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County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

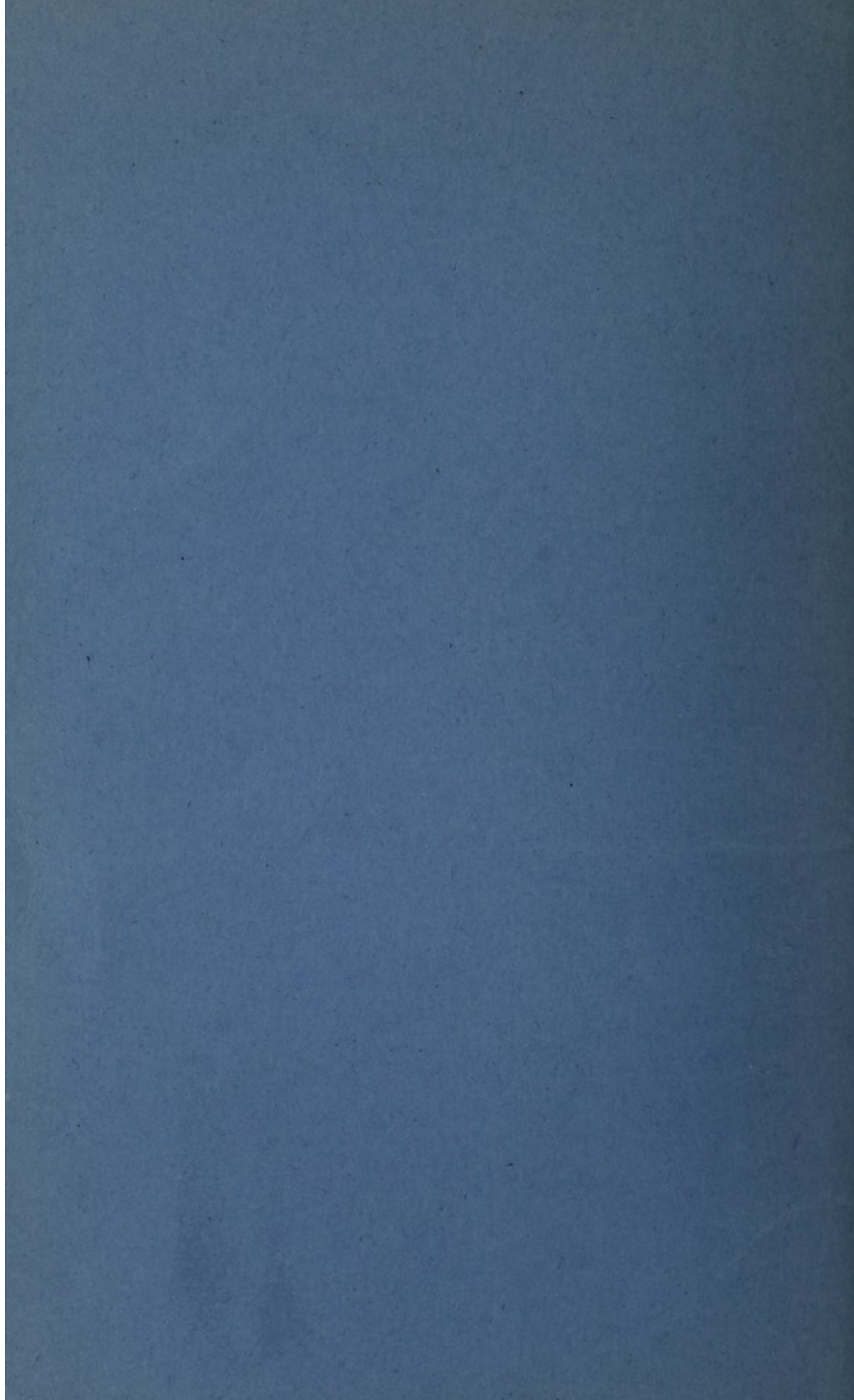
and the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

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

1963



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1963.**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The beginning of the year saw the departure of my predecessor, Dr. I. D. M. Nelson, and the opportunity was taken in my last annual report of wishing him every success and happiness in his new appointment. In the intervening period before my arrival in March, the department was ably run by Dr. I. F. Ralph, who resigned in November to take up a new appointment as Deputy Medical Officer of Health to Stockport, and I am sure the members of the Committee will wish me to take this opportunity of thanking him for all the work he did when he was with this authority, and to wish him every success in his new post. Dr. P. A. Gardner was appointed to the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health in December, 1963.

The population, as given by the Registrar General's statistics for mid-1963, was 65,310, and showed a slight increase over the figure for the previous year, which was 64,890. The population, however, has remained remarkably constant, as can be seen by consulting the appropriate table. The infant mortality rate, though slightly above the average for England and Wales, is once again satisfactory, but a rather disturbing feature is that there has been a steady rise in the infant mortality rate since the extremely low figure of 14.69 in 1959. Surprisingly, the number of live births has shown a slight fall and is also slightly below the national average. A very encouraging feature has been a welcome fall in the number of illegitimate births and our present rate of 46.90 per thousand births compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 69.0. I am glad to report that there was no maternal death during the year.

There was a considerable increase in lung cancer deaths, from 37 in 1962, to 46 in 1963, and the majority of the increase was in the age group 65—74, though the highest incidence was still in the age group 55—64. It is also worth noting that out of a total of 147 deaths from all cancers, 46 were due to cancer of the lung.

Four Barrow residents returned from Zermatt during the outbreak of typhoid in that town, and I am glad to say that all the tests to which they were subjected proved negative. The opportunity was also taken of introducing tests for typhoid on all appropriate Water Board Employees, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the four residents of Barrow, who had been in Zermatt, and the Water Board Engineer and employees for their co-operation.

Besides the surprising outbreak of typhoid in Zermatt, there was also during the year, an equally surprising outbreak of smallpox in Sweden, and special precautions were taken with Swedish ships arriving at that time.

The number of notifications of Tuberculosis was 30, which is the same as for 1962. An interesting feature has been the number of notifications of people who were already under observation as contacts of known cases.

There were also, during the year, two interesting outbreaks of Food Poisoning, due to *Clostridium Welchii*, but fortunately none of those affected was seriously ill.

It is with regret that I have to report the death of Miss Josie Doherty, the Home Help Organiser. She will be missed by her colleagues.

The Health Visiting Service has had a difficult year owing to shortage of staff, but I am glad to report that all the Health Visitors now have a car allowance or a pool car, with one exception.

The District Nursing Service has continued to deal with an increasing volume of work. During the year disposable incontinence pads were introduced and their use has proceeded without any serious difficulties.

The Midwifery Service has continued to perform excellent work, and the rota system has continued with only a slight modification. The position now being that three midwives are available for call each night.

The Local Authority Ten Year Plan was reviewed during the year, with most of the new items being on the Mental Health side. The Authority has now approved in principle, the building of a Hostel for Subnormal Adults, a further Hostel for the Mentally Ill, and, in the second five year period, a Hostel for Psycho-Geriatric Cases.

Further progress has been made with the new Infant Welfare Clinic to be included in the Community Hall project for Walney. The clinic now envisaged includes the usual Infant Welfare Clinic facilities, together with provision for physiotherapy and occupational therapy, and a dental clinic is also included. Lack of architectural staff has, unfortunately, held up further progress, but it is hoped that this position will be rectified in the succeeding year. A tender has been accepted for the new Mobile Clinic which, when introduced in 1964, will be a tremendous improvement on the present Mobile Clinic, which is now quite worn out.

The work at the Junior Training Centre is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner and an important feature has been the formation of a Parent-Teacher Association. This type of Association is, I think, most important in that it enables the parents to express their views and at the same time to assist with, and to introduce, outside activities. We are still, however, short of an Adult Training Centre and a Special Minding Unit. Ideally an Adult Centre should be quite separate from the Junior Training Centre, but there would be some advantage in beginning an Adult Group at the present Centre prior to a separate building becoming available.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

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 H. Bannister, J.P.
Deputy Mayor	....	....	Councillor I. W. Swallow.

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 J. Garner.
			Councillor A. Power.
			Councillor T. McNulty.
			Councillor I. W. Swallow.
			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. (resigned 20.1.63). D. J. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (commenced 18.3.63).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Port Medical Officer and School Medical Officer....	....	....	I. F. Ralph, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 10.11.63).
Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers	....	....	P. A. Gardner, L.A.H. (appointed Deputy M.O.H. 6.12.63). M. T. Gyi, M.B., D.T.M. & H.
Principal School Dental Officer	....		D. D. Watts, M.Sc., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	....	....	Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon	....		R. Harrison, M.B., F.R.C.S.
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 Inspec- tor 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. McLennon, b.e.
District Public Health Inspectors	....	J. D. Frankland, a.b. T. B. Nuttall, a.b.c. D. Sayles, a. G. Woodall, a.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	....	Miss H. M. White, f.h.j.k.l.
Health Visitors/School Nurses	....	Miss A. W. Cant, f.h.j. Miss D. Latham, f.h.j.k. Miss S. B. White, f.h.i.j.m. Miss G. Buchanan, h.j. Miss S. Scott, f.h.j. Miss A. Quinn, h.j. Miss M. B. Langley, f.h.j.k. (resigned 1.12.63). Miss D. J. Thomlinson, f.h.j. Miss M. Scott, f.h.j. (retired 13.4.63). Miss P. C. Thompson, f.h.j.
Student Health Visitor	....	Mrs. H. J. Carling, f.h.k. (course commenced 23.9.63).
School Nurses	....	Miss N. McFarlane, f.h.i.j. Mrs. M. L. Jackson, h. (retired 22.11.63). Mrs. G. H. Pashley, h. (part-time).
Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife	....	Miss T. G. Pollard, f.h.j.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor/ School Nurse	....	Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j.
Municipal Midwives	....	Miss A. Bagshaw, f. Miss G. M. Fytche, f. Miss T. Potts, f.h. Mrs. M. Railton, f. Miss G. M. Moore, f.h. (part-time). Miss M. Knight, f.h. Miss G. R. Needham, f.h. (resigned 14.7.63). Mrs. D. Williams, f.g. (commenced 12.8.63)

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Assistant Superintendent	....	....	Miss E. M. Jackson, f.h.k.
District Nursing Sisters	....	....	Miss D. Moscrop, f.h.i.k.
			Miss J. Lindop, h.k.
			Mrs. E. Preston, h.
			Mrs. A. T. Diamond, h.
			Mrs. B. Parry, f.h. (commenced 2.6.63).
			Mrs. C. T. Watling, f.h.k.
			Mrs. H. J. Carling, f.h.k.
			(Student Health Visitor from 23.9.63).
			Mrs. I. Robson, h.k.
			Mrs. K. M. Jackson, h.k. (resigned 31.5.63)
			Mrs. W. M. Davey, h.k.
			Mrs. M. J. Cringle, h.
Physiotherapist	....	....	Miss M. Johnson, n.
Speech Therapist	....	....	Miss M. Hall, o.
Ambulance Officer	....	....	J. H. Smethurst.
Supervisor, George Hastwell Training Centre	....	....	Miss D. Woodhead, p.
Assistant Supervisors	....	....	Miss E. D. Williamson, p. (resumed on completion of training 8.7.63).
			Mrs. D. Hall.
			Miss Y. Rowe (trainee).
			Mrs. B. Nicholson (part-time).
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 Enrolled Nurse.
- h. State Registered Nurse.
- i. State Registered Fever Nurse.
- j. Health Visitor's Certificate.
- k. Queen's Nurse.
- l. Housekeeping Certificate.
- m. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
- n. Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists.
- o. Licentiate of the College of Speech Therapists.
- p. N.A.M.H. Diploma.

