	9	—	18	27
With B. Coli	—	0	—	10	10
Total	12	59	7	49	109

Chemical analyses of the raw and treated water have been carried out on nine occasions. In each case the Analyst reports that the water is suitable for a public supply. Additional examinations have been made in a few cases to investigate taste and smell complaints and where necessary mains have been flushed out or cleaned.

Before treatment the water has plumbo-solvent action and this is corrected by treatment recommended by the Authority's Consultant Analyst.

No serious contamination of the raw water occurred. Gathering grounds and stream courses are patrolled regularly to deal with any pollution.

All dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied with water. There are no supplies by standpipes."

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SEWERAGE IN BARROW

I am grateful to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. N. Flitcroft, for the following information regarding sewerage in the Borough.

"EARNSE BAY CARAVAN SITE is now connected to the main sewerage system in the North Walney Housing Estate, as also is the public convenience at Earnse Point. There is now no discharge of sewage on to the beach.

SANDGATE PUMPING STATION : New pumps and screens are at present being installed and a new screen building being erected at Sandgate Pumping Station (Total estimated cost £30,000).

FREDERICK STREET PUMPING STATION : The Minister of Housing and Local Government has approved in principle the scheme for the construction of a storm water sewer from West Avenue to Frederick Street Pumping Station to relieve flooding in the West Avenue, Park Drive and Greengate Street areas. Tenders have been invited for this work. (Estimated cost £95,000).

The Minister has also approved a scheme for the construction of a holding tank in the Cavendish Dock Feeder for storm water/sewage discharge to meet the requirements of the Lancashire River Board regarding the quality of the effluent from the Frederick Street Pumping Station. The estimated cost of this scheme is £45,000. Tenders have been invited for the work.

It is hoped that the above works will be commenced during the summer of 1963.

Approval has also been given by the Minister to a scheme for the installation of an additional pump and screen at the Frederick Street Pumping Station. (Total estimated cost £31,500). Detailed plans for this work are in the course of preparation and tenders will be invited in the near future.

DALTON SEWER: Further consultations have taken place between representatives of the Dalton Urban District Council and the Barrow Corporation regarding surcharging of the Dalton Sewer, but no final decision has yet been taken. I am proceeding in the preparation of a comprehensive scheme for the reconstruction of the Dalton Sewer to allow for development in the Roose, Yarlsdale, Bridgegate, Furness Abbey and Hawcoat areas of the Borough.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACTS AND CLEAN RIVERS (ESTUARIES AND TIDAL WATERS) ACT. These Acts have increased the powers of the River Board regarding the discharges of Sewage effluent into streams and tidal waters. The Corporation is in close consultation with the River Board with a view to improving the quality of effluent.

Schemes are already in preparation for the construction of treatment tanks at North Scale to deal with existing and proposed development there and also at Palace Nook.

DALTON LANE: Negotiations are taking place with the owners of land in the immediate vicinity of Dalton Lane for the construction of new surface water and sewage sewers to allow for the development of approximately 60 acres of private land for housing."

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The Chief Constable, Mr. J. Aston, who is the Chief Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, has reported as follows:—

"During 1962, my officers made 23 visits of inspection to the common lodging house at 74, Crellin Street.

During these visits, minor defects were found on two occasions and the attention of the keeper was drawn to them and the defects remedied.

Lime washing was carried out in April and again in October, 1962.

The following is an extract from a report by my Inspector Nightingale on the condition of the premises, which was submitted to the Health Committee in March, 1962.

The building is antiquated and all equipment and fixtures old-fashioned.

The staircases are narrow and steep and although wired for electricity, there are no lights. This also applies to the passages and bedrooms. Candles are used by the occupants when going to bed.

The cooking range is brick-built on the old-fashioned washing boiler principle, over which is an iron plate. The range is heated by coke.

Many of the persons living in the lodging house have their own cooking utensils, which are always left on the hot plate.

The toilet facilities are adequate, being in an outhouse which is quite roomy, having a concrete floor with wooden benches around the walls, on which wash dishes stand. The taps run cold water, but if hot water is required, it can be obtained from the wash-house.

The lavatories are clean and in good condition.

I would point out that on the whole the lodging house is in better condition now than it has ever been during my service."

SECTION 3

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT MORTALITY

40 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 27 cases, giving a rate of 22.95.

Of the 27 deaths, 18 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 25.25, that is the number of infant deaths under one week added to the stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. Of the remaining 9 deaths, one occurred between one and four weeks and 8 between the ages of four weeks and a year.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

Year	Registered Births		Infant Deaths		Stillbirths		Neonatal Deaths		Perinatal Deaths	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1961	1108	16.69	22	19.85	18	15.98	16	14.44	33	30.19
1962	1176	18.17	27	22.95	12	10.10	19	16.15	30	25.25

The causes of the 27 infant deaths were :—

Congenital malformation	....	....	12
Prematurity	....	....	10
Bronchopneumonia	....	....	4
Epilepsy	....	....	1

Of the 12 stillbirths, 3 showed congenital abnormality, 7 were premature and, with two exceptions, all were delivered in hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death during the year, the cause being amniotic embolism.

LIVE BIRTHS

1176 live births were registered compared with 1108 last year.

CLINICS

Infant Welfare Clinic sessions at the Central Clinic were held on three afternoons weekly, 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 also stationed at Earnse Point and Rampside on alternate fortnightly Friday mornings.

The average daily attendances at the Central Clinic again showed an increase on the previous year, 36.6 (32.8 during 1961), and at the Mobile Clinic (including the Community Hall) attendances had dropped slightly to 36.3 (38.5 in 1961).

The average attendances at the Mobile Clinic stationed on Barrow Island on Monday mornings were 33.9 (32.9 in 1961).

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Sessions are held on Thursday afternoons at the Welfare Centre and are conducted by Mr. G. R. Stoneham, Consultant Obstetrician. Midwives' own cases attend on Wednesday afternoons, when relaxation classes are also held.

50 relaxation classes on Wednesday afternoons for ante-natal and post-natal patients were conducted by the midwives.

The attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic during 1962 were 553, against 537 in 1961. The number of women attending was 116 in 1962 ; 115 in 1961. 50 sessions were held.

Additionally 1184 attendances (1153 in 1961) were made by 355 midwives' cases (350 in 1961) who had booked their own doctors for their confinements.

The position now is that the care of all expectant mothers in the town (with the exception of those who have booked their own doctors for their ante-natal care), is covered by Mr. Stoneham.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 58 premature infants were born alive. 13 were born at home, 5 being retained at home and all 5 survived. Of the 8 babies who were transferred to hospital, 2 died within 24 hours, 2 died before the month end and 4 survived. Of 45 born in hospital, 7 died within 24 hours, 4 died before the month end and the remaining 34 survived.

	Died in 24 hours	Died 1 day 1 month	Survived 1 month	Total
Born at home and retained at home	Nil	Nil	5	5
Born at home and transferred to hospital	2	2	4	8
Born in hospital	7	4	34	45
Total	9	6	43	58

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 48 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 159 attendances were made by expectant and nursing mothers and 466 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	56	55	50	36
Children under 5	251	224	232	224

	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	38	53	—	90	12	2	5
Children under 5	—	56	78	343	162	—	—

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

56 children made 113 attendances and 24 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children attended the clinic for the following conditions :—

Errors of refraction	9
Congenital abnormalities	10
Disorders of ocular motility	25
Nothing abnormal discovered	12

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 64 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 54.42 per 1,000 live births.

Ante-natal care is available for unmarried as well as married women, and during the year 8 were cared for in the St. Monica Maternity Home, Kendal.

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 Clinic 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 WELFARE FOODS SOLD IN THE SHOP

Quarter Ending	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
March	2433	2732	468	275
June	2847	3429	379	218
September	3037	3773	362	206
December	2757	3174	424	283
	11074	13108	1633	982

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to £7,030 in the year, and of Ministry foods to £2,250 in the year.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

83 children made 140 attendances at the 11 clinics held.

71 children visited the Physiotherapist on 606 occasions for fitting of splints, plasters, etc.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

68 children attended for treatment on 1,239 occasions.

30 children had remedial exercises in 285 attendances.

The Physiotherapist, Miss M. Johnson, reports that most of the children referred were for treatment of flat feet, knock-knees and congenital deformities of toes.

No cases were referred for Ultra-Violet therapy.

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 per week and the Speech Therapist once weekly.

Miss Johnson, Physiotherapist, reports that there are 32 children receiving treatment, most of these being under school age, except for a few older children who are unsuitable for education.

A total of 554 treatments was given.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

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

The following information has been extracted from the Branch Annual Return :—

Number of sessions held	....	41
Number of first visits	....	157
Number of transfers	....	17
Number of check visits	....	321
Number of supply visits	....	811
Number of post orders	....	186
Total number of patients	....	400

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

Family doctor	....	26
Clinic, patient, or friend	....	87
Local Authority	....	8
Hospital Services	....	7
Headquarters	....	3
Press, radio and television	....	26
Other sources including transfers	....	17

Kind of advice required :—

Pre-maritals	....	....	....	....	16
Birth Control	....	....	....	....	157
Marital difficulty	....	....	....	....	1

Age at first visit :—

Under 21	....	....	....	....	32
21—25	....	....	....	....	63
26—35	....	....	....	....	59
Over 35	....	....	....	....	20

Number of living children at patient's first visit :

None	....	....	....	....	35
One	....	....	....	....	43
Two	....	....	....	....	55
Three	....	....	....	....	15
Four	....	....	....	....	8
Five or more	....	....	....	....	2

MIDWIFERY

Visits were paid to the midwives by the non-medical supervisor. No irregularities were found.

There were 348 domiciliary deliveries, of which 47 were midwives' own cases and 301 doctors' booked cases, 211 of which were actually delivered by midwives.

41 cases were attended after early discharge from Risedale Maternity Hospital. Most of these cases were sent in by the midwives for emergency obstetric care and discharged after delivery.

There has been an increase of one midwife during the year. The staff now consists of 6 full-time and one part-time Midwives and one Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife.

HEALTH VISITING

Mrs. L. C. Watts resigned in March and Miss P. C. Thompson was appointed in July, following sponsored Health Visitor Training. Otherwise the establishment remained at full strength until September, when Miss M. K. Burns retired after 20 years' service. There have been no replies to advertisements for either Health Visitors or Students.

Four nurses attended Post Graduate Courses during the year.

The pattern of Infant Welfare Visiting is still changing and early detection of defects takes up a considerable amount of the Health Visitor's time. One case of phenylketonuria was detected during the year.

Student nurses from the North Lonsdale Hospital have paid visits of observation to the clinics and have accompanied the Health Visitors on their rounds during the year.

The work amongst old people is increasing and the Health Visitors and District Nurses work together on some of these cases. The discharge of all elderly persons from hospital is notified to the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

TABLE OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

To expectant mothers	First visits	310
	Total visits	392
To children under one year of age	First visits	1146
	Total visits	7392
To children between one and two years of age	Total visits	3329
To children between two and five years of age	Total visits	5029
To elderly persons	Total visits	2673

Since October, 1960, special visits have been made by the Health Visitors to elderly people whose partners have recently died, for the particular purpose of preventing the breakdown of the surviving spouse, and to ensure that, wherever necessary, the appropriate community care services are provided. Miss White, the Superintendent Nursing Officer, reports on the first two years during which the service has been operated, as follows :—

OCTOBER, 1960—OCTOBER, 1962

“ Of the 297 people visited, the following information has been obtained :—

Died	16
In hospital	9
Married again	3
Left the town to live with relatives	11
Made homes with relatives in the town	41
Managing with the help of relatives	53
Managing with Home Help	34
Managing alone	84
Own arrangements for Domestic Help	8
Still working	21
House empty	4
Not able to contact	4
Separated from partner for several years	5
Resented visits	4

In most cases these visits have been very much appreciated and the Health Visitors have found them well worth while. As noted, only a very few resented visits. Relatives have stood by and helped in a large number of cases, proving that family ties are still a strong feature in this day and age. In a fair number of cases it has been possible to arrange for a Home Help and recently for Meals on Wheels.