Section 1

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1963

Area	11,003 acres		
Population (Census 1961)	64,927		
Population (Mid 1963)	65,310		
Rateable Value	£2,088,767		
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£8,100		
No. of dwellinghouses	21,138		
	1962	1963	England and Wales
Deaths	815	923	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.55	14.13	12.2
Date Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	13.68	14.55	
Live Births	1176	1130	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.12	17.30	18.2
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	18.30	18.17	
Stillbirths	12	17	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	10.10	14.82	17.2
Total live and stillbirths	1188	1147	
No. of illegitimate births	64	53	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births	54.42	46.90	69.0
Infant deaths	27	28	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	22.95	24.78	21.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	23.38	25.07	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	15.62	18.87	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	16.15	17.70	14.2
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 7 days)	15.30	16.81	
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 7 days—28 days)	0.85	0.88	
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 29 days—12 months)	6.80	7.08	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths....	25.25	31.39	29.3
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births....	5.44	4.69	6.9
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	1	Nil	244
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births	0.841	Nil	0.28
*Area Comparability Factor Deaths	1.09	1.03	
do. Births	1.01	1.05	

POPULATION TRENDS

1954	65,470	1959	64,470
1955	65,350	1960	64,580
1956	65,290	1961	64,710
1957	64,870	1962	64,890
1958	64,450	1963	65,310

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

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE				%	Nos.
0—4 years	....	....	....	7.7	5,029
5—9 years	....	....	....	7.1	4,637
10—14 years	....	....	....	8.4	5,486
Males 15—44	....	....	....	19.1	12,474
Females 15—44	....	....	....	19.5	12,735
Males 45—64	....	....	....	12.8	8,360
Females 45—59	....	....	....	10.2	6,662
Males 65 and over	....	....	....	4.9	3,200
Females 60 and over	....	....	....	10.3	6,727

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

	No.	Rate per 1,000 population
Diseases of Circulatory System	398	6.094
Coronary Thrombosis	220	3.368
All Cancers	147	2.251
Cancer of the Lung	46	0.704
Pneumonia	81	1.239
Bronchitis	42	0.643
T.B., Respiratory	6	0.092

The 220 deaths due to coronary disease were distributed throughout age and sex groups as follows :—

Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	3	23	37	48	24	135
Female	—	2	9	37	37	85

The distribution of 46 deaths from lung cancer was as follows :

Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	1	1	16	14	5	37
Female	—	2	3	2	2	9

DEATHS IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE, 1963

	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	75 and over	Total	Grand Total
Diseases of the Circulatory System	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	3 2	25 4	47 11	66 58	86 104	227 180	407
Neoplasms	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 3	1 3	6 9	28 10	31 20	13 22	79 67	146
Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	M. F.	2 2	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 —	3 2	8 6	24 18	25 40	66 68	134
Diseases of the Respiratory System	M. F.	1 2	2 —	1 —	— —	— —	1 2	5 1	13 5	18 3	41 38	82 51	133
Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	M. F.	— —	— 1	— —	3 —	1 —	4 1	3 1	2 2	3 —	4 5	20 10	30
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	M. F.	9 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 8	17
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 2	1 2	1 1	— 2	4 7	11
Diseases of the Digestive System	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	3 1	2 1	9 2	11
Congenital Malformations	M. F.	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	3 4	7
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	2 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	6 1	7
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	M. F.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 1	1 —	— 1	5 2	7
Diseases of the Blood & Blood Forming Organs	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 1	— 1	1 4	5
Symptoms, Senility & Ill-defined Conditions	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— 3	2 3	5
Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1
Diseases of Bones and Organs of Movement	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	1
Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	M. F.	14 15	2 1	2 —	4 1	2 4	13 10	46 20	106 37	152 103	173 218	514 409	923
GRAND TOTAL		29	3	2	5	6	23	66	143	255	391	923	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES **CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS**

	Male	Female	Totals	
			1963	1962
Scarlet Fever	13	15	28	44
Measles	245	208	453	289
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	2	2
Acute Pneumonia	9	17	26	5
Typhoid	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	9	26	29
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	5	4	9	—
Dysentery	5	3	8	—
Food Poisoning	4	11	15	—
	302	269	571	373

The food poisoning cases fell into two groups, one, involving thirteen persons, and the other, two persons. The larger outbreak occurred as the result of a hotel party, and I am glad to say that it was the management of the hotel who brought the outbreak to our notice.

In both instances *Clostridium Welchii* was isolated from the cases and considered to be the culpable organism. The food involved in both outbreaks was a chicken soup which had been reheated and kept warm prior to serving.

I am pleased to say that none of the cases was serious.

CENSUS, 1961

The Registrar General's tables of figures of the 1961 Census were received during 1963. The 1961 Census was more extensive in its scope and more information was obtained than in previous censuses, and it has been possible to provide the following useful and interesting information.

The total population was 64,927, comprising 48.7% males and 51.3% females.

The distribution of the population by sex, age-groups and wards is shown in Table A, and Table B gives a more detailed breakdown for each year under 21 years of age. Table C gives details of the marital state of the population by sex and age-groups.

TABLE A—POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND WARDS

AGE-GROUPS

MALE		AGE-GROUPS																			Totals	
Ward		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 and over	
Barrow Island		266	142	159	188	191	223	195	145	158	175	176	187	137	95	54	36	21	6	—	—	2552
Central		164	167	185	164	131	143	104	152	140	152	168	157	127	101	79	31	18	16	—	—	2189
Hawcoat		479	469	510	463	305	276	350	373	462	437	399	378	302	236	169	114	60	19	1	1	5803
Hindpool		188	142	182	169	158	171	138	126	148	156	167	148	119	91	72	44	19	7	1	—	2246
Newbarns		613	667	865	677	420	397	427	583	629	642	554	495	408	273	205	129	88	34	7	1	8114
Ramsden		148	125	167	162	127	124	129	144	161	162	158	164	132	87	76	31	22	8	—	1	2128
Salthouse		285	239	317	290	213	233	226	247	246	243	269	285	230	168	140	85	61	24	5	1	3807
Walney		441	368	412	366	252	274	343	341	349	350	329	306	228	173	140	83	40	10	2	—	4807
Totals, Male		2584	2319	2797	2479	1797	1841	1910	2111	2293	2317	2220	2120	1683	1224	935	553	329	114	16	4	31646
FEMALE																						
Barrow Island		266	148	161	151	250	191	142	128	160	169	174	166	135	123	98	64	30	19	—	—	2575
Central		175	147	163	181	160	127	129	113	159	161	143	141	147	111	95	54	25	13	1	—	2245
Hawcoat		438	451	550	432	315	312	341	431	471	452	406	435	353	335	337	197	123	54	16	1	6450
Hindpool		174	145	158	168	169	114	123	113	175	154	166	154	143	131	104	76	43	10	2	—	2322
Newbarns		531	640	791	626	454	379	505	641	691	582	570	497	443	374	304	229	134	54	15	3	8463
Ramsden		154	135	144	123	144	101	114	114	163	162	147	165	156	135	92	73	34	17	4	1	2178
Salthouse		276	246	312	308	251	198	225	247	250	264	275	272	271	218	166	141	70	42	7	5	4044
Walney		375	400	403	361	295	310	346	327	409	341	306	290	251	223	169	116	59	18	4	1	5004
Totals, Female		2389	2312	2682	2350	2038	1732	1925	2114	2478	2285	2187	2120	1899	1650	1365	950	518	227	49	11	33281
Totals, Male & Female		4973	4631	5479	4829	3835	3573	3835	4225	4771	4602	4407	4240	3582	2874	2300	1503	847	341	65	15	64927

TABLE B—POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE

WARD	AGE																				Totals
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Barrow Island	75	60	51	46	34	37	33	27	15	30	22	33	33	34	37	28	43	45	36	36	24
Central	35	40	41	24	24	34	39	31	26	37	33	36	47	30	39	22	27	37	36	42	30
Hawcoat	86	88	98	104	103	92	86	101	87	103	95	87	100	120	108	102	102	94	90	75	63
Hindpool	44	40	45	31	28	30	27	42	26	17	32	30	28	50	42	39	42	24	30	34	38
Newbarns	138	127	104	130	114	115	137	134	141	140	158	155	158	204	190	133	157	130	150	107	110
Ramsden	29	35	26	31	27	24	22	31	32	16	28	32	35	36	36	21	37	31	40	33	30
Salthouse	64	61	51	62	47	55	39	46	56	43	58	50	64	71	74	64	68	63	37	58	37
Walney	87	95	95	75	89	73	71	86	73	65	76	70	90	80	96	88	84	76	59	59	56
Totals, Male	558	546	511	503	466	460	454	498	456	451	502	493	555	625	622	497	560	500	478	444	388
																					10567
FEMALE																					
Barrow Island	68	55	52	44	47	38	32	30	26	22	24	31	35	33	38	28	33	27	32	31	42
Central	33	47	40	20	35	26	25	31	25	40	31	36	24	32	40	31	35	27	40	48	43
Hawcoat	77	88	80	97	96	94	87	94	87	89	103	103	119	127	98	98	105	85	83	61	67
Hindpool	35	35	32	43	29	30	28	29	24	34	35	37	25	30	31	29	33	29	40	37	26
Newbarns	103	101	126	97	104	121	130	134	121	134	139	158	152	180	162	159	134	128	115	90	112
Ramsden	43	24	28	33	26	24	23	33	28	27	33	19	28	35	29	28	30	17	31	17	34
Salthouse	50	58	61	52	55	46	36	52	52	60	56	57	61	68	70	55	63	53	71	66	51
Walney	85	69	73	70	78	95	82	73	78	72	80	65	69	89	100	81	88	84	56	52	58
Totals, Female	494	477	492	456	470	474	443	476	441	478	501	506	513	594	568	509	521	450	468	402	433
																					10166
Totals, Male & Female	1052	1023	1003	959	936	934	897	974	897	929	1003	999	1068	1219	1190	1006	1081	950	946	846	821
																					20733

TABLE C—POPULATION BY SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND MARITAL CONDITION

	AGE GROUP																			Totals
	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94		95 & over
MALE																				
Single	2584	2319	2797	2451	1177	501	312	308	254	256	230	125	179	106	111	46	36	12	1	1
Married	—	—	—	28	618	1334	1592	1788	2001	2005	1903	1804	1364	945	636	308	143	40	3	2
Widowed	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	15	29	59	88	132	169	186	197	150	62	12	1
Divorced	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	10	23	27	28	13	8	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Totals	2584	2319	2797	2479	1797	1841	1910	2111	2293	2317	2220	2120	1683	1224	935	553	329	114	16	4
FEMALE																				
Single	2389	2312	2682	2210	821	206	156	145	198	196	225	233	208	172	151	117	66	28	6	2
Married	—	—	—	140	1212	1511	1747	1914	2166	1917	1737	1543	1192	855	518	237	81	17	1	3
Widowed	—	—	—	—	3	6	12	29	77	137	195	330	486	638	696	596	370	182	42	6
Divorced	—	—	—	—	2	9	10	26	37	35	30	14	13	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	2389	2312	2682	2350	2038	1732	1925	2114	2478	2285	2187	2120	1899	1650	1365	950	518	227	49	11

Table D, relating to persons of pensionable age (males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over) gives figures of those who live alone, those who share households with one other person, and those in homes for the aged.

TABLE D

1. Persons of pensionable age (males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over)

				AGE GROUP								
				60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	Totals
				to	to	to	to	to	to	and		
				64	69	74	79	84	89	94	over	
Male	....	....	....	—	1224	935	553	329	114	16	4	3175
Female		....	....	1899	1650	1365	950	518	227	49	11	6669
<hr/>												
Total of pensionable age				....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9844
Total aged 65 years and over :					....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7945

2. Persons of pensionable age living alone :

WARD	MALE	FEMALE	
Barrow Island	23	118	
Central	24	88	
Hawcoat	41	299	
Hindpool	25	109	
Newbarns	57	290	
Ramsden	23	122	
Salthouse	45	168	
Walney	43	192	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	281	1386	Total 1667
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

3. Households of two persons with one or both of pensionable age :

Household consisting of	Married Couple		1 Male and 1 Female				2 Males		2 Females	
			Male older		Female older					
	One old	Both old	One old	Both old	One old	Both old	One old	Both old	One old	Both old
Bw. Island	50	83	7	4	27	3	5	—	21	10
Central	43	73	4	13	30	2	1	5	22	7
Hawcoat	140	253	19	17	57	8	7	2	59	51
Hindpool	40	78	5	9	38	3	2	—	20	13
Newbarns	161	262	13	13	79	10	18	—	70	37
Ramsden	45	67	8	8	40	9	3	1	16	9
Salthouse	94	144	14	9	53	6	6	1	22	13
Walney	91	187	12	5	42	6	12	—	23	8
Total Households	664	1147	82	78	366	47	54	9	253	148
Individual Old Persons	664	2294	82	156	366	94	54	18	253	296

Total Households : 2848. Total Old Persons : 4277.

4. Old Persons in Homes for the Aged : Male 68 ; Female 114.

There are four Homes for the Aged in the Borough, three belonging to the Borough and one belonging to Lancashire County Council.

5. Summary :

Number of elderly persons living alone 1667

Number of elderly persons living in households of two persons
(of this number 2858 were in households of two persons both
of whom were elderly) 4277

Number of elderly persons in homes for the aged 182

It can be assumed that of the balance of 3718, a high proportion were living in households which comprised more than two persons.

TABLE E: DWELLING HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH

WARD				No. of DWELLING HOUSES	
			Walney	.....	3223
			Barrow Island	.....	1802
			Hindpool	.....	1526
			Hawcoat	.....	4001
			Newbarns	.....	5045
			Salthouse	.....	2455
			Ramsden	.....	1427
			Central	.....	1416
			Total	.....	20895

In the Census data the general definition of a dwelling is given as: "A building or part of a building which provides separate living quarters." " a private dwelling house, flat or maisonette as such, with a front door of its own If it could only be reached through the quarters occupied or normally occupied by another household (including a hall) it was not counted as a dwelling."

**TABLE F—AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS
IN OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES.**

Ward	Total Number of Dwelling houses with an occupier present at Census	Households lacking								Households having exclusive use of all four arrangements	
		Piped cold water		Piped hot water		Fixed Bath		W.C.			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WALNEY (Non-permanent dwellings included in the above)	3145	81	2.58	294	9.35	383	12.18	117	3.72	2729	86.77
	86	81	94.19	83	96.51	86	100	86	100	—	—
BARROW ISLAND Non-permanent dwellings	1726	—	—	796	46.12	1075	62.28	30	1.74	639	37.02
	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HINDPOOL Non-permanent dwellings	1471	1	0.07	493	33.51	642	43.64	22	1.50	807	54.86
	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HAWCOAT Non-permanent dwellings	3893	3	0.08	253	6.50	406	10.43	50	1.28	3404	87.44
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50.0	1	50.00
NEWBARN Non-permanent dwellings	4957	2	0.04	213	4.30	350	7.06	48	0.97	4522	91.22
	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SALTHOUSE Non-permanent dwellings	2379	5	0.21	402	16.90	589	24.76	62	2.61	1747	73.43
	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	—	—
RAMSDEN Non-permanent dwellings	1413	—	—	518	36.66	706	49.96	19	1.34	678	47.98
	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL Non-permanent dwellings	1358	5	0.37	428	31.52	603	44.40	43	3.17	717	52.80
	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	—	—
Total	20342	97	0.48	3397	16.70	4754	23.37	391	1.92	15243	74.93
Total Non-permanent dwellings included in above	96	89	92.71	91	94.79	94	97.92	95	98.96	1	1.04

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 disinfected 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 summary of bacteriological analyses :

	Poaka Beck		Duddon		Distribution System
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Treated	
Satisfactory	15	56	3	42	116
Not satisfactory (With B. Coli)	—	5 (0)	—	10 (8)	16 (6)
Total	15	61	3	52	132

Chemical analyses of the raw and treated water have been carried out on eight occasions. In each case the Analyst reports that the water is suitable for a public supply. Additional examinations have been made in several cases to investigate complaints of taste and smell 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 so that any cases of pollution may be dealt with.

All the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water. There are no supplies by standpipes.

The fluoride content of water supplied from the River Duddon and from Poaka Beck is nil. In the case of Thorncliffe Road Borehole the fluoride was 0.05 p.p.m. in January, 1963."

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.

"SANDGATE PUMPING STATION

The new pumps and screens have been installed in the Sandgate Pumping Station in a new building, at a total cost of approximately £30,000.

WEST AVENUE/PARK DRIVE STORM RELIEF SEWER AND HOLDING TANK, CAVENDISH DOCK FEEDER

These works are now in progress and a new storm relief sewer has already been laid across the Grammar School playing fields, the Public Park and the Greengate School playing fields. It is expected that the remaining lengths of sewer in Devon Street, Roose Road and Frederick Street will be completed within the next twelve months, together with a holding tank in the Cavendish Dock Feeder in order that storm water and sewage discharge meet the requirements of the Lancashire River Board regarding the quality of the effluent from Frederick Street Pumping Station. The total estimated cost of the storm relief sewer and holding tank is £133,000.

FREDERICK STREET PUMPING STATION

Tenders have been let for the installation of additional screens and additional pumps, at an estimated total cost of £21,000, and these are to be ready for installation by the date of completion of the new storm relief sewer from West Avenue to Frederick Street Pumping Station.

DALTON LANE

New main sewers for storm water and sewage, at an estimated cost of £15,000, are at present being laid in Dalton Lane to allow for the development of approximately 60 acres of private land and a new storm water sewer is being laid through the Amphitheatre, Furness Abbey, to allow for the increased flow in Dane Ghyll Beck resulting from the Dalton Lane development.

DALTON SEWER

No agreement has yet been reached between the Dalton Urban District Council and the Barrow Corporation regarding the surcharging of the Dalton sewer. I am proceeding with the preparation of a comprehensive scheme for the reconstruction of the Dalton sewer and sewers in the neighbourhood of Salthouse Pool to allow for building development in the Roose, Yarlside, Bridgegate, Furness Abbey and Hawcoat areas of the Borough.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACTS AND CLEAN RIVERS (ESTUARIES AND TIDAL WATERS) ACTS

These Acts have increased the powers of the River Board regarding discharges of sewage effluent into streams and tidal waters. The Corporation is in close consultation with the Lancashire River Board with a view to improving the quality of effluents.

Schemes have been prepared for treatment works at Palace Nook at an estimated cost of £50,000 to deal with existing and proposed developments in the Ormsgill, Schneider Road and Ainslie Street areas of the Borough; and at North Scale, at an estimated cost of £16,500 to deal with new development in the village.

Although both these schemes are at present under consideration by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and are subject to their approval, it is anticipated that works will commence during the forthcoming year."