An amazing number of these old people have adapted their way of living and are managing alone.

It has been found that people with active interests are far more able to rise above the situation and become less depressed.”

HOME NURSING

The establishment has remained at full strength. The two nurses awaiting results at the end of 1961 were successful in passing their examination and are now Queen's Nurses.

42,421 visits were paid to 1,158 patients during the year, being an increase of 1,674 visits to 42 fewer patients than last year. There were 10 more patients aged over 65 and 1,942 more visits were paid to the aged patients than in 1961. The visits to children under 5 years decreased by 200. The increase in establishment agreed to last year was therefore justified.

The health of the staff still remained quite good.

Cases referred by :—

General Practitioners	770
Hospitals	291
Chest Clinic	2
Health Department	44
Applied	51

The following table shows the types of patients attended :

	No. of Patients	No. of Visits
Medical	907	35,816
Surgical	206	4,746
Tuberculosis	7	1,300
Maternal complications	5	45
Gynæcological	4	45
Others	29	469
Patients in the above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	508	28,761
Children in the above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	113	838

An analysis of the nature of attention provided is given below :—

Bed baths	27	2,572
General nursing	246	14,734
Injections	432	18,459
Dressings	224	5,071
Enemata	202	377
Miscellaneous	29	1,207

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

SMALLPOX

The following smallpox vaccinations were carried out ; those for the previous year are shown for comparison.

	1962		1961	
	Primary Vaccinations	Re-Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Re-Vaccinations
Under 1 year	259	—	236	—
1 year	263	4	44	—
2—4 years	196	7	9	1
5—14 years	441	208	6	2
15 years and over	658	840	18	26
Totals	1817	1059	313	29

During 1962, 846 persons were vaccinated and 502 were re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements, and 971 vaccinations and 557 re-vaccinations were carried out by general practitioners.

The high number of vaccinations was due to the outbreaks of smallpox which occurred in other parts of the country in the early months of 1962.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

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 :—

	Clinics	At North Lonsdale Hospital	By General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against				
Diphtheria	829	57	178	1064
Re-inforcing doses	441	134	56	631
Immunised against				
Whooping Cough	775	33	178	986
Re-inforcing doses	166	28	26	220
Immunised against				
Tetanus	856	699	183	1738
Re-inforcing doses	200	25	42	267

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

	Born in 1962	Total All ages	Total Boosters (All ages)
Diphtheria	474	1064	631
Whooping Cough	474	986	220
Tetanus	468	1738	267

58.46% of the population under 5 and 28.76% of those from 5 to 14 years are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria. A further 41.89% 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 :—

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total under 15
1962	42.32	63.12	28.76	39.06
1961	24.54	66.31	19.34	31.91
1960	20.00	60.58	16.94	28.23
1959	19.50	57.70	17.21	27.48
1958	20.10	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	4.00	49.29	21.02	27.58

POLIOMYELITIS

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

	Under 16 years	16—25 years	26—40 years
No. of completed courses (by injection or by oral vaccination)....	13781	7040	4471
No. of third booster doses	11211	4641	3304
No. of fourth booster doses	5172	—	—
Acceptance Rates	88.90%	75.70%	34.93%

The following immunisation and vaccination statistics for 1962 have been received from the Ministry of Health.

PERCENTAGES VACCINATED

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY	Smallpox	Polio- myelitis	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	
	Children under 2	Persons under 20	Children born in 1961	Children born in 1961	Children aged 0-14
Barrow-in-Furness	47	77	61	62	35
England & Wales	70	83	66	67	54

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Details of Calls, Mileages, etc., are as follows :—

Year	Calls	Mileage
1944	1,926	Not known
1945	2,035	"
1946	2,210	"
1947	2,289	"
1948	—	"
1949	5,049	50,014
1950	8,097	74,495
1951	10,891	73,250
1952	10,900	65,404
1953	9,728	71,526
1954	11,206	78,352
1955	13,552	80,689
1956	14,193	82,059
1957	14,115	81,675
1958	16,694	96,393
1959	16,506	101,011
1960	17,506	101,415
1961	19,409	121,826
1962	20,446	130,892

TYPE OF CALL

AMBULANCES

Removals (out of town)	246
Removals (local)	17,158
Accidents	652
Midwives	326
Maternity	307
Services not required	830
Mental Health	19
Infectious	2
	<hr/>
	19,540

SITTING CAR

Removals (out of town)	429
Mental Health	48
General	21
	<hr/>
	498

PERSONNEL CARRIER

Removals (out of town)	5
Removals (local)	13
Transport of Children	388
Midwives	2
	<hr/>
	408

TOTAL CALLS : 20,446. TOTAL MILEAGE : 130,892.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Sitting Cases....	17,154
Stretcher Cases	1,797

RADIO CALLS

Calls transmitted by radio	4,081
Estimated mileage saved	2,123

Details of the fleet are as follows :—

Type	Horse Power	No. of Stretchers	Year	Total Mileage	Condition
Daimler	27	2	1950	224,557	Good
Morris	16	2	1955	90,157	Good
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	59,643	Good
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	55,995	Good
Austin	16	6 seats	1955	225,985	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1961	28,083	Good
Commer	16	12 seats	1961	11,312	Good

HEALTH OF STAFF

Six members of the staff were absent from duty due to sickness and injury, for a total of 135 days.

STAFF

The ambulance personnel complement has remained at 21.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

The Health Visitor for tuberculosis has paid 2,206 visits to tuberculous households during the year and attended 148 sessions at clinics for outpatients and B.C.G. vaccinations and at schools. 372 new contacts were interviewed and X-rayed, and of this number 2 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 has been continued.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Aged	PULMONARY							NON-PULMONARY							Grand Total
	Under 1	1-9	10-24	25-44	45-64	Over 65	Total	Under 1	1-9	10-24	25-44	45-64	Over 65	Total	
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
1961	—	—	4	2	10	2	18	—	—	1	3	1	1	6	24
1962	—	1	1	9	12	6	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	30

NUMBERS AND RATES OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		Total
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	
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
1961	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1962	5	0.077	1	0.015	0.092
England and Wales 1962	2776	0.059	313	0.007	0.060

MASS X-RAY SURVEY

A visit was made by No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit during June and July and the tables which follow show the distribution of persons examined and of abnormalities detected.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED.

TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	MALES										FEMALES										Total	Grand Total
	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 65	65 and over	Total	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total		
Out-patients and In- patients of Hospi- tals (excluding Men- tal Hospitals) (0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Army Intakes (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioner Referrals (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Children (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Surveys (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories/Offices (6)	—	475	490	1020	1400	1320	575	528	160	5968	—	410	300	170	220	200	45	10	—	1355	7323	—
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Public Vol- unteers (7)	—	135	65	290	290	240	119	80	170	1389	—	220	190	458	570	620	280	110	190	2638	4027	—
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental and Mental (9) Deficiency Hospi- tals, Patients & Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	610	555	1310	1690	1560	694	608	330	7357	—	630	490	628	790	820	325	120	190	3993	11350	—

TABLE III. TYPES OF EXAMINEES SUFFERING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT (C013 0)

TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	MALES											FEMALES											GRAND TOTAL				
	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	Rate per 1000	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	Rate per 1000	Cases	Rate per 1000	
Out-patients and In- patients of Hospi- tals (excluding Men- tal Hospitals (0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Army Intakes (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioner Referrals (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Children (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Surveys (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories/Offices (6)	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	9	1.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1.3	
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Public Vol- unteers (7)	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	2.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.37	5	1.24
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospi- tals—Patients and Staff (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	3	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	14	—

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 Contacts	Hospital Staff
A. CONTACT SCHEME				
(i) No. skin tested	51	51	5	69
(ii) No. found positive	1	3	2	54
(iii) No. found negative	50	48	3	15
(iv) No. vaccinated	77*	46	3	15

*—Includes 27 babies under 6 weeks of age who were not skin tested.

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME

(i) No. skin tested	1035
(ii) No. found positive	118
(iii) No. found negative	875
(iv) No. vaccinated	872

Additionally 649 newborn babies were given B.C.G. vaccinations in Risedale Maternity Hospital under arrangements made by the Hospital Management Committee. The Health Visitors read the results of the vaccination 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	....	....	....	7
Three weeks	....	....	....	11
Four weeks	....	....	....	9
Six weeks	....	....	....	1
				<hr/> 29 <hr/>

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. During the year articles were loaned out on 487 occasions, and 188 articles were still out on loan at the end of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Superintendent Nursing Officer reports as follows :—

" During the year 1962, displays, including anti-smoking displays, were continued in the Clinics, Welfare Food Shop and Motor Taxation Office. Some of the material used was purchased from the Central Council for Health Education, but our own staff produced quite a few posters themselves.

Two parties of Secondary School girls visited the Welfare Clinic and talks were also given to girls in school.

The Midwives have continued their talks, demonstrations, etc., to expectant mothers. These have proved very helpful."

HOME HELP

The Home Help Organiser reports as follows :—

" There has been a rapid expansion in the Home Help Service mainly for the aged and chronic sick.

A greater proportion of time has been given to a few cases and in some instances morning and evening help has been arranged to enable the patients to maintain their independence and remain happily in their own homes. The Night " Sitter-in " Service was provided for three cases.

There is no problem in the number of women offering themselves as Home Helps. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that it is not always easy to find the right type of woman and also those willing to work many more hours per week.

Meetings have been arranged for the Home Helps, and Medical Officers, Welfare and Mental Welfare Officers, the Hospital Almoner and the Superintendent Nursing Officer have attended and given talks. There has been a 90% attendance of Home Helps, and they greatly appreciate these meetings."

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

Estimated gross cost of service, 1962-63	....	....	....	£35,190
Estimated amount recovered, 1962-63	....	....	....	£6,550
Number of cases provided with help during 1962	....	....	....	787
Number of helps employed at year end	....	....	....	176
Weekly average hours worked by each help	....	....	....	18.7

Of the 787 persons who were provided with help, there were 725 aged and infirm, 8 tuberculous, 12 maternity and 42 other cases.

CHIROPODY

The Authority's Chiropody Service operates on two half days weekly, for handicapped persons, expectant mothers and the elderly. Sessions are conducted by Mr. D. J. Day, M.Ch.S., who reports as follows on the year's work :—

"As from January, 1962, the treatment of patients under the Barrow County Borough Chiropody Scheme has taken place in the Welfare Centre, whereas for the first six months of the scheme in 1961, treatments were carried out in my own private surgery which I have now closed to concentrate fully on public health work.

As a result of this change the Clinic has made good progress during the first full year of operation. My use of the clinical accommodation has only been made possible with the kind co-operation of the Health Department and the other people working in the clinic.

The local general practitioners have referred many patients to the Department and also Miss White and her able body of nurses and health visitors have been of great value in this direction.