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

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

"During 1963, my officers made 18 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.

Lime-washing was carried out in April and again in October, 1963."

Section 3.

Provision of Health Services for the Area

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT MORTALITY

34 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 28 cases, giving a rate of 24.78.

Of the 28 deaths, 19 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 31.39, 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

Registered Births			Infant Deaths		Stillbirths		Neonatal Deaths		Perinatal Deaths	
Year	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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	18.12	27	22.95	12	10.10	19	16.15	30	25.25
1963	1130	17.30	28	24.78	17	14.82	20	17.70	36	31.39

The causes of the 28 infant deaths were :—

Congenital malformation	....	....	8
Prematurity	....	....	9
Bronchopneumonia	....	....	4
Meningitis	....	....	2
Pemphigus neonatorum	....	....	1
Other ill-defined causes	....	....	4

Of the 17 stillbirths, 6 showed congenital abnormality, 8 were premature and all were delivered in hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

LIVE BIRTHS

1130 live births were notified compared with 1176 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 half days at Bedford Street, Beacon Hill, Ormsgill, Cambridge Street, Trinity Street and Baldwin Street. A session is also held each Wednesday afternoon in the Community Hall, Walney Island, and the Mobile Clinic is also stationed at Earnsie Point and Rampsid on alternate fortnightly Friday mornings.

The average daily attendances at the Central Clinic showed a drop on the previous year, 32.1 (36.6 during 1962), and at the Mobile Clinic (including the Community Hall) attendances had again fallen slightly to 35.1 (36.3 in 1962).

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.

51 relaxation and mothercraft classes on Wednesday afternoons for ante-natal and post-natal patients were conducted by the midwives, and 66 women made 247 attendances.

The attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic during 1963 were 556 against 553 in 1962. The number of women attending was 101 in 1963; 116 in 1962. 51 sessions were held.

Additionally 1068 attendances (1184 in 1962) were made by 314 midwives' cases (355 in 1962) who had booked their own doctors for their confinements.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 65 premature infants were born alive. 9 were born at home, 5 being retained at home and all 9 survived. Of 56 born in hospital, 10 died within 24 hours, 5 died before the end of the first week and the remaining 41 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	Nil	Nil	4	4
Born in hospital	10	5	41	56
Total	10	5	50	65

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 57 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 44 expectant and nursing mothers and 302 children under 5 were examined, and 28 mothers and 241 children completed courses of treatment during the year.

The Council has no workshop for producing dentures, and 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	Completed Courses of Treatment
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	44	28
Children under 5	302	241

	Scaling and Gum treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided	
						Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	45	45	—	82	12	9	9
Children under 5	16	104	54	348	167	—	—

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

54 children made 102 attendances and 16 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children attended the clinic for the following conditions :

Errors of refraction	11
Congenital abnormalities	5
Disorders of ocular motility	19
Nothing abnormal discovered	19

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 53 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 46.90 per 1,000 live births.

Ante-natal care is available for unmarried as well as married women, and during the year 7 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 also 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 attending 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	2865	3270	521	311
June	2865	4647	360	262
September	2487	4560	385	218
December	2132	3790	483	177
	10349	16267	1749	968

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to £8,849 in the year, and of Ministry foods to £2,462.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

85 children made 260 attendances at the 12 clinics held.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

117 children attended for treatment on 1,082 occasions, and, additionally, 27 children had remedial exercises in 191 attendances.

The Physiotherapist, Miss M. Johnson, reports that similar types of cases were referred for treatment as in previous years, namely, knock knees, flat feet, intoeing, and congenital abnormalities of the toes. There was a slight drop in the number referred.

CEREBRAL PALSY CLINIC

A Cerebral Palsy Clinic is conducted at the North Lonsdale Hospital by Dr. M. B. Morris, Pædiatrician; treatments are carried out on two sessions weekly by the Authority's Physiotherapist and on one session weekly by the Speech Therapist.

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	48
Number of new patients	195
Number of transfers	29
Number of check visits	635
Number of supply visits	273
Number of post orders	240
Total number of patients	483

Patients were recommended to the Clinic from the following sources :

Family doctor	32
Clinic patient or friend	104
Local Authority	5
Hospital Services	8
Headquarters	4
Press, radio and television	42
Other sources including transfers	29

Kind of advice required :

Pre-maritals	204
Birth control	19
Marital difficulty	1

Age at first visit :

Under 21	37
21—25	88
26—35	77
Over 35	22

Number of living children at patient's first visit :

None	45
One	54
Two	61
Three	30
Four	10
Five or more	5

Total number of patients using Oral Contraceptives

38

Total number of Cytological Smears taken

220

MIDWIFERY

The number of home confinements has remained about the same as in previous years. There were 325 domiciliary confinements, of which 46 were midwives' own cases. These 46 cases attended the local authority ante-natal clinic, which is under the direction of Mr. G. R. Stoneham. 279 were doctors' booked cases and the doctor was actually present at delivery in 95 of these cases.

41 cases were attended after early discharge from Risedale Maternity Hospital. Most of these cases had been admitted at the midwives' request, for emergency obstetric care, and discharged after delivery. Such cases therefore received ante- and post-natal care through the domiciliary service.

Miss G. R. Needham left for hospital work in June, and her place was taken by Mrs. D. Williams.

Clinics have been continued as before and once again we are grateful for the co-operation of the staff of Risedale Maternity Hospital.

In August the local Maternity Liaison Committee met to consider the introduction of the standard co-operation record card for maternity patients, as suggested by the Ministry of Health in their circular 2/63. The introduction of such a card on a national basis was recommended by the Maternity Services (Cranbrook) Committee, and the resulting card finally approved by the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee.

Generally it was considered that the existing arrangements in this area regarding the co-operation between the hospital services, the local authority services and the general practitioner services, were satisfactory, and it was finally decided to introduce the card merely to replace a somewhat less detailed record card which had been used by the local authority midwives for some time, and that those General Practitioners who wished to make use of the card could do so.

HEALTH VISITING

Miss White, the Superintendent Nursing Officer, has contributed the following commentary on the Health Visiting Services.

"Following the retirement of Miss M. Scott and Mrs. M. L. Jackson, and the resignation of Miss M. B. Langley, it was impossible to fill the vacancies despite repeated advertisements, and at the end of the year there were four vacancies. The increase in the number of car allowances granted has been appreciated and has helped considerably.

The visiting of all children at the age of 10—14 days and up to the age of three months, and phenylketonurea testing has been continued. After three months, visiting is selective, but so far as possible all children's hearing has been tested before the age of one year.

The special visits made by the Health Visitors to elderly people whose partners have recently died has been continued. This is valuable in supporting and preventing the breakdown of the surviving spouse and ensures that wherever necessary, the appropriate community care services are provided. In most cases these visits have been very much appreciated."

TABLE OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

To expectant mothers	First visits	28
	Total visits	206
To children born in 1963	Total children	1026
	Total visits	4076
To children born in 1962	Total visits	3996
To children born in 1958—1961	Total visits	4173
To elderly persons	Total visits	2007

HOME NURSING

The Superintendent Nursing Officer reports as follows :

"Although the staff establishment will again be at full strength early in January, 1964, there has been a vacant post since September, when Mrs. H. Carling left on commencing Health Visitor's Training. Mrs. K. Jackson resigned in May and was replaced by Mrs. B. Parry, who had been employed part-time. Mrs. M. Newsham was appointed to the part-time post.

Once more the work has increased, by 118 patients and 1,691 visits, the increased number being referred mainly by General Practitioners. 16 new cases of tuberculosis were attended against seven new cases last year.

The early months of the year were difficult ones. As well as the very heavy weather, there was considerable sickness amongst the staff and in consequence case loads were very heavy, and I consider it a tribute to the staff that all cases were given the necessary treatment in spite of difficulties."

43,002 visits were paid to 1,598 patients during the year, being an increase of 581 visits to 440 more patients than last year. There were 65 more patients aged over 65, but 1,274 fewer visits were paid to the aged patients than in 1962. The visits to children under 5 years increased by 344.

Cases referred by :—

General Practitioners	1151
Hospitals	322
Midwives	12
Domestic Help Service	11
Health Department	40
Direct applications	62

The following table shows the types of patients attended :

	No. of Patients	No. of Visits
Medical	1031	36700
Surgical	228	4186
Tuberculosis	16	1577
Maternal complications	10	128
Gynæcological	4	55
Others	6	256
Patients in the above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	573	27487
Children in the above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	138	1182

An analysis of the type of attention provided is given below :

Bed baths	51	3261
General nursing	277	14439
Injections	459	18613
Dressings	246	5085
Enamata....	227	363
Miscellaneous	37	1535

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

SMALLPOX

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

	1963		1962	
	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations
Under 1 year	33	—	259	—
1 year	84	11	263	4
2—4 years	27	14	196	7
5—14 years	61	56	441	208
15 years and over	60	44	658	840
Totals	265	125	1817	1059

During 1963, 179 persons were vaccinated and 95 were re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements, and 86 vaccinations and 30 re-vaccinations were carried out by general practitioners.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The staff of the Casualty Department at the North Lonsdale Hospital co-operate well in carrying out 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	744	18	164	926
Re-inforcing doses	1187	11	65	1263
Immunised against Whooping Cough	615	2	162	779
Re-inforcing doses	403	—	47	450
Immunised against Tetanus	950	436	165	1551
Re-inforcing doses	725	2	70	797

SUMMARY

The following persons were protected against the diseases indicated :

	Born in 1963	Total All ages	Total Boosters (All ages)
Diphtheria	360	926	1263
Whooping Cough	359	779	450
Tetanus	357	1551	797

60.90% of the population under 5 and 32.51% of those from 5 to 14 years are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria. A further 31.49% 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
1963....	31.57	68.75	32.51	42.87
1962....	42.32	68.55	33.25	43.46
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

With regard to the above rates for children under 1 year old, it should be borne in mind that immunisation of these children with triple antigen is usually completed by the age of six months and, therefore, only about 50% of those born in a particular year are immunised by the end of that year. Thus the rate of immunisation with triple antigen of children born in 1963 should be somewhere in the region of 60—70%.

Percentages provided by the Ministry of Health are calculated from the number of children born in 1962 who have been immunised either during 1962 or 1963, and a clearer picture of the immunisation state is given. These percentages are given below, and it will be seen that Barrow compares favourably with the national position.

	Children born in 1962		
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
Barrow-in-Furness	73	74	61
England & Wales	65	64	53

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
1963	24,650	133,801

TYPE OF CALL

AMBULANCES

Removals (out of town)	197
Removals (local)	17,577
Accidents	640
Midwives	296
Maternity	261
Services not required	747
Mental Health	9
Infectious	2
	<hr/>
	19,729

SITTING CASE CARS

Removals (out of town)	424
Removals (local)	346
Mental Health	53
Midwives	3
Accidents	2
Services not required	17
Transport of children	56
	<hr/>
	901

PERSONNEL CARRIERS

Removals (out of town)	13
Removals (local)	3,329
Transport of Children	592
Midwives	8
Services not required	78
	<hr/> 4,020 <hr/>

Total Calls : 24,650. Total Mileage : 133,801.

40 calls were passed to other Authorities ; 108 calls involved transport from home address to the Central Railway Station and then by rail to out-of-town Hospitals.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Sitting Cases	21,482
Stretcher cases	2,410

RADIO CALLS

Calls transmitted by radio....	3,621
Estimated mileage saved	1,727

Details of the fleet are as follows :

Type	Horse Power	No. of Stretchers	Year	Total Mileage	Condition
Daimler	27	2	1950	238,546	to be re-placed 1964
Morris	16	2	1955	100,851	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	79,740	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	72,625	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1961	44,230	Good
Austin	16	6 seats	1955	247,427	Fair
Austin	16	6 seats	1963	12,714	Good
Commer	16	12 seats	1961	23,753	Good
Commer	16	12 seats	1963	9,051	Good

HEALTH OF STAFF

Eleven members of the Staff were absent from duty due to sickness and injury, for a total of 410 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 2,405 visits to tuberculous households during the year and attended 153 sessions at clinics for outpatients and B.C.G. vaccinations and at schools. 228 new contacts were interviewed and X-rayed, and of this number 4 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 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65	To- tal		Under 1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65	To- tal		
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
1963	—	2	2	8	8	6 26	—	—	—	2	—	2	4		30*

*—inclusive of posthumous notifications.

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		Total
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	
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
1963	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
England and Wales					
1963	2613	0.056	349	0.007	0.063

MASS X-RAY SURVEY

A visit was made by No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit during September and October, 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 64	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)	—	104	123	240	140	310	80	50	—	1047	—	129	50	60	69	40	10	—	10	—	368	1415
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Public Vol- unteers (7)	—	90	55	190	180	170	30	40	140	895	—	142	153	370	380	330	132	132	235	1874	2769	—
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental and Mental (9) Deficiency Hospi- tals, Patients & Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	194	178	430	320	480	110	90	140	1942	—	271	203	430	449	370	142	132	245	2242	4184	—

N.B. These figures are based on 10% sample of the numbers X-rayed.

TABLE III. TYPES OF EXAMINEES SUFFERING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT (Code O)

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	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		
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Public Vol- unteers (7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospi- tals—Patients and Staff (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2

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	40	33	4	72
(ii) No. found Positive	1	5	3	57
(iii) No. found Negative	39	28	1	15
(iv) No. vaccinated	82*	26	1	15

*—Includes 46 babies under 6 weeks of age who were not skin tested.

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME	
(i) No. skin tested	924
(ii) No. found positive	97
(iii) No. found negative	751
(iv) No. vaccinated	751

Additionally 645 newborn babies were given B.C.G. vaccination in Risedale Maternity Hospital under arrangements made by the Hospital Management Committee. The Health Visitors read the results of the 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 :

Two weeks	13
Three weeks	7
Four weeks	7
Eight weeks	1
	—
	28
	—

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 2, Fairfield Lane. 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 508 occasions, and 281 articles were still out on loan at the end of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Due to shortage of staff in all sections of the Department, the amount of Health Education by way of talks and film shows given to organisations in the town has had to be rather severely curtailed.

Posters were displayed in the Clinics, Welfare Food Shop and Motor Taxation Office. These were changed periodically, according to the topicality of various themes.

During the year an attempt was made to bring the dangers of smoking to the attention of the public, and especially to school children. One of the mobile anti-smoking units from the Central Council for Health Education was due to visit the town in November, and the opportunity was taken of using this as a focus for the campaign. Prior to the arrival of the unit in the town, an anti-smoking letter was sent to the parents of 11,000 school children. This was backed up by the distribution of 480 copies of a re-printed article from "Reader's Digest," called "Smoking and Health—The Doctor's Report." This article was, in fact, a summary of the report of the Royal College of Physicians on "Smoking and Health," which was a report on smoking in relation to cancer of the lung and other diseases.

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

A small experimental Anti-Smoking Clinic was started with the object of trying to determine what success one could hope for from a group of intelligent people who genuinely wished to stop smoking without recourse to the use of drugs.

The group consisted of 9 males, of whom 2 failed to attend on the second occasion owing to domestic difficulties, and as it was only from the second session that any attempt was to be made to stop smoking, only the remaining 7 persons need be considered.

At the time of writing, which is some 10 months after the sessions were held, only 1 person is a complete non-smoker, another is now mainly a pipe smoker, and a third has cut his cigarettes from approximately 20 a day to 5 per week. A fourth member of the clinic had made a complete break from cigarette smoking for approximately 9 months, and then went back to smoking 20 cigarettes a day owing to an excessive weight gain during his period of abstinence.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service has continued to be a most valuable part of the community care services, and there has again been an increased demand, although the increase has not been so large as in previous years. The number of staff employed at the end of the year (173) was a slight reduction on the total of 176 at the end of the previous year, and the average weekly hours worked per Help were higher, (19.7 in 1963; 18.7 in 1962). The average weekly hours per case showed no significant change at 5.4.

The sudden death in August, 1963, of Miss J. Doherty, the Home Help Organiser, was a sad loss to the Service, and to the Department. The task that Miss Doherty had undertaken was a tremendous burden for one person, and following her untimely death the service was totally re-organised with the object

of easing the strain on the Organiser and improving the efficiency of the service. As a result it was decided that there should be an Assistant Organiser, and that both the Organiser and the Assistant should have Pool Cars available to them. The whole financial position was reviewed and a modified system of assessment introduced. The new Home Help Organiser, Mrs. A. Fell, who was appointed in October, has carried out a policy of zoning the Home Helps, so as to improve efficiency and to avoid wasted time in travelling.

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

Estimated gross cost of service : 1963-64	....	....	....	£39,882
Estimated amount recovered : 1963-64	....	....	....	£7,347
Number of cases provided with help during 1963	....	....	....	830
Number of helps employed at year end	....	....	....	173
Weekly average hours worked by each help	....	....	....	19.7

Of the 830 persons who were provided with help, there were 764 aged 65 or over, 3 tuberculous, 14 maternity, 2 mentally disordered and 47 other cases.

CHIROPODY

The Authority's Chiropody Service operates on two half days weekly, for handicapped persons, expectant mothers and the elderly, and sessions are conducted by Mr. D. J. Day, M.Ch.S.

The work done during the year is shown in the following table :

Number of clinic sessions....	....	....	....	94
Number of new patients	....	....	....	160
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	1425
Number of domiciliary patients	148
Number of domiciliary visits	355

HOME HELP SERVICE

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The illness death in August, 1963, of Mrs. J. B. (Home Help) was a sad loss to the service, and to the community. The fact that Mrs. B. had undertaken a tremendous amount of work for the service, and following her untimely death the service was seriously affected with the loss of

Section 4

Mental Health Services.

Community Care has again played a major part in the treatment and care of patients suffering from mental disorder. Out-patient treatment, supported by Community Care, is playing a big part in preventing the admission of many patients to hospital, the result being that the admission rate to mental hospital is gradually decreasing.

Liaison with the medical and nursing staff of Lancaster Moor Hospital is still of a high standard. This is mainly brought about as the result of the weekly Case Conferences held at the Lancaster Moor Hospital.

Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics are now held frequently at the North Lonsdale Hospital, and a Psychiatrist is available in Barrow on four days per week.

Dr. R. C. Cunningham, Consultant Psychiatrist in Subnormality, has again continued to hold clinics in Barrow, and from the commencement of the year his clinics have been held at the North Lonsdale Hospital. Holding clinics in the general hospital is another step in helping to educate the general public with regard to this form of illness. Dr. Cunningham has continued to be most helpful in advising and assisting patients and relatives in the Barrow area. His advice on many occasions has assisted the Mental Welfare Officers when carrying out their Community Care programme, and with the assistance of periods of Short Term Care in the Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster, patients have been maintained in the community, whereas at one time it would have been necessary for their admission to hospital on a permanent basis.

MENTAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM

1.1.63 to 31.12.63

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions under Section 29—signed by M.W.O.	8	6	14
Admissions under Section 29—signed by relatives (assisted by M.W.O.)	2	3	5
Admissions under Section 25—signed by M.W.O.	1	2	3
Admission under Section 25—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	1	3	4
Admissions under Section 26—signed by M.W.O.	1	1	2
Admissions under Section 26—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	—	4	4
Informal admissions arranged by M.W.O.	4	20	24
Cases referred—other action than admission	34	52	86
Special Reports	—	1	1
Case Histories	3	5	8
Home Reports	1	—	1
Patients on leave or escaped—returned to Lancaster Moor Hospital	2	1	3
Admission to Roose Sick Accommodation—Psycho-Geriatric	1	—	1
Incidental Visits made during 1963			256
Community Care Visits made by M.W.O.'s			636
Journeys to Lancaster by Car			44
Journeys to Lancaster by Ambulance			7
Visits to the Office during 1963			91
Community Care Visits made by part-time Social Worker			126

SUB-NORMAL & SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM

1.1.63 to 31.12.63

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Cases under Supervision Visited	93	61	154
Home Circumstances Reports	11	—	11
Progress Reports of patients on licence	4	1	5
Case Notes completed during the year	7	4	11
Subnormal patients reported during 1963	3	2	5
Severely subnormal patients reported during 1963 (ineducable)	3	3	6
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital—Informal	4	2	6
Admissions to Calderstones Hospital—Section 60	1	—	1
Admissions to Brockhall Hospital—Section 4 C.J.A.	1	—	1
Admissions to Calderstones Hospital—Informal	—	2	2
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital for Short Term Care	6	7	13
Patients in Brockhall Hospital—discharged—to remain informally	1	1	2
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital—discharged—to guardianship	1	—	1
Patients in Calderstones Hospital—discharged	1	2	3
Patients in Dovenby Hall Hospital—discharged	1	—	1
Patients discharged from Calderstones Hospital and transferred to the Mary Fowler Even-tide Home, Yew Tree Road, Liverpool	—	1	1
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital transferred to Stanley Hospital, Ulverston....	—	1	1
Transfers from Brockhall Hospital to Calderstones Hospital	1	—	1
Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Patients awaiting vacancies to hospitals on 31.12.63	7	8	15
Visits to Subnormal and Severely Subnormal patients during 1963			660

JOURNEYS BY CAR DURING 1963

Royal Albert Hospital	24
Calderstones Hospital, Langho, Nr. Blackburn	2
Brockhall Hospital, Whalley, Nr. Blackburn	1

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer attended a Mental Health Discharge Tribunal held at the Calderstones Hospital, near Blackburn. This attendance was necessary when the Discharge Tribunal were considering an application made by a patient who normally lives in Barrow and was admitted through the Barrow Magistrates' Court.

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	79	115,654	2	56	Nil
Coastwise	111	84,269	—	13	Nil
Total	190	199,923	2	69	Nil

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS	2
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	0

Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS :	Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Grain, Pig Iron, Coal and China Clay.
	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	Coke & Machinery.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive: Almeria, Ayr, Barreiro, Belfast, Bilbao, Bona, Constanza, Drammen, Fagervik, Hargshamn, Helsingborg, Heysham, Homelvik, Husum, Liverpool, Lulea, Mo-I-Rana, Narvik, Oxelosund, Pepel, Preston, Rotterdam, Rouen, Sarpsborg, Sondeleo, Stocka, Stockholm, Workington and ports in 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 Communications 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 disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles. In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officer, 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 AND 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	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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. Hivey 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	21	21

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

INSPECTIONS 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	71	Nil	2 verbal notices to Master or Chief Officer	The nuisances were abated prior to the vessels leaving the port
Total	71	Nil	2	

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1958

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.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH MARITIME DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH

A blank Maritime Declaration of Health form is handed to the Master of every ship approaching the Port as soon as the Pilot boards. On arrival at the Port, the completed form is inspected by the Customs Officer or Port Health Officer, whoever is first aboard.

BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL

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

RESTRICTIONS ON BOARDING OR LEAVING SHIPS

Instructions have been given to the Harbour Authorities, tradespeople and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the Port to keep clear until the ship is free from control.

Section 6

Environmental Health

THIS PART OF THE REPORT IS COMPILED BY THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING

INSPECTIONS

Number of Housing Inspections 656

HOUSING REPAIRS

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the year as a
result of informal action 118

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

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

(a) by owners 59

(b) by the Local Authority in default of owners 24

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 Nil

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 3

One Closing Order was cancelled after the house concerned had been rendered
fit for human habitation.

During the year, no Clearance Areas were declared and no Demolition
Orders were made.

REHOUSING FOLLOWING ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Number of persons rehoused in Corporation dwellings following action
under the Housing Acts 88

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 2

Certificates of Disrepair issued 2

Landlords' Undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's

Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair Nil

No. of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority Nil

Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	5
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	5
Visits of inspection paid to dwellinghouses in connection with above	136
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	3
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	3

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	565
Inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts	4432
Intimation Notices served in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects	209
Statutory Notices served in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects....	110
Miscellaneous inspections	235
Orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of unabated nuisances	Nil
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Contractors, etc.	831

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

W.C. roofs repaired	15
W.C. doors repaired or renewed	17
W.C. floors repaired or renewed	5
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	15
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	11
Broken, cracked W.C. pedestal basins renewed	20
No. of W.C. conversions	1
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	5
Defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	22
Defective connections between W.C. basins and flushpipes	16
W.C. water supply reinstated or provided	25

EAVESGUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

Premises on which eavesgutters were cleared, repaired or renewed....	66
Premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	31
Defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	2
Yard gulleys unstopped	5
Broken gulleys renewed	4
Gratings provided to gulleys	4

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

Stopped drains cleared and repaired	10
Defective drains repaired or relaid	40
Defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed	10
No. of yard surfaces repaired or relaid	22
Broken and defective sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed	27
Broken and defective bath waste-pipes repaired or renewed	5
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	12
Cases of cellar flooding remedied	2

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

Defective yard doors repaired or renewed	22
Defective yard walls repaired or renewed	30

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLINGHOUSES

Roofs repaired	65
Floors repaired or renewed	54
Dampness in walls remedied	80
Defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	78
Defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	41
Defective doors repaired or renewed	50
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	7
Defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	4
Defective firebacks to ranges repaired or renewed	8
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	17
Defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	6
Defective chimney pots repaired or renewed	4
Defective flashings repaired or renewed	5
Perished brickwork and defective cement renderings to external walls reset, repaired or renewed	55
Cases of defective pointing remedied	51
Defective skylights repaired or renewed	3
Defective fanlights repaired or renewed	2
Defective sinks repaired or renewed	14
Defective draining boards renewed	3
Defective washbasins renewed	5
Defective baths replaced	2
Defective staircases repaired or reconstructed	5
Broken and dangerous steps repaired or reconstructed	7
Defective fixed cupboards repaired or renewed	5
Defective window frames repaired or renewed	48

Defective window cills repaired or renewed	57
Defective window sashes repaired or renewed	73
Cases of defective window glazing, putty pointing, etc., remedied	26
Cases of defective pointing to window and door reveals remedied	45
Defective window cords replaced	47
Rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	16
Defective weatherboards and threshwoods provided or repaired	18
Defective pipes and taps repaired	8
No. of coalhouse, outhouse, etc., structural repairs	11
Gas pipes or fittings repaired or renewed	1
Defective or leaking backboilers repaired or replaced	2
Water storage cisterns replaced	2
Window catches, door furniture (including ashpit doors) repaired or renewed	55
No. of cellar gratings or areas repaired or renewed	3
Defective electrical fittings, fuse boxes, etc., repaired	2
No. of defective gates repaired or replaced	1
Cases where additional sub-floor ventilation was provided	3

OTHER MATTERS

Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	10
Filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed or disinfested	5
Dirty and insanitary areas to buildings cleansed	4
Rooms provided with means of permanent ventilation	3
Ventilated food stores provided	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	15

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, etc., was carried out at 23 privately owned premises and 66 Corporation houses. The District Inspectors made 420 visits regarding infestations of vermin and other insect pests.

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES

Dwelling houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	8
Defective and leaking pipes repaired or renewed	11

DRAINAGE WORK

Inspections and tests in connection with the repair, alteration or addition to drains	1250
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SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections under the provisions of the Shops Act	145
One notice was served during the year.	
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.

No. of inspections carried out	165
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

The Public Health Inspectors made 183 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) 12	110	5	29	156
	(b) 29	91	28	24	172
	(c) 24	366	Nil	329	719
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	232	1206	448	380	2266
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	Major Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1
	Minor 4	37	32	16	89
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice.	Major Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor 18	100	2	35	155
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	10	91	29	24	154
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	29	137	116	51	333
No. of " block " control schemes carried out					14
No. of sewer manholes treated					1123
No. of above showing complete takes of bait					10
No. of above showing partial takes of bait					95

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION AND HOUSING ACTS

APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCES, GUARANTEES & IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

As a result of requests from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor for information in connection with the above-mentioned applications, 136 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 one of the premises was found to be entirely satisfactory, and in another case, the work was completed soon after inspection.

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

Defective flooring and worn floor coverings at 2 cinemas and theatres.

Defective seats and torn upholstery in 3 cinemas and theatres.

Perished and flaking paintwork to the walls and ceilings in 4 cinemas and theatres.

Perished wallplaster and deteriorated condition of the wall decoration in 2 cinemas and theatres.

Broken wallplaster to the sanitary accommodation in 2 cinemas and theatres and missing wall tiles in the accommodation of another.

Broken and defective ceiling plaster in 2 cinemas and theatres, and broken and sagging ceiling plaster in the sanitary accommodation of 2 cinemas and theatres.

Defective condition of W.C.'s in the sanitary accommodation of 1 cinema and theatre, and various defective fittings in the accommodation of 4 others.

Cracked concrete floor in the sanitary accommodation of 1 cinema and theatre.

Defective staircases in 2 cinemas and theatres.

No. of inspections carried out 58

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 1

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	44
Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK

Samples satisfactory	15
Licensed Pasteurisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk (H.T.S.T.)	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

Samples satisfactory	13
Unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	1

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH)

Samples satisfactory	51
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	82
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil
Samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus	9

Eight of the nine 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 milk, the farm concerned was visited, and it was found that all milk sold from the farm is sent for pasteurisation and that the farmer had very recently had the whole of his herd vaccinated against Brucella Abortus.

MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed	.....	131
Number reported to be genuine	.....	102
Number reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard	.....	29
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the legal standard....		22.37
Average percentages of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :		
Fatty Solids	.....	3.71
Non-Fatty Solids	.....	8.60
Total Solids	.....	12.31

Of the twenty-nine samples which were reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard, twenty were adjudged, as a result of the Hortvet freezing test, to be genuine milk 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, 20 samples of Ice-Cream were obtained from various premises and sales vehicles and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Results were as follows : Grade 1, 17 ; Grade 2, 1 ; Grade 3, 1 ; Grade 4, 1.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prescribed 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	....	....	....	....	64
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	42
Confectioners' Shops	....	....	....	....	44
Restaurants and Cafes	....	....	....	....	46
Grocers' Shops	....	....	....	....	148
Wet Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	14
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	30
Ice-Cream Premises :					
(a) Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	3
(b) Retailers	....	....	....	....	302

Inspections of registered food premises :

Manufacturers of Preserved Food	....	....	325
Ice-Cream Premises	....	....	135

Inspections of food premises other than those registered under Section 16 : 1,898

By inspection and informal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 163 food premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS

122 visits were made in this connection.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

Inspections of butchers' shops, meat stalls and cold stores 385

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

258 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
1961	6,207	376	27,155	6,957	40,695
1962	6,417	413	25,190	7,686	39,766
1963	6,587	210	23,768	7,019	37,584
Increase :	170	—	—	—	—
Decrease :	—	203	1,422	667	2,182

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED

Year	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1961	36	15	47	7	105
1962	43	12	72	8	135
1963	53	22	96	26	197
Increase :	10	10	24	18	62
Decrease :	—	—	—	—	—

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was :
43 Tons, 6 Cwts., and 10 lbs.