The annual figures show a very marked increase in the number of domiciliary treatments, bearing in mind that only 4 such treatments were made in 1961. Only elderly patients who are genuinely unable to travel to the clinic are treated at home. The 1962 figures for domiciliary visits were without doubt increased by the severe winter conditions. The commencement of full scale domiciliary treatments for the elderly during 1962 has given greater flexibility to the service and has meant that many in need of treatment who previously went unattended have been catered for.

At the moment our work only caters for three nationally agreed priority groups :—

1. The aged, i.e., men 65 years and over and women 60 years and over.
2. The physically handicapped ; and
3. Expectant mothers.

The bulk of our patients are elderly and many are physically handicapped although few are registered as such.

The following table shows the work done during the year :—

Number of clinic sessions	89
Number of new patients	132
Total number of attendances	927
Number of domiciliary patients	89
Number of domiciliary visits	276

SECTION 4

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During the year, the second full year following the introduction of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the full impact of the new conception of treatment for the mentally disordered was beginning to be felt. The new procedures under the various sections, particularly regarding the admission of patients to hospital, have now become standardised and the attitude of the patient, the mental hospital, and the community are beginning to formulate to a pattern.

With patients remaining in the community, either awaiting a bed in the mental hospital, or remaining in the community with the benefit of out-patient treatment and the support of the community care services, as the case may be, visiting on the part of the mental health service has increased from previous years. Thus the time spent in the past admitting patients to hospital is now more than taken up by community care visiting by the mental health staff.

Weekly case conferences held at the Lancaster Moor Hospital still continue to be held and one of the Mental Welfare Officers is present on each occasion whenever possible. The meetings still prove to be valuable from the point of view of discussion regarding the treatment of patients admitted from the Barrow area, and also their needs, if any, when discharged home. Local case conferences have not been arranged, but the liaison between the staff of the Mental Health Service and the Psychiatrists attending the North Lonsdale Hospital, is extremely good and discussions regarding individual patients can be held with the minimum of arrangement.

Dr. R. C. Cunningham, Consultant Psychiatrist in subnormality, has again continued to hold clinics in Barrow and has proved helpful in advising on any difficult case referred to him. He has also provided Short Term Care at the Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster, whenever it has proved to be of benefit to any particular patient. It has frequently been found that the mentally subnormal and severely subnormal patient can be maintained in the community with the help of these short periods in hospital which give the relatives a break from the continual strain of caring for the patient. Dr. Cunningham has also taken an interest and continued to give advice whenever it has been asked for in the running of the George Hastwell Training Centre.

Miss Kearton, Social Worker, still continues to spend two half-days attached to the Mental Health Service. Her work is a great help to the patients in general and supplements the work of the Mental Welfare Officers.

Details of work done :—

MENTAL ILLNESS

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions under Section 25 (of the Mental Health Act, 1959) (application signed by M.W.O.)	—	1	1
Admissions under Section 25 (signed by relative assisted by M.W.O.)	—	1	1
Admissions under Section 26 (signed by M.W.O.)	1	1	2
Admissions under Section 29 (signed by M.W.O.)	6	10	16
Admission under Section 29 (signed by relative assisted by M.W.O.)	—	1	1
Informal admissions arranged by M.W.O.	10	17	27
No of cases referred not resulting in admission to hospital	34	54	88

51 journeys were made to the Lancaster Moor Hospital arranged by the Mental Health Services during the year for the admission or discharge of patients.

7 Case Histories and Special Reports were completed during the year by the Mental Welfare Officers.

779 Community Care Visits and 199 Incidental Visits were also made.

The Part-time Social Worker made 181 Community Care Visits during the year.

SUB-NORMALITY AND SEVERE SUB-NORMALITY

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	1	—	1
Informal admissions	1	3	4
Admissions for periods of Short Term Care	4	4	8
Cases referred by Local Education Authority	6	5	11
No. of patients on waiting list for admission to hospitals at the end of the year	6	6	12
Journeys made to hospital with patients :			
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster			18
Calderstones Hospital, Langho, Nr. Blackburn			1
Brockhall Hospital, Whalley, Nr. Blackburn			1

494 visits were made during the year to patients suffering from mental sub-normality and severe mental sub-normality.

18 Home Circumstance Reports were completed and 4 reports in connection with patients on Licence were completed.

Case notes in respect of 5 patients were also completed.

GEORGE HASTWELL TRAINING CENTRE

At the end of the year 21 children (9 boys, 12 girls) were in attendance at the Centre. The relatively slow admission rate was due to the inability to appoint suitable staff, until October, when a student Assistant Supervisor and a part-time Assistant Supervisor were appointed. In September, the senior Assistant Supervisor commenced a 12 months training course at Manchester for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, organised by the National Association for Mental Health. In August it was decided to dispense with the services of the part-time General Assistant. At the end of the year, therefore, the staff consisted of the Supervisor, one Assistant Supervisor, one student Assistant Supervisor, and one part-time Assistant Supervisor.

The health of the children remained good. During the year the children made 2,448 daily attendances (1,028 boys, 1,420 girls). On suitable fine afternoons during the summer parties of children were taken to the beach at Walney Island and to Furness Abbey ruins.

The following tables analyse the children attending at the end of December, by age, sex and I.Q. distribution.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	M.	F.	Total
5	1	1	2
6	1	1	2
7	1	—	1
8	1	—	1
9	1	—	1
10	—	2	2
11	—	1	1
12	—	3	3
13	1	1	2
14	1	1	2
15	2	—	2
16	—	1	1
19	—	1	1
	9	12	21

DISTRIBUTION BY I.Q.

	M.	F.	Total
Unable to test	1	2	3
30—40	4	3	7
41—50	4	3	7
Over 50	—	4	4
	9	12	21

SECTION 5

PORT HEALTH

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	96	175,347	2	75	1
Coastwise	146	123,784	—	10	Nil.
Total	242	299,131	2	85	1

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

PASSENGER TRAFFIC Number of passengers INWARDS—12.
Number of passengers OUTWARDS—9.

CARGO TRAFFIC Principal IMPORTS—Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Grain, Pig Iron, Coal and China Clay.
Principal EXPORTS—Pig Iron, Ingots and Coke.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive: Bona, Almeria, Pepel, Helsingborg, Ymuiden, Stocka, Lulea, Gefle, Barreiro, Husum, Mo-I-Bana, Huelva, Narvick, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Rotterdam, Sundsvall, Sarpsborg, Drammen, Fagervik, Kitka, Newry, 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: Bacteriological examination of two samples of water, taken from the hydrants used for supplying vessels, showed them to be satisfactory.

(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 Telephone 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 infected or suspected ships arriving at Barrow. On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected 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 for 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.

SMALLPOX

(1) Names of Isolation Hospitals to which smallpox cases are sent from the district :—

Elswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Blackpool.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury.

(2) Arrangements have been made to remove all such cases by Corporation ambulances to the hospital. Members of the ambulance crews have been vaccinated recently.

(3) Names of smallpox consultants available :—

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Isolation Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester 10.

Dr. E. R. Peirce, Port Health Offices, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3.

Professor A. B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden, Liverpool, 3.

Dr. C. Metcalfe Brown, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.

(4) Public Health Laboratory—Liverpool, Manchester and Preston.

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 to Fridays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. Emergencies at other times : North Lonsdale Hospital Casualty Department.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE & OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Typhoid	Nil	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

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

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

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

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

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	20	20

11 of the above-mentioned Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued following examination of vessels at the Port of Heysham and 1 in respect of a vessel examined at Lancaster.

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 and Re-inspections	87	Nil	2 verbal notices to Master or Chief Officer	The nuisances were abated prior to the vessels leaving the port
Total	87	Nil	2	

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 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 persons 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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

HOUSING

INSPECTIONS

Number of Housing Inspections 694

HOUSING REPAIRS

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the year as a
result of informal action 141

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

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

(a) by owners 83

(b) by the Local Authority in default of owners 13

HOUSING ACTS

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

(a) by owners 2

(b) by the Local Authority in default of owners 2

CLEARANCE AREAS

HARLEY STREET

On the 8th February, 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, following a Public Local Inquiry in October of the previous year, confirmed the BARROW-IN-FURNESS (HARLEY STREET NORTH) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1961, comprising the land and properties known as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, Harley Street and 65, School Street (which were originally 2 Clearance Areas separated by a fit house). One house was excluded from the Order by the Minister, and he directed the Council to make a "well-maintained" payment in respect of another.

On the South side of Harley Street, the 9 properties known as 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, Harley Street and 63, School Street were, like the block dealt with on the North side, 85 to 90 years old. At the time the first Clearance Areas were envisaged, these 9 houses had seemed to have prospects of a slightly longer life, due to owner-occupation and certain proposed repair works; however, since that time there had been a further and rapid deterioration in their condition, and of the 9 houses, 2 were vacant, 2 were subject to Closing Orders, one was subject to an undertaking not to use as a dwelling, and all were generally unfit for habitation and outmoded as dwellings. Consequently the Council declared the area to be a Clearance Area and in February, 1962, made the BARROW-IN-FURNESS (HARLEY STREET SOUTH) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1962. 2 Objections to the Order were lodged, and 3 claims made for "well-maintained" payments.

Following a Public Local Inquiry on the 8th May, 1962, the Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order without modification and directed that "well-maintained" payments be made in respect of 2 houses only.

The re-housing of the occupiers of the dwellings in this street had proceeded during the year, bringing eventual demolition and clearance steadily nearer.

RAGLAN STREET

Following representations made to them regarding the condition of the terrace of houses known as 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, Raglan Street, the Council made the BARROW-IN-FURNESS (RAGLAN STREET No. 1) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1962, on the 15th August, 1962. This terrace of small sandstone-built houses is almost a century old, and is quite unfit and unsuited for modern housing requirements. Following an inspection by an official of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Minister confirmed the Order without modification on the 6th July, 1962, directing the Council to make "well-maintained" payments in respect of 2 houses.

HINDPOOL ROAD

After considering reports made to them on the condition of the 15 houses numbered 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136, Hindpool Road (which formed the major portion of a block approximately 90 years old, unsuitable for modern housing needs as well as being generally unfit for human habitation), the Council declared the area to be a Clearance Area and on the 6th March, 1962, made the BARROW-IN-FURNESS (HINDPOOL ROAD No. 1) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1962. Objections were lodged in respect of 5 of the properties, and 4 claims made for "well-maintained" payments. Following a Public Local Inquiry held on the 24th July, 1962, the Minister confirmed the Order without modification on the 24th October, 1962, directing the Council to make a "well-maintained" payment in respect of one house only.

The re-housing of the occupants has proceeded, and at the end of the year demolition was pending.

Following detailed inspections of 42 terrace-type dwellinghouses included in the current 5-year slum clearance programme, a report recommending the making of a Clearance Order to include all the said houses was submitted to the Housing Committee, and following careful consideration of all the factors involved, it was eventually decided to defer taking such action for the time being.

DEMOLITION ORDERS

11 Demolition Orders were made in respect of 11 houses, 2 of these being in respect of properties already subject to Closing Orders.

CLOSING ORDERS

6 Closing Orders were made in respect of unfit dwellings. In one of these cases, an appeal against the Order was entered in the County Court by Solicitors on behalf of the mortgagees. However, before the hearing the Solicitors withdrew their appeal, costs of 10 guineas being agreed and paid to the Corporation.

One Closing Order was determined following the repair and reconditioning of the property, and in another case, determination was refused by the Council as the property had not been properly rendered fit.

OCCUPATION OF PREMISES IN CONTRAVENTION OF A CLOSING ORDER :

40, SCOTT STREET

Fines of £5 each were imposed by the Magistrates on 2 persons found occupying, with their family, the premises 40, Scott Street, in contravention of an operative Closing Order.

REHOUSING FOLLOWING ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Number of persons rehoused in Corporation dwellings following action under the Housing Acts 76

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	5
Certificates of Disrepair issued	4
Landlords' Undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair	2
No. of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority	2
Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	5
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	2
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	3
Visits of Inspection paid to dwellinghouses in connection with above	185
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificate as to Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	3
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the landlord has under- taken to remedy	4

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and in- vestigated	530
Inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts	4349
Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and sanitary defects	210
Statutory Notices served in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects	100
Miscellaneous inspections	279
Orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of unabated nuisances	1
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Contractors, etc.	887

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

W.C. roofs repaired	14
W.C. doors repaired or renewed	16
W.C. floors repaired or renewed	7
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	3
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	15
Broken, cracked W.C. pedestal basins renewed	6
No. of W.C. conversions	2
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	4
Defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	13
Defective connections between W.C. basins and flushpipes	6
W.C. water supply reinstated or provided	9

EAVESGUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

Premises on which eavesgutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	45
Premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	23
Defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	3
Yard gulleys unstopped	7
Broken gulleys renewed	2
Gratings provided to gulleys	1

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

Stopped drains cleared and repaired	8
Defective drains repaired or relaid	12
Defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed	12
No. of yard surfaces repaired or relaid	11
Broken and defective sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed	8
Broken and defective bath waste-pipes repaired or renewed	1
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	2
Cases of cellar flooding remedied	3

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

Defective yard doors repaired or renewed	23
Defective yard walls repaired or renewed	12

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLINGHOUSES

Roofs repaired	64
Floors repaired or renewed	52
Dampness in walls remedied	56
Defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	55
Defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	37
Defective doors repaired or renewed	63
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	9
Defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	7
Defective firebacks to ranges repaired or renewed	12
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	25
Defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	6
Defective flashings repaired or renewed	6
Defective cement renderings to external walls repaired or renewed	5
Defective house walls repaired or rebuilt	58
Cases of defective pointing remedied	54
Defective skylights repaired or renewed	1
Defective fanlights repaired or renewed	2
Defective sinks repaired or renewed	6
Defective draining boards renewed	2
Defective washbasins renewed	3
Defective baths replaced	3
Defective staircases repaired or reconstructed	4
Broken and dangerous steps repaired or reconstructed	5
Defective fixed cupboards repaired or renewed	1
Defective window frames repaired or renewed	58
Defective window cills repaired or renewed	60
Defective window sashes repaired or renewed	54
Cases of defective window glazing, putty pointing, etc., remedied	31
Cases of defective pointing to window and door reveals, remedied	47
Defective window cords replaced	49
Rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	14
Defective weatherboards and threshwoods provided or repaired	19
Defective pipes and taps repaired	7
No. of coalhouse, outhouse, etc., structural repairs	15
Gas pipes or fittings repaired or renewed	1
Defective or leaking backboilers repaired or replaced	1
Water storage cisterns replaced	2
Window catches, door furniture (including ashpit doors) repaired or renewed	96
No. of cellar gratings or areas repaired or renewed	2
Defective electrical fittings, fuse boxes, etc., repaired	7
No. of defective gates repaired or replaced	2
Cases where additional sub-floor ventilation was provided	4

OTHER MATTERS

Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	6
Filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed or disinfested	4
Dirty and insanitary areas to buildings	6
Rooms provided with means of permanent ventilation	2
Ventilated food stores provided.....	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	10

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, etc., was carried out at 24 privately owned premises and 68 Corporation houses. The District Inspectors made 323 visits regarding infestations of vermin and other insect pests.

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES

Dwellinghouses provided with a sufficient supply of water	3
Defective and leaking pipes repaired or renewed	5

DRAINAGE WORK

Inspections and tests in connection with the repair, alteration or addition to drains	1174
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SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections under the provisions of the Shops Act	168
The provisions were generally well complied with.	

CARAVAN SITES

There are two licensed caravan sites within the County Borough, the owner of one being authorised to operate the same during the summer months. This site, being well laid out and well-equipped in addition to being ideally situated at Rampside, is a truly model " holiday " site.

The other site, established some years ago at Earnse Point, Walney, is mainly a residential site. Improvements during the year included provisions for discharging the drainage into a new sewer, thus obviating the former necessity of treating the drainage on the site and the disposal of the effluent onto the beach.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

The Public Health Inspectors made 49 visits in connection with cases of infectious diseases and suspected food infections.

RODENT CONTROL

The Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible for the control of surface infestations 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 dwellinghouses, 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) 14	91	4	33	142
	(b) 27	80	28	25	160
	(c) 25	327	Nil	315	667
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	210	965	384	459	2018
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	Major 3	2	2	2	9
	Minor 7	25	29	24	85
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice.	Major—	2	—	—	2
	Minor 13	82	3	18	116
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	14	115	30	24	183
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	28	148	122	51	349
No. of "block" control schemes carried out					12
No. of sewer manholes treated					1663
No. of above showing complete takes of bait					27
No. of above showing partial takes of bait					89

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

As a result of requests from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor for information in connection with the above-mentioned applications, 153 dwellinghouses 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 two 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 :—

Defective flooring and worn floor coverings at 4 cinemas and theatres.

Defective seats and upholstery in 4 cinemas and theatres.

Perished and flaking paintwork in 4 cinemas and theatres.

Perished wallplaster and decoration in 2 cinemas and theatres.

Broken wallplaster in the sanitary accommodation of one cinema and theatre and broken and missing wall tiles in the accommodation of another.

Broken and holed ceiling plaster in one cinema and theatre, broken and missing ceiling plaster and boarding in the sanitary accommodation of 2 cinemas and theatres.

Defective condition of W.C.'s in the sanitary accommodation of 2 cinemas and theatres, and various defective fittings in the accommodation of 2 others.

Two defective staircases in one cinema and theatre.

The Committee licensed 2 of the premises for 3 months only, pending the completion of further repairs and improvements, and reports were again made to the Committee at the end of that period on the progress of these. This resulted in the further issue of a short-term licence to one cinema and theatre. The other cinemas and theatres were granted the usual annual licences.

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 2

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	39
Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK

Samples satisfactory	19
Licensed Pasteurisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk (H.T.S.T.)	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

Samples satisfactory	35
Unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	1

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH)

Samples satisfactory	69
Unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	17

Details of the samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test were notified to the Divisional Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Samples submitted for Animal Inoculation Test	122
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil
Samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus	11

The majority of samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus were from producers in the Ulverston area, and in each case the Divisional County Medical Officer of Health was informed.

In the case of a positive result obtained from a sample of locally produced farm-bottled milk, individual samples were taken from the herd and the affected cow was thus determined. The cow was subsequently transferred to another herd, the milk from which is sent for pasteurisation.

MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed	124
Number reported to be genuine	99
Number reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard	25
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the legal standard	20.16
Average percentages of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :	
Fatty Solids	3.73
Non-Fatty Solids	8.60
Total Solids	12.33

Twenty-three samples were shown to be genuine milks of abnormal composition.

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

These Regulations 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.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year, 19 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, 15 ; Grade 2, 3 ; Grade 3, 1.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations 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 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 these Regulations was carried out by visits and inspections which showed that the Regulations were being complied with.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS

Inspections were carried out in shops, food factories, 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.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Butchers' Shops	....	....	....	66
Bakehouses	....	....	....	43
Confectioners' shops	....	....	....	45
Restaurants and Cafes	....	....	....	46
Grocers' Shops	....	....	....	146
Wet Fish Shops	....	....	....	14
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	28
Ice-Cream Premises :				
(a) Manufacturers	....	....	....	3
(b) Retailers	....	....	....	299

Inspections of registered food premises :

Manufacturers of Preserved Food	337
Ice-Cream Premises	141

Inspections of food premises other than those registered under Section 16 : 2,045

By inspection and informal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 194 food premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS

135 visits were made in this connection.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

Inspections of butchers' shops, meat stalls and cold stores 448

The Regulations continued 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

271 inspections were carried out under the above-mentioned Act. Although the provisions of the Act and the various Orders made under the Act were found to be generally well complied with, it was necessary to caution a number of traders regarding infringements which appeared to be due, in the main, to ignorance of the provisions rather than deliberate intention to deceive the public.

MEAT INSPECTION

NUMBERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

YEAR	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTAL
1960	6,094	347	24,560	7,323	38,324
1961	6,207	376	27,155	6,957	40,695
1962	6,417	413	25,190	7,686	39,766
Increase	210	37	—	729	—
Decrease	—	—	1,965	—	929

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED

YEAR	BEEF	VEAL	MUTTON	PORK	TOTAL
1960	29	18	61	10	118
1961	36	15	47	7	105
1962	43	12	72	8	135
Increase	7	—	25	1	20
Decrease	—	3	—	—	—

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was :
43 tons, 15 cwts, 1 Qtr.

UN SOUND MEAT, CARCASSES & PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

DISEASE	BEEF	VEAL	MUTTON	PORK	TOTAL
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	514	514
Other Conditions	17,482	660	2,963	633	21,738
	17,482	660	2,963	1,147	22,252

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

DISEASE	BEEF	VEAL	MUTTON	PORK	TOTAL
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	246	246
Other Conditions	56,017	141	16,861	1,951	74,970
	56,017	141	16,861	2,197	75,216

IMPORTED MEAT

Imported meat condemned during the year was :—
81 lbs. Liver.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933-1958

During the year, 36 Licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued.

THE TUBERCULOSIS (SLAUGHTER OF REACTORS) ORDER, 1950

During the year, 5 cattle were directed to the Public Abattoir by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. None of these was found to be affected.

CATTLE MARKET

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

Cattle	314
Calves	4
Sheep and Lambs	894
Pigs	1428
TOTAL	2640

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,494	3,923	413	25,190	7,686
Number Inspected	2,494	3,923	413	25,190	7,686
All diseases except TUBERCULOSIS and CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned	5	38	12	72	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,924	2,653	—	4,290	318
Percentage of number in- spected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cys- ticerici	77.3	68.5	2.9	17.3	4.2
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	9
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	0.14
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	5	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	6	5	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Of 180 samples analysed, 2 were formal milk samples, of which 1 was found to contain extraneous water.

The remaining 178 samples, all informal, were :—

Milk	122
Ice-Cream	19
Bread	4
Margarine	2
Self-Raising Flour	2
Tinned Fruit	2
Tinned Meat	2
Jam	2

and one sample each of Blackcurrant Drink, Lemon Curd, Rum Butter, Tomato Puree, Lard, Cough Tablets, Codeine Tablets, Custard Powder, Golden Raising Powder, White Pepper, Travel Sickness Tablets, Sweets, Pickles, Dripping, Meat Paste, Dehydrated Apple, Dehydrated Beans, Slimmer's Sugar, Stuffed Olives, Sugared Peanuts, Rum Cherries, Chocolate Liqueurs and Cream Cake.

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

MILK

An informal sample of milk, taken on delivery from an Ulverston producer to a local dairy, proved on analysis to contain a small quantity of extraneous water. A formal sample subsequently taken showed a similar result. The farmer concerned was interviewed, informed of the adulteration and warned against its continuance. He undertook to investigate all aspects of his milking and storage procedures and later said that he believed that he had obviated any possibility of adulteration taking place. Further samples of milk from this producer have proved to be satisfactory.