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

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	99	99
Other					
Conditions	24,480	1,045	4,280	2,001	31,806
	<u>24,480</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>4,280</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>31,905</u>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	110	—	—	812	922
Other					
Conditions	48,407	230	11,463	1,648	61,748
	<u>48,517</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>11,463</u>	<u>2,460</u>	<u>62,670</u>

IMPORTED MEAT

Imported meat condemned during the year was :
1 Sheep Carcase, 41 lbs. Kidneys, and 28 lbs. Liver.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1958

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

THE TUBERCULOSIS (SLAUGHTER OF REACTORS) ORDER, 1950

During the year, 2 cattle were directed to the Public Abattoir by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. One of these was found to be affected.

CATTLE MARKET

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

Cattle	....	....	....	....	....	394
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sheep and Lambs	....	....	....	....	....	613
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	678
						<u> </u>
TOTAL	....	....	....	....	....	1686
						<u> </u>

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,603	3,984	210	23,768	7,019
Number Inspected	2,603	3,984	210	23,768	7,019
All diseases except TUBER- CULOSIS and CYSTICERCI: Whole carcases condemned	2	51	22	96	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,192	2,391	—	3,092	252
Percentage of number in- spected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cys- ticercci	84.21	60.01	10.5	13.41	3.94
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	3	—	—	43
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	0.07	—	—	0.62
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	3	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	6	3	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Of 183 samples analysed, 12 were formal milk samples, of which 3 were found to contain extraneous water.

The remaining 171 samples, all informal, were :

Milk	....	....	....	....	....	119
Ice-Cream	....	....	....	....	....	18
Cream	....	....	....	....	....	3
Lemon Cheese	....	....	....	....	....	3
Ground Almonds	....	....	....	....	....	3
Mincemeat	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bread	....	....	....	....	....	2
Vitamin Tablets	....	....	....	....	....	2
Marmalade	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tinned Meat	....	....	....	....	....	2

and one sample each of Tinned Tomatoes, Tinned Irish Stew, Toffee Apple Mix, Home Bread Mix, Chocolate Easter Egg, Sarsaparilla, Ice Lolly Mix, Self-Raising Flour, Mixed Spice, Potted Salmon, British Apricot Wine, Chocolate Liqueurs, Candied Peel, Christmas Pudding and Sweets.

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

MILK

Six samples of milk from two sources were found to contain penicillin or other antibiotic. The Regional Office of the Milk Marketing Board was notified of these cases, and the farms concerned were visited by an official of the Board.

One informal sample and three later formal samples of milk, taken from bulk deliveries from the same producer to a local dairy, were found to contain small amounts of extraneous water. The producer was contacted and an investigation showed that, due to the regular water supply to the farm having failed during the cold weather, an emergency supply was in use. The connection between this supply and the cooler had been made with a different type of coupling than the usual one, and this was emitting a fine spray, some of which may have been finding its way into the milk as it passed over the cooler. This fault was rectified and further samples from the same producer proved to be genuine.

An informal sample of milk from a local producer, taken on delivery to a local dairy, was found to contain a very small amount of extraneous water. Nine formal samples of milk from the same producer were taken from a later consignment and all proved to be genuine. The farm was visited and a check made of the milking routine when certain suggestions were made to the farmer on points which required more care, in order to avoid any possibility of extraneous water getting into the milk from the milking equipment. Further samples taken from this source proved to be genuine.

An informal sample of Pasteurised milk, taken from a local pasteurising plant proved to be 16.6 per cent. deficient in fat. Enquiries showed that at the time this milk had been bottled, the agitator in the milk storage tank, which supplies the bottling plant, had not been in operation. This had arisen through the employee responsible for switching on the agitator having had an accident in the plant, resulting in serious injury. Bottling had been carried on in another part of the plant by persons who were unaware of what had happened. After a

short time, the deficiency had been detected by the routine dairy control checks and bottling had been stopped until the defect could be traced and remedied. Following this, the injured employee was found and it was discovered that he had not switched on the agitator.

The plant had then been re-started and, as far as possible, all milk known to have been bottled during the relevant period had been returned through the plant, but in the light of this sample result it appeared that some had been overlooked. It was suggested to the Dairy Manager that in future, the person in charge of the bottling section of the plant should always carry out a check of the incoming milk supply, before bottling commences, and this system is now in operation.

MARMALADE

An Informal sample of Marmalade proved to be genuine in composition, but the label did not bear the name and address of the manufacturer, and there was no declaration of net. weight. Enquiries showed that the marmalade was manufactured on the premises from which it was being sold and, therefore, did not have to bear the manufacturer's name and address. The question of the declaration of net. weight was referred to the Weights and Measures Department.

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS

SARSAPARILLA

A member of the public complained of the peculiar smell and taste of the contents of a bottle of sarsaparilla which he had purchased and he thought that the sarsaparilla was contaminated with paraffin or similar substance. On examination, the odour seemed to be more associated with the stopper ring than with the contents of the bottle, and seemed to resemble the smell of a concentrated soft drink base rather than of a foreign substance such as oil or paraffin. The bottle of sarsaparilla was sent to the Public Analyst for his examination.

The manufacturer was interviewed and a check made of his methods of inspecting and cleansing bottles and stoppers, some suggestions being made to him of possible means of further precluding the re-use of contaminated bottles or stoppers.

The Public Analyst's examination showed that the contents of the bottle were free from phenols and paraffins, but that the rubber ring of the bottle stopper possessed an ester-like odour. Both the manufacturer and the complainant were informed of the result of this examination and no further action was taken.

MOULD IN LOAF OF BROWN BREAD

A member of the public complained of the condition of a wrapped, sliced loaf of brown bread, which she had found to be mouldy on opening it shortly after purchase.

On examination, five slices of bread at one end of the loaf were found to be heavily infested with mould, and two of these slices were sent to the Public Analyst for identification of the types of mould involved, these later being identified as penicillin and aspergillus.

Enquiries at the shop which had sold the loaf showed that no stock of bread was carried and that a small quantity was ordered daily as required. The Manager of the shop stated that the loaf in question had been delivered to the shop on the same day on which it had been sold to the customer.

The bakers, a large, out-of-town firm, were contacted and the Manager of their local depot was given the opportunity of examining the bread. Apart from agreeing that the loaf was probably about a week old, he could not say with certainty when it had been baked, as this firm do not codemark their products.

The investigation indicated that the responsibility for the sale of the loaf in this mouldy condition lay more with the firm which produced and distributed the bread than with the shop where the final sale to the customer was made.

The facts were reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that the firm which produced and distributed the loaf should be prosecuted. Accordingly, this firm was charged, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with the sale of food which was unfit for human consumption. However, at the hearing in the Magistrates' Court, it was argued for the defendants that the onus could not with certainty be placed on them and the case was dismissed.

INSECT IN BREAD

A wrapped, sliced loaf of bread, produced at a local bakery, was purchased by a member of the public who found that one slice contained part of an insect. The bakery was inspected and a slight infestation of moths was found amongst flour stocks. One of these moths and the part insect embedded in the slice of bread were sent to the Public Analyst for comparison, the part insect being later identified as part of a moth.

The bakery management took immediate steps to clear up the infestation and to prevent a recurrence.

SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED

BY DESCRIPTION :

[illegible]

BY WEIGHT :

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Potatoes	5	7	0	0
Bananas	1	0	2	0
Bacon		1	3	15
Fish			3	21
Steak			2	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ham			2	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rabbit			2	0
Chicken			1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweets			1	0
Cheese				18
Chocolates				9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Strawberries				2
Other Items				11
Total	6	13	0	12 $\frac{1}{4}$

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 :

ABBEY ROAD BATHS

No. of samples taken	32
No. regarded as being entirely satisfactory on bacteriological examination	31
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only	1

WALNEY OPEN-AIR POOL

No. of samples taken	5
No. regarded as being entirely satisfactory on bacteriological examination	Nil
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only	4
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on both Coliform Test and Plate Count	1

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 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.

During the prolonged very severe cold spell in the early part of the year, serious nuisance was caused from grit and dust discharged from the chimneys of a range of boilers burning pulverised coal. The trouble persisted until the end of the cold spell, and although the firm concerned had promised that all possible steps would be taken to eliminate the nuisance, there were renewed complaints from residents in the area of the works during the colder weather at the end of the year. Further representations were made to the firm and the Council requested the Town Clerk to warn the firm that the Council would consider instituting legal proceedings if the nuisance continued.

NOTIFICATION AND PRIOR APPROVAL OF NEW FURNACES

During the year, notifications in respect of 24 new furnaces were received along with applications for prior approval of such furnaces under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act. Prior approval was granted in respect of all the 24 furnaces.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

One Formal and six Informal Samples were taken of various animal feeding stuffs and submitted for analysis.