JAM

An informal sample of Blackberry and Elderberry Jam, purchased from a stall on the Open Market, was found to be slightly low in the soluble solids content and was not adequately labelled. The stallholder, who had made the jam herself, was informed of the legal requirements regarding labelling and content of jam and was cautioned regarding her future products. Since then, other "home-made" products which have been exposed for sale on the stall have been suitably labelled.

STUFFED OLIVES

A jar of Stuffed Manzanilla Olives, purchased as an informal sample, was found to have an error in the list of ingredients on the label. The packers were contacted, when they said that this was the result of a printer's error which had not been noticed by them, and that they would rectify the error on labels used in future.

CHOCOLATE LIQUEURS

The analysis of a sample of Dutch Chocolate Liqueurs showed the lead content to be 4 parts per million, the general limit for food prescribed by the Lead in Food Regulations, 1961, being 2 parts per million. However, certain specified foods are allowed to contain more than the general limit, as also are any products containing a specified food as an ingredient.

One of the specified foods is Cocoa Powder, which may contain up to 5 parts per million lead. As this forms an ingredient of chocolate confectionery, the final product is permitted to contain more than the general limit of lead, provided that the content is not excessive when related to the amount of Cocoa Powder used.

In this case, it was felt that the lead content of the finished product was too high, and the Importers were contacted. They took up the matter with the manufacturers in Holland, who, whilst contending that the lead content was within the tolerance allowed by the Regulations, agreed to pay particular attention to this point, to ensure that at all times such lead content would be kept to a minimum.

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS

INSECT IN BREAD ROLL

A bread roll, produced at a local bakery and purchased by a member of the public, was found by the purchaser to have an insect embedded in the interior. The insect was identified as being of the species "*Dermestes Lardarius*," commonly known as "Larder Beetle," and tests carried out by the Public Analyst showed the insect to have been baked in the roll.

An inspection of the bakery revealed no evidence of an infestation and the premises were found to be in good order. The firm concerned had a disinfection treatment carried out as a precaution, and an Area Inspector of the firm undertook to investigate and to improve, in any way possible, the food handling methods employed, in the light of this event.

The matter was reported to the Health Committee, and in view of the satisfactory condition of the bakery and of the undertaking given, it was resolved to take no further action.

MOULD IN SANDWICH CAKE

A cream sandwich cake, purchased by a member of the public, was found to have areas of mould growth inside, in and adjoining the cream filling. The shop where the cake had been purchased was visited, when a similar, prepacked cake on display was also found to be in a mouldy condition internally.

Following investigations which were made at the shop, with the wholesale agent and with the manufacturers, it appeared that all the handlers of the cake had been negligent in some degree. The packing of the cake was unsuitable and would encourage condensation and mould growth, the package was not dated or code marked to enable the date of manufacture to be ascertained, the wholesaler had not made clear to the shopkeeper that such cakes had a limited "shelf-life" and should have been sold within two days of receipt, and the shopkeeper had made no effort to find out how long such goods would remain in a saleable condition.

The matter was reported to the Health Committee, and it was resolved that warning letters be sent by the Town Clerk to the manufacturer, wholesale distributor and retailer.

DISCOLOURATION OF TINNED LUNCHEON MEAT

A member of the public complained of a dark, discoloured area in a tin of luncheon meat, which could have been the result of contamination by dirty oil or similar substance. However, the Public Analyst's report showed that the dark area consisted of a mixture of fatty meat and dried blood. Despite its appearance, the Analyst regarded the sample as genuine.

The complainant was informed of the result of this examination, and it was explained that, although the meat had been unappetising in appearance, it had contained nothing harmful.

SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED

BY DESCRIPTION—

Tins of Meat	701
Tins of Vegetables	657
Tins of Fruit	757
Tins of Cream	26
Tins of Fish	88
Tins of Fruit Juice	11
Tins of Milk	72
Tins of Ravioli	18
Tins of Rice	124
Tins of Sago	17
Tins of Soup	99
Tins of Spaghetti	12
Packets of Cheese	21
Packets of Spearmint	57
Crates of Cauliflowers	24
Other Items	65

BY WEIGHT—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Potatoes		13	2	0
Brussels Sprouts		8	1	12
Tomatoes		5	2	8
Butter Beans		3	2	18
Bacon		2	1	5
Dried Fruit and Sugar			3	21½
Fish			2	26
Chicken			2	5
Pears			1	12
Macaroni			1	0
Ham				18½
Sausage				14¼
Luncheon Meat				12½
Turkey				10¼
Butter				8½
Cheese				8
Corned Beef				6¼
Ox Tongue				2¼
Other Items			1	18
TOTAL	1	17	1	10

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

SAMPLING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

During the year, samples of water were taken from the swimming baths at Abbey Road (Indoor) Baths and Walney Open Air Pool, and submitted for bacteriological examination. Brief details regarding these samples are as follows :—

ABBNEY ROAD BATHS

No. of samples taken	35
No. regarded as being entirely satisfactory on bacteriological examination	32
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Plate Count only	1
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only	2

WALNEY OPEN AIR POOL

No. of samples taken	9
No. regarded as being entirely satisfactory on bacteriological examination	1
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only	8

It should be noted that the Walney Open-Air Pool is in use during the summer months only, that the water is pumped into the swimming pool unfiltered from the Irish Sea, and that the means of chlorination provided are anything but ideal, whereas in the case of the Abbey Road Baths, the water used is taken from the Town's supply and is subjected to a constant filtration and chlorination process.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke observations were carried out where necessary in connection with the routine application and enforcement of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, and improvements effected after discussion and advice to managements and firemen were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

AIR POLLUTION : MEASUREMENT AND RESEARCH

Throughout the year, the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was continued by the use of the Volumetric Apparatus, and details of such measurements were sent at monthly intervals to the Atmospheric Pollution Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for collation and inclusion in the national survey.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

6 Informal Samples were taken of various feeding stuffs and submitted for analysis.

1 sample was found to be outside the permitted limits of variation in the guaranteed fibre content, to the prejudice of the purchaser. However, it appeared that the figure in the guarantee was perhaps not a realistic one and would be difficult to achieve. The manufacturers were contacted and they agreed to change either the formulation of this feedingstuff or the fibre figure in the guarantee. A further sample was taken, when it was found that the fibre figure in the guarantee had been increased, and that the content of the feedingstuff complied with the guarantee given.

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 : 1,326.

INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOLS

The Public Health Inspectors carried out 24 inspections of schools.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1961: PART III

This Act provides that no intoxicating liquor shall on any club premises be supplied by or on behalf of the club to a member or guest, unless the club is registered under the Act in respect of those premises or the liquor is supplied under the authority of a Justice's Licence held by the club for the premises. Applications for registration are made to and considered by a Magistrates' Court. A local authority may object to the issue or renewal of a registration certificate on several grounds, including the following:—

“ That the premises are not suitable and convenient for the purpose in view of their character and condition and the size and nature of the club.”

In connection with the above-mentioned provisions, 28 applications for registration were made and referred to the local authority, and the Public Health Inspectors made 67 visits of inspection to the club premises concerned.

SECTION 7

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	385
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	61
Fitness to take up teaching appointments (Established Teachers)....	20
Reports on employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	43
Examination of sick employees recommended for premature retirement	5
	<hr/> 514 <hr/>

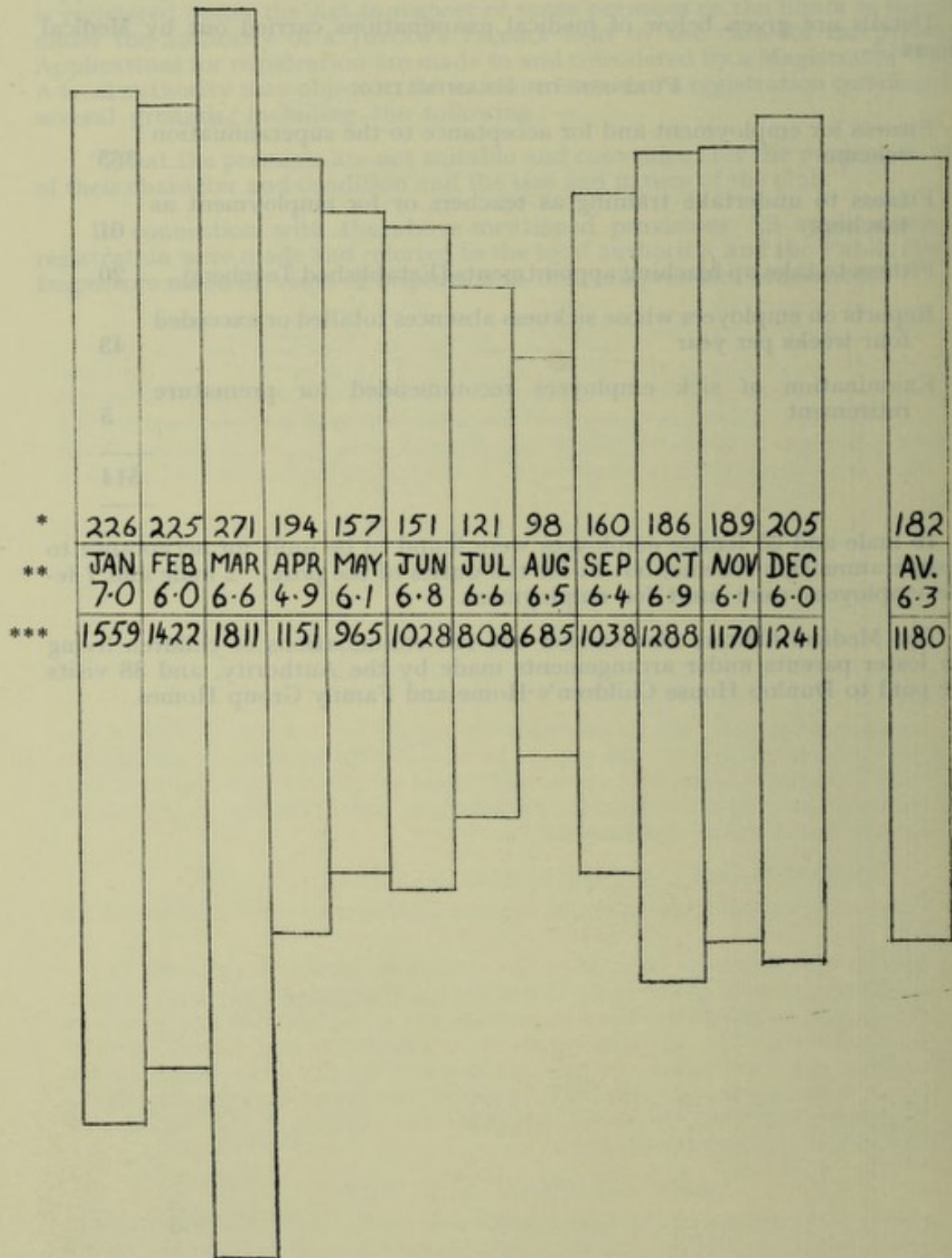
16 male and 25 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. 2 male and 7 female employees were unfit for employment.

The Medical Officers also carried out 124 examinations of children living with foster parents under arrangements made by the Authority, and 38 visits were paid to Dunlop House Children's Home and Family Group Homes.

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 : 1795.

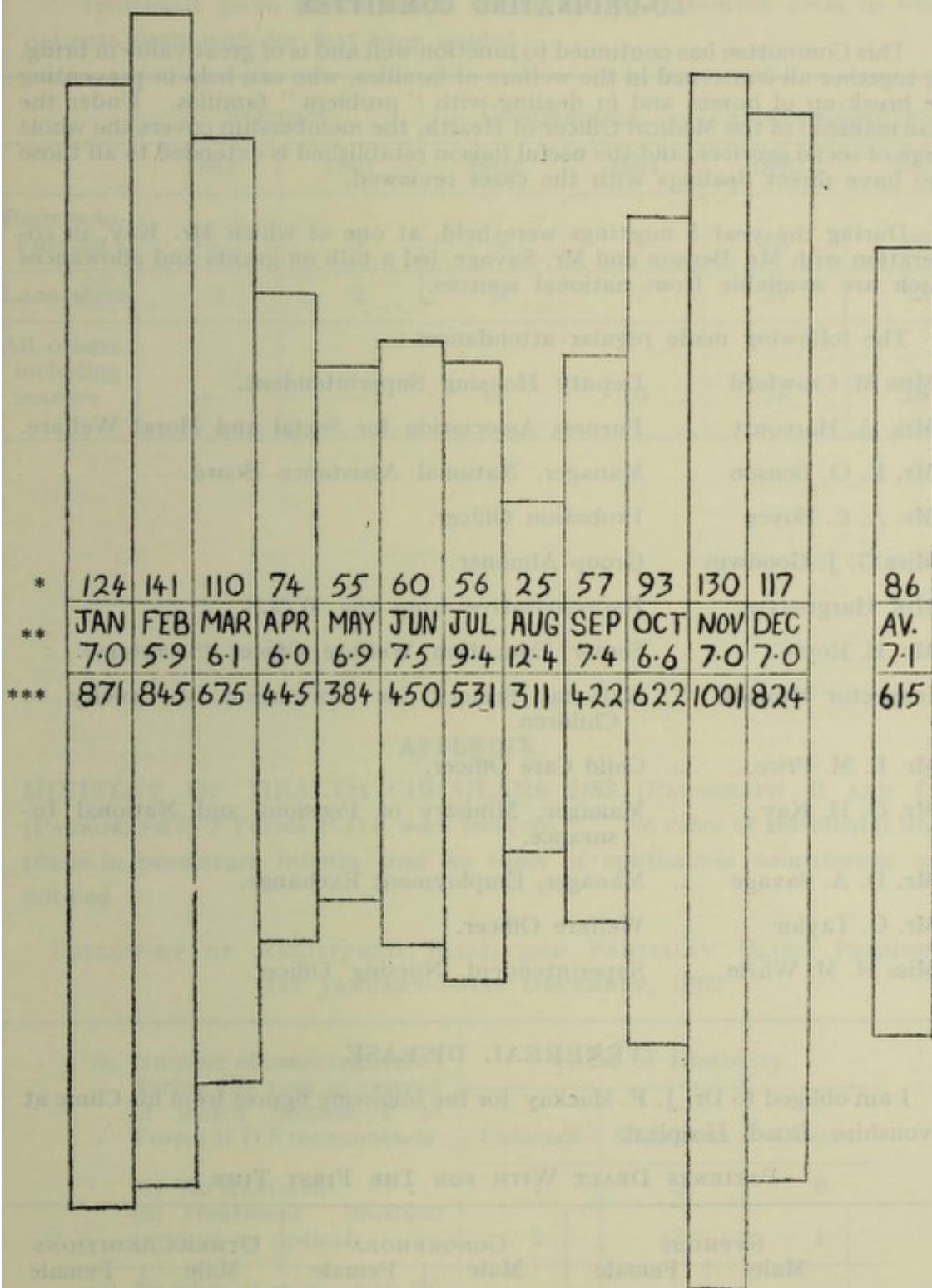


* Number of manual workers sick.

** Average days sick per man per month.

*** Days not worked due to sickness.

Total staff employed : 941.



* Number of staff sick.

** Average days sick per man per month.

*** Days not worked due to sickness.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee has continued to function well and is of great value in bringing together all concerned in 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 5 meetings were held, at one of which Mr. Kay, in co-operation with Mr. Benson and Mr. Savage, led a talk on grants and allowances which are available from national sources.

The following made regular attendances :—

Miss M. Crawford	....	Deputy Housing Superintendent.
Mrs. A. Harcourt	....	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. L. M. Price	....	Child Care 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
1962	—	3	21	3	80	20
1961	6	1	19	2	80	21

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

	SYPHILIS		GONORRHOEA		OTHER CONDITIONS	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Barrow-in-Furness	—	5	5	4	64	60
Lancashire	3	2	9	7	21	13
All others including seamen	—	—	10	10	15	28

APPENDIX

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULARS 2/53 (PARAGRAPH 4) AND 1/54 (PARAGRAPH 5) 7 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, 1962

(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	1	2	9
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	2	2	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	2	1

Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	26	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	241	220	17	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	10	Nil	Nil
Total	273	256	17	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)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	25	25	—	14	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	30	Nil	15	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

Nature of Work		Section 133			Section 134	
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (i) (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.,	4	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—
Others		—	—	—	—	—
Total		4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1962

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**REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year on which I am reporting is one of which I have no personal knowledge, as this was the last complete year of my predecessor, Dr. I. D. M. Nelson, as Principal School Medical Officer.

During the year Dr. R. Wharton resigned owing to ill-health, and we welcome in his place Dr. M. T. Gyi as School Medical Officer. I should also like to mention the retirement of Dr. Jean T. W. Bucknell, the Authority's Orthopaedic Consultant, who ran the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic from the 1930's, and who served the children of Barrow extremely well. Dr. Bucknell has been replaced by Mr. R. Harrison, to whom a cordial welcome is extended.

The general health of the school children in Barrow is satisfactory and the number of defects found to require treatment at periodic medical inspection was considerably lower than the number in 1961, though due allowance has to be made for the smaller number of medical inspections carried out in 1962.

In many ways the most disturbing feature is that there are still 3.22% of Barrow school children with unclean heads. This figure is, however, not out of line with the general standard in the country as a whole, though one cannot help but feel that by now this figure should be almost 0%.

The position regarding infectious diseases is highly satisfactory. During the year under review oral poliomyelitis vaccine was introduced for use in this country, and we can now hope that we are seeing the end of poliomyelitis in this and other civilised countries on any scale.

The use of enuresis alarms is now proving a boon to the mothers of enuretic children. Anyone who has any knowledge of this condition knows the intense relief that it is to the whole family when a child is finally cured.

The report by Dr. Gardner on accidents in school children is worthy of some study, especially in view of the fact that death from accidents, even excluding deaths from road accidents, is now one of the commonest causes of death in school children.

The use of the audiometers in school has increased and is playing a very important part in ascertaining hearing defects.

I should like to draw attention to the present incidence of dental caries, for, as can be seen from the report of the Principal School Dental Officer, the last ten years has shown a considerable decrease in the percentage of children requiring treatment.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of wishing Dr. Nelson every success and happiness in his new appointment, and I am sure that he in turn will wish me to thank all the Members of the Committee and the Department for the co-operation and help he received during his final year in this town.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROBERTS.

Principal School Medical Officer.

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

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at the end of the year : 10,909

		No. of Schools	Average Number of children attending
Primary Schools	County	20	4709
	Voluntary	7	1383
Secondary Schools	County	8	2866
(including one Technical School)	Voluntary	2	691
Grammar Schools		2	1132
Nursery School		1	104
Roa Island Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children		1	76
Ramsden Special School for E.S.N. Pupils		1	100
Independent School (Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory) (where the facilities afforded by the School Health Service are extended)		1	172

SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday after- noon.
Special Inspection Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and after- noon as required.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road.	Tuesday and Wednes- day afternoon and Saturday morning.
Speech Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Monday to Thursday morning and Mon- day to Friday after- noon.
Dental Clinic,	Central Clinic, Abbey Road.	Monday to Friday morning and after- noon. Monday and Wednesday evening.
Orthopædic Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road.	Approximately every six weeks, Tuesday morning.
Physiotherapy Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Fri- day afternoon. Mon- day, Tuesday and Wednesday morning.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	North Lonsdale Hospital	Wednesday afternoon.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic	North Lonsdale Hospital	Thursday morning and Friday morning.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A programme of routine medical inspections was carried out during the year on slightly different lines from 1961.

Three inspections were carried out during the school life of each child, one in the second term after entry to school, one during the last year at the primary school, and one in the penultimate term of the last year of attendance at a secondary school. Routine medical inspections were also carried out each term at the Bram Longstaffe Nursery School and all Infant Schools. In addition school nurses tested the vision of all eight-year-old children.

With a greater emphasis being made to cater for more Physically Handicapped Children at Roa Island Special School, rather than have these children admitted to Residential Schools, the school was again visited more or less weekly during 1962.

In most cases children whom medical staff wished to review, were seen at the routine medical inspection carried out during the next term at school.

Special examinations, whenever defects found at routine examinations were felt to require review at an earlier date than the next routine inspection, continued to be carried out at the Authority's clinic.

It will be noted that the number of children examined is lower than in previous years; this was due to shortage of medical staff during the second part of the year.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of children examined :—

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected
1958 and later	93
1957	527
1956	86
1955	26
1954	25
1953	39
1952	25
1951	430
1950	328
1949	51
1948	415
1947 and earlier	700
Total	2745

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations	65
Re-inspections	1006
Total	1071

Physical condition of children examined :—

	No.	% of total
Satisfactory	2734	99.6
Unsatisfactory	11	0.4

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 525 compared with 809 in 1961.

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						
		Entrants		Leavers		Total including all other age groups inspected
Defect or disease		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Skin	....	7	10	34	13	58
Eyes	(a) Vision	20	43	109	149	207
	(b) Squint	13	10	4	8	24
	(c) Other	1	1	2	16	6
Ears	(a) Hearing	1	31	4	30	7
	(b) Otitis Media	2	35	4	13	7
	(c) Other	—	2	—	2	1
Nose and Throat	....	10	61	3	14	16
Speech	....	14	12	2	4	27
Lymphatic Glands	....	—	10	—	—	—
Heart	....	—	5	1	11	1
Lungs	....	1	20	—	10	1
Developmental						
	(a) Hernia	4	1	—	—	7
	(b) Other	25	38	3	23	40
Orthopædic						
	(a) Posture	3	—	3	3	11
	(b) Feet	31	31	20	8	72
	(c) Other	7	17	11	11	23
Nervous System						
	(a) Epilepsy	—	5	1	3	3
	(b) Other	—	2	1	3	1
Psychological						
	(a) Development	—	18	—	3	1
	(b) Stability	—	1	—	2	1
Abdomen	....	2	1	1	2	4
Other	....	5	30	—	—	7
Totals	....	146	384	203	328	525

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of defects found at special inspections.

Defect or Disease		Special Inspections Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	.....	—	—
Eyes (a) Vision	.....	99	4
(b) Squint	.....	1	—
(c) Other	.....	—	—
Ears (a) Hearing	.....	23	22
(b) Otitis Media	.....	—	1
(c) Other	.....	1	—
Nose and Throat	.....	10	7
Speech	.....	7	—
Lymphatic Glands	.....	—	—
Heart	.....	2	3
Lungs	.....	2	3
Developmental			
(a) Hernia	.....	—	—
(b) Other	.....	14	1
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	.....	1	—
(b) Feet	.....	24	9
(c) Other	.....	2	4
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	.....	—	1
(b) Other	.....	1	—
Psychological (a) Development	.....	—	1
(b) Stability	.....	3	—
Abdomen	.....	3	2
Other	.....	8	—
Totals	.....	201	58

The School Medical Officers carried out Audiometric examinations at the School Clinic, Arndene ; of 102 school children suspected of having defective hearing, 11 of these children were considered to require treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

One child was supplied with a hearing aid during the year, through the local Hospital Management Committee arrangements.

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
1958 and later	—	20	19
1957	15	80	94
1956	5	16	16
1955	3	2	5
1954	—	2	2
1953	3	2	5
1952	1	—	1
1951	34	61	91
1950	31	26	55
1949	6	10	16
1948	33	29	59
1947 and earlier	76	60	132
Totals	207	308	495

VISITS TO THE HOMES OF CHILDREN BY SCHOOL NURSES

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 668 as compared with 846 in 1961. 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 children at school. Such enquiries are not included in the above figure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

During the year 82 children made 1,378 attendances; of these 80 children made 1,376 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, 2,045 children made 5,492 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, 337 children made 1,117 attendances.

There is a fairly lengthy waiting list at the local hospital for operations for these defects, but urgent cases are dealt with, without delay.

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 required 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.

876 school children made 1,207 attendances at the clinic ; 847 children had their eyes tested and 538 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Errors of Refraction	682
Congenital Abnormalities	13
Ocular Diseases	2
Trauma	1
Nothing Abnormal Discovered	57
Disorders of Ocular Motility	121

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

The Medical Superintendent of the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, held six clinics during 1962, before her retirement. Mr. R. Harrison was appointed additional Orthopædic Consultant Surgeon in October, 1962, to the Barrow and Furness group of hospitals, and a monthly clinic was included in his duties.

87 children were referred from the clinic for Physiotherapy.

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 11 occasions and 136 school children made 238 attendances. The average attendance of school children and pre-school children at the clinic was 34, and the number of treatments given during the year was 696.

Miss M. Johnson, the Physiotherapist, reports as follows :—

" The number of school children referred for Physiotherapy was slightly less than in 1961.

In most instances the types of cases were much the same, namely, flat feet and congenital deformities of toes. In all cases the children benefited by treatment.

Five school children were referred by their own doctors for ultra-violet ray therapy ; two cases of acne and three of bronchitis.

The total number of cases referred for physiotherapy for 1962 was 243, whilst the total number of treatments given was 2,053."

SPEECH THERAPY

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

" During 1962 the work of the Speech Therapy Clinic has continued as usual. Cases have been referred by the Pædiatrician, General Practitioners, School Medical Officers and Health Visitors. Some children have commenced treatment at the parent's request.

As usual all the Infants' Schools have been visited and several cases have been added to the Speech Therapy List as a result of these visits."

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

Total attendances for interview	....	....	422
No. of patients attending for treatment	....	....	47
Total attendances for treatment	....	....	1750
Total attendances	....	....	2172

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 20,408 routine cleanliness inspections and 2,026 re-inspections of school children. 362 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 63 individual pupils. No cleansing orders (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) were issued.

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

SCHOOL	Average No. of Pupils	No; of examin- ations	No; of re-exam- inations	No; unclean	Percentage unclean	
					1962	1961
Girls' Grammar	574	520	5	4	0.7	0.52
Alfred Barrow Boys'	395	—	—	—	—	—
Alfred Barrow Girls'	336	285	—	—	—	7.24
Holker County Secondary	394	410	4	4	1.02	1.93
Risedale County Secondary	451	—	—	—	—	0.81
Victoria County Secondary	356	662	—	5	1.40	9.78
Walney County Secondary	370	—	—	—	—	0.28
West Shore County Secondary	266	204	—	—	—	1.33
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	160	316	—	1	0.63	—
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	531	830	—	10	1.88	2.04
Abbotsmead County Junior	370	1244	48	21	5.68	2.20
Abbotsmead County Infants'	288	605	46	20	6.94	3.96
Barrow Island County Junior	165	163	2	—	—	6.93
Barrow Island County Infants'	156	348	290	1	0.64	1.89
Greengate County Boys'	257	503	9	4	1.56	3.27
Greengate County Girls'	262	1315	58	33	12.6	7.22
Greengate County Infants'	189	516	11	10	5.29	6.76
North Walney County Primary	264	743	23	14	5.30	6.17
Ormsgill County Junior	294	840	281	18	6.12	6.49
Ormsgill County Infants'	199	334	308	9	4.52	3.79
Ramsden County Infants'	153	454	—	5	3.27	5.55
Roose County Primary	171	512	45	2	1.17	2.42
South Newbarns County Junior	373	1087	12	9	2.41	3.29
South Newbarns County Infants'	203	616	20	7	3.45	6.57
South Walney County Junior	264	509	—	—	—	0.80
South Walney County Infants'	191	370	—	—	—	0.59
St. James' County Infants'	154	472	98	16	10.39	12.99
Vickerstown County Primary	215	615	11	4	1.86	2.23
Victoria County Junior	283	830	2	3	1.06	2.81
Victoria County Infants'	258	786	20	17	6.59	2.86
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary	310	961	109	35	11.29	13.51
St. Columba's R.C. Primary	219	444	3	4	1.83	0.50
St. George's C. of E. Primary	93	265	348	7	7.53	45.79
St. James's C. of E. Junior	239	721	99	21	8.79	15.13
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	229	667	13	20	8.73	11.56
St. Mary's R.C. Infants'	142	419	26	29	20.42	16.89
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	151	139	—	—	—	1.59
Bram Longstaffe Nursery	104	192	—	—	—	0.96
Ramsden Special (E.S.N.)	100	134	41	17	17.00	9.09
Roa Island Special	76	216	92	10	13.16	20.88
Our Lady's R.C. Prep.	172	161	—	2	1.16	2.44
	11233	20408	2026	362	3.22	4.92

ENURESIS CLINIC

Dr. I. F. Ralph, who introduced and conducts the Enuresis Clinic, has contributed the following information:—

"The treatment of bed-wetting with the pad and bell apparatus was begun during 1962. Four sets of apparatus were purchased and loaned to children who were thought likely to benefit from the treatment. Local general practitioners were informed that the treatment was being made available.

Suitable children were referred to the clinic by School Medical Officers and Nurses, and a number of parents requested treatment for their children. The children attended the clinic for examination by the medical officer before the apparatus was issued, and throughout treatment the homes were visited regularly by the Social Worker, Miss J. Kearton, or, in a few cases, by the School Nurses.

Twelve children received this treatment during 1962. Three failed to complete the treatment, for different reasons, and one was still being treated at the end of the year. Eight children completed a course of treatment and ceased to wet the bed. One of these subsequently relapsed and was placed on the waiting list for a further course of treatment. In the successful cases, the average duration of treatment was five and a half weeks, and most became dry within two weeks of commencing treatment. The ages of the children treated ranged from 5½ years to 14 years.

This service has been welcomed by many parents and it has been impossible, with the number of sets of apparatus available, to treat all the children referred to the clinic. At the end of the year, eighteen children were awaiting treatment."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is notified of infectious diseases occurring in school children, when necessary these are investigated by the School Nurses. Children are normally excluded from school for the period recommended by the Ministry of Education, but this may be varied by discussion with general practitioners.

The following table gives particulars of cases of notifiable disease occurring in school children during 1962:—

Measles	114
Scarlet Fever	31

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Special immunisation and vaccination sessions were arranged for school children at the Welfare Centre, School Clinic and the Community Hall. These were in addition to the ordinary immunisation sessions at the Welfare Centre.

The following table shows the number of children immunised and vaccinated during the year.

	Local Authority Clinics (including North Lonsdale Hospital)	General Practitioners
Primary Immunisation (against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and/or Tetanus)	108	12
Re-inforcing doses	380	36
Primary Vaccination	182	259
Re-vaccinations	143	65

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination continued throughout the year and oral vaccine was introduced in March. The table below shows the number of school children who received vaccination during the year.

Received two injections	56
Received third booster dose (either by injection or orally)	372
Received course of oral vaccine (three doses)	206
Received fourth dose (either by injection or orally)	2867

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 1962

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	Results of Tests		No. vaccinated (i.e. those with negative reaction to test)
				Positive	Negative	
Alfred Barrow Boys	100	92	88	3	82	80
Alfred Barrow Girls	79	69	63	9	51	51
Grammar School for Boys	90	83	82	15	66	66
Grammar School for Girls	90	86	85	12	73	73
Holker County Secondary	179	159	149	20	119	119
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	32	25	24	3	21	21
Ramsden Special (E.S.N.)	17	14	13	—	12	12
Risedale County Secondary	90	71	69	11	57	57
Roa Island Special	11	10	9	3	6	6
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	128	105	82	6	68	68
Technical School for Boys	57	48	46	6	38	38
Victoria County Secondary	86	68	62	5	56	56
Walney County Secondary	93	82	74	10	62	62
West Shore County Secondary	121	111	106	14	89	89
Absentee Sessions			80	5	73	72
Totals	1173	1023	1032	122	873	870

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.

[illegible]

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
D. Number of handicapped pupils from the area who (i) were on the registers of (1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	14	54	—	99	—	—	167
(b) boarding pupils	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	7
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	2	—	3	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	14
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total D (i) and D (ii)	2	—	3	6	20	54	5	99	—	—	189
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D (i), (ii), and (iii))	2	—	3	6	20	54	5	99	—	—	189
On or about 20th January, 1963, number of handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) who were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 | 7 |
| (ii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944 | — |

EPILEPSY

41 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 Social Worker, at the Child Guidance Centre.

CHILDREN REFERRED

	New cases	Re-tested	Tested in Schools	Survey 1962	Totals
Boys	35	10	61	208	314
Girls	28	3	68	129	228
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 129	<hr/> 337	<hr/> 542

AGE GROUPS : NEW CASES

0—5	6—11	12—16
<hr/> 7	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 7

RANGE OF INTELLIGENCE : NEW CASES

I.Q. :	Below 70	2
	71—90	6
	91—110	23
	111—150+	29
	Not tested	3

SOURCES OF REFERRAL : NEW CASES

Schools	43
Principal School Medical Officer	9
Parents	1
Education Department	4
Pædiatrician	3
Children's Department	2
Speech Therapist	1

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION : NEW CASES

Infants	9
Junior	44
Secondary Modern	5
Pre-School	1
Not at school	4

REASONS FOR REFERRAL : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) (1) Suspected educational subnormality	0	1	1
(2) Suspected educational retardation	22	16	38
(b) Disorders of bodily function, e.g., enuresis	2	0	2
(c) Behaviour disorders :			
(1) Aggressive and anti-social behaviour	4	4	8
(2) Timid and inhibited behaviour	0	0	0
(d) Speech defects	0	1	1
(e) Miscellaneous, e.g., revision of I.Q.	7	6	13

METHODS OF TREATMENT : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(i) DIAGNOSTIC			
(a) Recommended for special treatment (e.g. speech therapist, psychiatrist)	3	3	6
(b) Recommended for transfer to remedial groups	13	10	23
(c) Recommended for remedial help in own school	6	6	12
(ii) TREATMENT AT CENTRE			
Play therapy	0	1	1
(iii) ADVICE GIVEN ONLY			
(for various reasons, e.g., treatment un- necessary, parents unwilling for child to be treated)	13	8	21

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1)	Number of pupils inspected :—	
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	10263
	(b) As Specials	1908
	(c) Total (1)....	12171
(2)	Number found to require treatment	6872
(3)	Number offered treatment	5166
(4)	Number actually treated	4575
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	10003
(6)	Half-days devoted to : Inspections	63
	Treatment : Day Sessions	895
	Evening Sessions	148
	Total (6)	1106
(7)	Fillings :	
	Permanent teeth	3531
	Temporary teeth	208
	Total (7)	3739
(8)	Number of teeth filled :	
	Permanent teeth	3457
	Temporary teeth	208
	Total (8)	3665
(9)	Extractions :	
	Permanent teeth	1565
	Temporary teeth	3993
	Total (9)	5558
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	1456
(11)	Orthodontics :	
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	50
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	85
	(c) Cases completed during the year	30
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	6
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	135
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	131
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
	(h) Total attendances	1080
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	91
(13)	Other operations :	
	Permanent teeth	2904
	Temporary teeth	1288
	Total (13)	4192

This year again we managed to inspect all the 42 schools and completed routine treatment of all in the same year. I am giving below the statistics about the number of schools inspected by the staff of this clinic since 1950, along with the percentage of children requiring treatment :—

	No. of Schools Inspected	Total No. of Children Inspected	No. of Children found to require treatment	% Requiring treatment
1950	0	3,653	3,243	88.8%
1951	3	4,373	3,779	86.4%
1952	5	4,132	3,609	87.3%
1953	8	5,446	4,515	89.9%
1954	3	4,022	3,558	88.5%
1955	29	11,022	8,867	80.4%
1956	29	10,328	7,623	73.8%
1957	40 (3 officers)	12,491	9,660	77.3%
1958	29	9,543	6,688	70.1%
1959	35	11,782	8,071	68.5%
1960	36	11,306	6,486	57.4%
1961	42	12,124	6,605	54.5%
1962	42	12,171	6,872	56.5%

Due to the repeated regular inspections and consequent regular treatment, the percentage of children needing treatment has gone down from 88.8% to 56.5%. This is the maximum reduction we have been able to achieve in spite of all the hard work during the last three consecutive years. I understand that the national average percentage of children needing treatment is 63.4%. Though our figure is much lower than the national average, I am still not satisfied with the reduction in the decay rate of children's teeth. The whole thing pivots on one main factor and that is gross negligence of oral hygiene by many children and lack of supervision by the parents. I have already talked to Parent/Teacher Associations in six Primary Schools in the hope that this will bear fruit, but we are already short staffed and as such if we spend a lot of time in going to schools the treatment of children at the clinic will suffer.

The condition of children's teeth has been brought up to such a state now that the average number of visits that a child has to make for treatment at the clinic is 2 to 3 in a year, which is a big improvement over the past, when it used to be 7 or 8 visits yearly.

SURVEY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN NEEDING TREATMENT

I am giving below comparative figures of the school children needing treatment during the last few years (same schools every year) :—

SCHOOLS	INSPECTED	NEEDING TREATMENT IN			
		1962	1961	1960	1958
3 Girls' Secondary	955	22.4%	27.6%	34%	46%
3 Boys' Secondary	1155	41.4%	36.4%	42%	57%
3 Mixed Secondary	967	35.3%	42.5%	49%	59%
5 Junior	1455	45%	47%	64%	62%
5 Infant	1134	65%	61.3%	69%	72%

This clearly shows a very marked improvement in the Girls' Secondary Schools, where the figure has gone down from 46% in 1958 to 22.4% in 1962. It seems that as the girls grow older they are more concerned about their aesthetic appearance and general health, with the result that they take extra care of their teeth. Even in the mixed secondary schools the figure has gone down from 59% in 1958 to 35.3% in 1962—again a marked improvement. It is disappointing to note that the boys in secondary schools do not pay much attention to oral hygiene and do not seem to be concerned about their looks. The infant schools are the worst, and there I put the blame squarely on the shoulders of the parents, because unless parents become strict in discipline and more observant, the state of infants' teeth is not going to improve at all. The maximum damage is done by chocolates and toffees, coupled with a lack of brushing the teeth. There is, in fact, a pressing need for extensive dental health propaganda in all the schools of the town.

DENTAL OFFICERS

We are still short of one officer and there does not seem to be any hope of getting another in the near future. The deficiency is, however, counteracted to some extent by the evening sessions which have been carried on throughout the year.

EQUIPMENT

I am indebted to this Authority for agreeing to my suggestions and recommendations regarding the provision of the latest items of equipment, and I am proud to say that our school dental clinic is one of the best equipped clinics in the country.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

This year 91 children were supplied with artificial dentures in this clinic, and it is to be regretted that the number of children in secondary schools needing artificial teeth is still so high.

DENTAL ANÆSTHESIA ARRANGEMENTS

This arrangement has been in operation for over 4 years now and I am pleased to report that it is working very smoothly and satisfactorily, and I would recommend no change.

ORTHODONTIC CASES

This year 135 children were treated with orthodontic appliances and the total number of attendances for orthodontic treatment was 1,080. Though the services of a Consultant Orthodontist at the North Lonsdale Hospital are available to us, we did not need to send any cases to him. It is very satisfying to know that most of the parents are very observant now in this respect and the moment they notice the slightest irregularity in the arrangement of teeth in the arch, they bring the children to us and a simple appliance does the trick.

During this year 92 cases were referred for dental X-Ray to the North Lonsdale Hospital. I am most grateful to the X-Ray Department for giving us prompt attention in cases of emergency because when an urgent appointment is requested, the child is invariably called the same day. In view of this smooth arrangement, I have not asked this Authority to incur any expenditure in establishing a dental X-Ray unit of our own, which, of course, exists in most of the other Authorities. I am also thankful to the Consultant Oral Surgeon, Orthodontic Consultant, and all the head teachers of the schools for their very ready help and kind co-operation.

ACCIDENTS ON SCHOOL PREMISES AND PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

Dr. P. A. Gardner, School Medical Officer, has contributed the following information :

" The 601 accidents detailed in the tables below consist of those children who attended the Accident Department, North Lonsdale Hospital, as Out-Patients in one year, together with accidents reported by Head Teachers during the same period. Tables I—V show, respectively, the distribution of these accidents in age groups, the day on which the accident occurred, which part of the person was involved, the resultant type of injury and the causes of the injuries.

In the playgrounds it will be seen that the numbers decrease as the child becomes older (and wiser !) but accidents inside school buildings increase with age, due possibly to the addition to the curriculum of joinery, housecrafts, etc.

It is, perhaps, interesting to note that there are fewer accidents on school premises at the beginning of the week than at the end, but the converse is the case in public playgrounds.

Except for the head, the left arm predominates in school accidents, the majority being self-inflicted wounds.

Excluding falls whilst running or walking, climbing bars result in the most accidents in school playgrounds, rather more occurring in females than males, with an equal number in each of the 4—7, 8—11 age groups. In public playgrounds there are three times as many accidents caused by falling from climbing bars and banana slides. Most of these accidents result in head injuries. The seven bites occurring in school premises were all due to mice ; those outside were caused by dogs."

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS IN AGE GROUPS

	0—3		4—7		8—11		12—15		16+	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In School Buildings	2	2	26	20	34	25	89	42	11	3
In School Playground	0	1	40	26	29	28	29	15	1	0
In Public Playgrounds	12	10	33	28	43	15	22	10	4	1
	14	13	99	74	106	78	140	67	16	4
	27		173		184		207		20	

TABLE II
DAY ON WHICH ACCIDENT OCCURRED

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		Sun.		Total		Both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In School Buildings	32	11	30	18	37	20	24	20	34	17	5	6	0	0	162	92	254
In School Playground	15	6	18	10	18	12	19	16	26	20	3	6	0	0	99	70	169
In Public Playgrounds	18	12	16	16	9	7	18	5	12	7	29	10	12	7	114	64	178
	65	29	64	44	64	39	61	41	72	44	37	22	12	7	375	226	601
	94		108		103		102		116		59		19		601		

TABLE III
PART OF PERSON INJURED

	Head & Neck		L.U.L.		R.U.L.		L.L.L.		R.L.L.		Trunk		Eyes	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In School Buildings	52	20	50	17	26	19	10	13	8	12	8	5	8	6
In School Playground	52	31	15	14	7	6	4	9	11	2	6	4	4	4
In Public Playgrounds	46	35	14	12	13	3	22	4	14	9	1	1	4	0
	150	86	79	43	46	28	36	26	33	23	15	10	16	10
	236		122		74		62		56		25		26	

TABLE IV
RESULTANT TYPE OF INJURY

	Cuts and Puncture Wounds		Bruises		Sprains		Abrasions		Others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In School Buildings	86	15	27	34	18	26	2	3	29	14
In School Playground	57	26	23	12	10	9	11	5	13	12
In Public Playgrounds	47	19	28	32	14	13	5	5	5	1
	190	60	78	78	42	48	18	13	47	27
	250		156		90		31		74	

TABLE V
CAUSES OF INJURIES

	Falls on Ground		Falls Climbing Bars Banana Slides & Swings		Falls against upright objects or fallen upon		Falls from steps or gates		Twists	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In School Buildings	31	23	1	3	29	15	3	3	3	8
In School Playground	42	26	9	13	9	5	7	5	3	3
In Public Playgrounds	11	10	47	34	5	1	11	6	5	7
	84	59	57	50	43	21	21	14	11	18
	143		107		64		35		29	

TABLE V—CONTD.
CAUSES OF INJURIES

	Balls Sticks Missiles		Knives Machines and Sharp Tools		Punched or Kicked		Sharp Edges Other than Tools & Knives		Mice		Doors and Windows		Others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In School Buildings ...	3	6	29	2	8	2	14	8	7	0	6	8	28	14
In School Playground ...	5	6	0	0	9	2	7	4	3	2	0	0	5	4
In Public Playgrounds ...	12	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	3	0	0	0	4	2
	20	12	29	2	17	5	37	15	13	2	6	8	37	20
	32		31		22		52		15		14		57	

MISCELLANEOUS

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

PHYSICAL TRAINING, SWIMMING AND ORGANISED GAMES

Most schools 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, throwing and catching.

During the year the provision of climbing, agility and games apparatus was approved for eight primary and seven secondary schools. All primary schools now have climbing apparatus and in most cases have this type of equipment both in the playground and in the assembly hall. The construction of the new County Technical School for Boys was commenced and this includes a gymnasium, changing room and showering facilities.

The "pool" of camping and rock climbing equipment was again extensively used at week-ends and during holidays by organised school parties and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme candidates.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme for boys continued to develop and six secondary schools produced 79 Bronze, 29 Silver and 6 Gold Awards. The scheme for girls was adopted by three more secondary schools so that six schools produced 65 Bronze Awards for girls.

All primary and secondary schools continued to make full use of the Abbey Bath. As a result of testing, the following certificates were awarded:—

Beginners	Distance	Speed	Proficiency
636	937	4	12

The weekly period of organised games continued in all primary and secondary schools, augmented by out-of-school leagues in hockey, netball, cricket, association and rugby league football and inter-school competitions in athletics, cross-country running, rounders and swimming.

Work commenced on the further development of four playing fields for primary schools and for two secondary schools.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

Average number of children receiving milk on each school day	....	....	9749
Average number of children receiving meals on each school day	....	....	3146
Number of centres supplying meals	....	....	28