Six of these samples were found to conform entirely with their guarantees, and in the case of the remaining sample, the protein content was found to be above the guaranteed figure and slightly outside the permitted limit of variation. However, this discrepancy would have been to the advantage of the purchaser and this sample, too, may be regarded as satisfactory.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Number of Enquiries of the Local Authority (involving the Department in queries on outstanding Notices, the Rent Act, Slum Clearance and Smoke Control Areas) dealt with during the year : 1,356.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

The Public Health Inspectors carried out 15 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, the Public Health Inspectors made 18 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	383
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	54
Fitness to take up teaching appointments (Established Teachers)	36
Reports on employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	20
Examination of sick employees recommended for premature retirement	5
	<hr/> 498 <hr/>

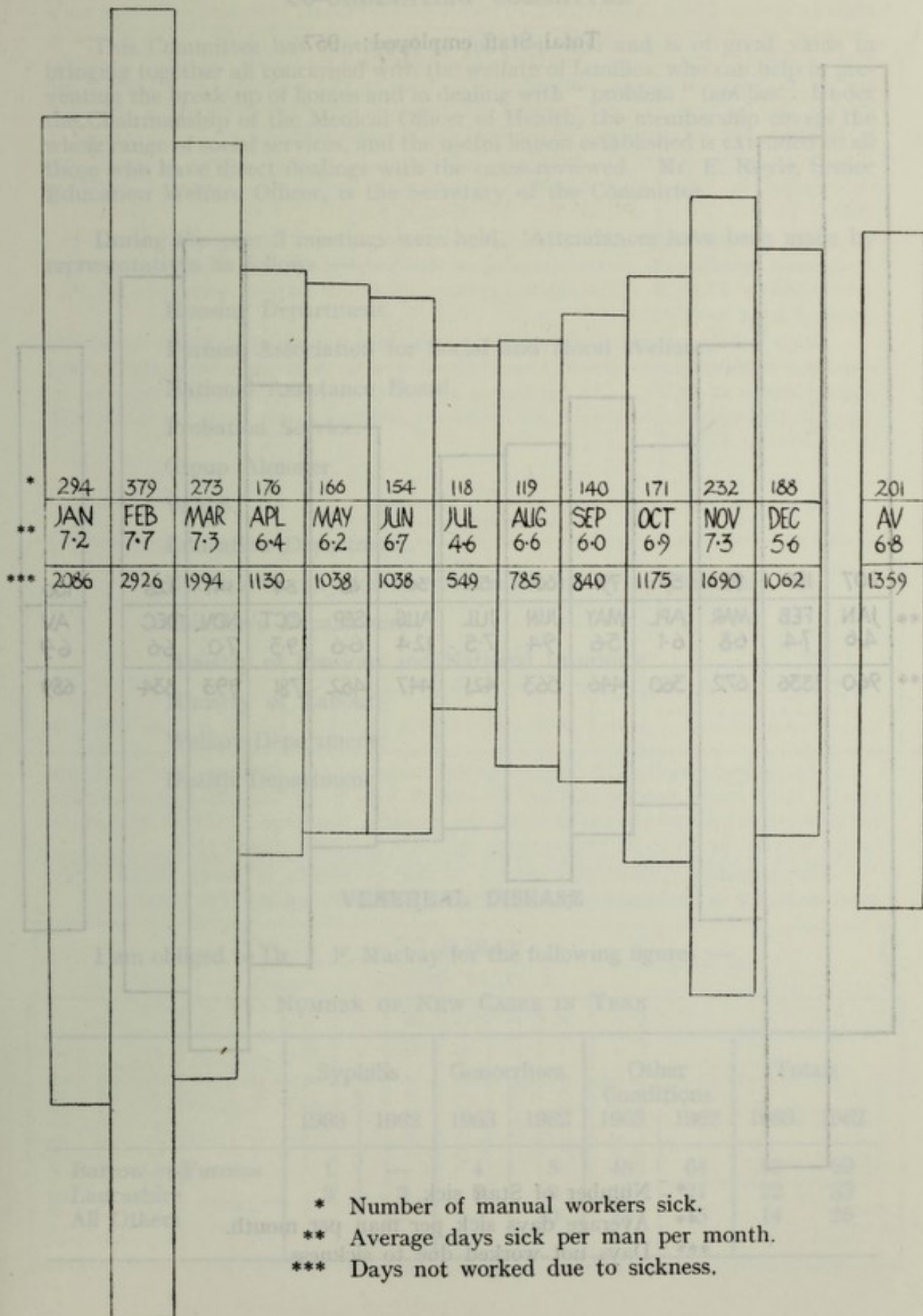
20 male and 13 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. One male employee was unfit for employment.

The Medical Officers also carried out 135 examinations of children living with foster parents under arrangements made by the Authority, and 22 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: 1818



* Number of manual workers sick.

** Average days sick per man per month.

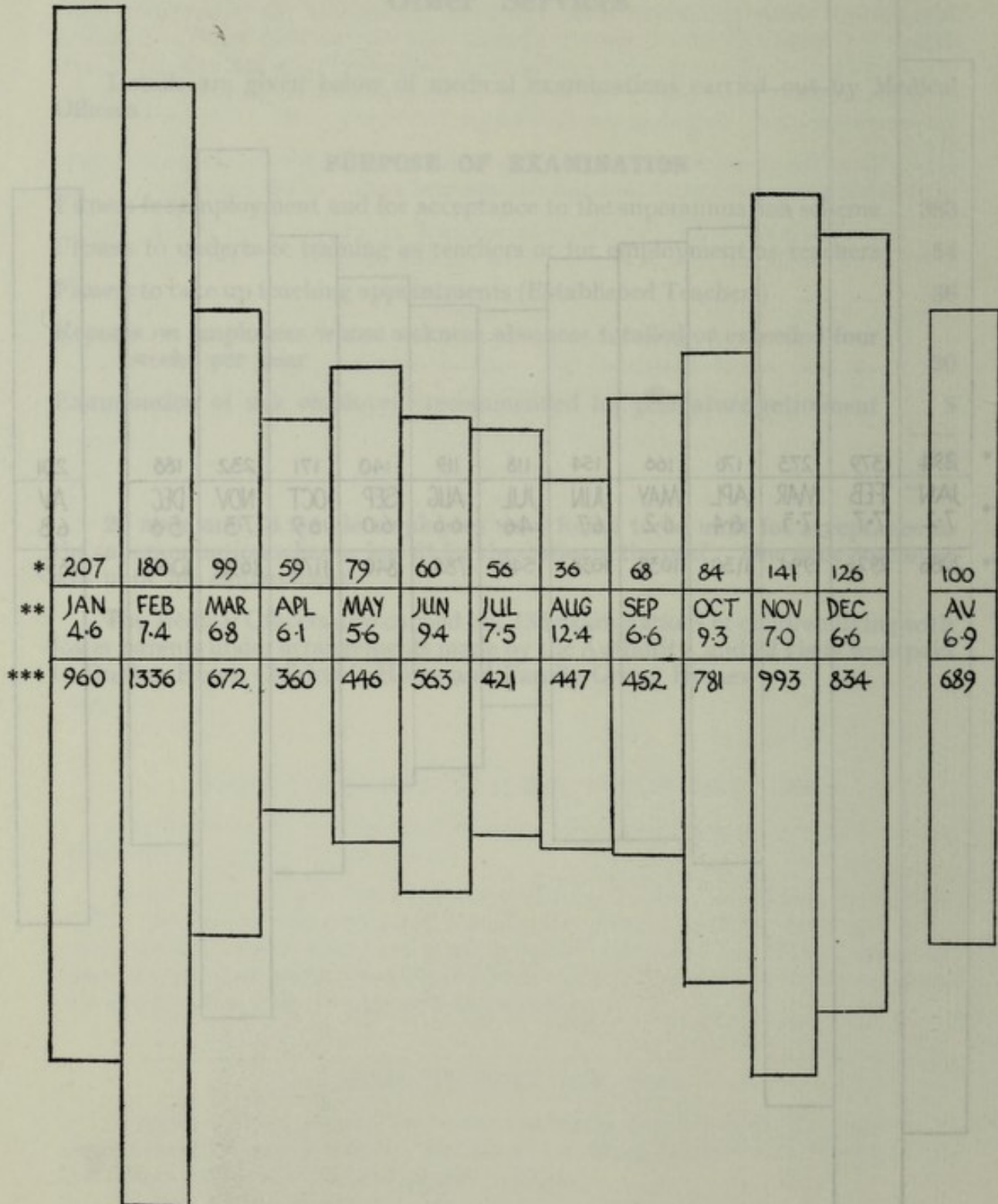
*** Days not worked due to sickness.

SICKNESS PAY SCHEME

64

The following diagrams show the number of employees absent owing to sickness in each month of the year—
Total Manual Workers employed: 1818

Total Staff employed: 957



*	207	180	99	59	79	60	56	36	68	84	141	126	100
**	JAN 4.6	FEB 7.4	MAR 6.8	APL 6.1	MAY 5.6	JUN 9.4	JUL 7.5	AUG 12.4	SEP 6.6	OCT 9.3	NOV 7.0	DEC 6.6	AV 6.9
***	960	1336	672	360	446	563	421	447	452	781	993	834	689

* 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 with the welfare of families, who can help in preventing the break-up of homes and in dealing with "problem" families. Under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, the membership covers the whole range of social services, and the useful liaison established is extended to all those who have direct dealings with the cases reviewed. Mr. E. Royle, Senior Education Welfare Officer, is the Secretary of the Committee.

During the year 3 meetings were held. Attendances have been made by representatives as follows :—

Housing Department.

Furness Association for Social and Moral Welfare.

National Assistance Board.

Probation Service.

Group Almoner.

W.V.S.

Education Department.

National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Children's Department.

Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Ministry of Labour.

Welfare Department.

Health Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am obliged to Dr. J. F. Mackay for the following figures :—

NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN YEAR

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other Conditions		Totals	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Barrow-in-Furness	1	—	4	5	48	64	53	69
Lancashire	3	3	6	9	13	21	22	33
All Others	—	—	—	10	14	15	14	25

A SURVEY OF HOME AND GARDEN ACCIDENTS

Dr. Gardner conducted a survey on patients attending as out-patients during 1960 at the Accident Department of the North Lonsdale Hospital, who had been involved in accidents occurring in their homes or gardens/yards. The Hospital Management Committee co-operated by allowing access to the Accident Records, but to minimise undue disturbance to the work of the Records Department, the survey was confined to out-patients. Fractures and other admissions were not included as the information was not so readily accessible.

The article which Dr. Gardner subsequently compiled was accepted for publication in "The Medical Officer" and appeared in the issue of 3rd May, 1963.

Of the total number of patients who were treated as out-patients in the Accident Department, those included in this survey, that is, Home Accidents, accounted for 21.5%. The highest percentage of out-patient accidents (25.4%) resulted from accidents at work.

Of all patients admitted to hospital resulting from accidents, Home Accidents were the highest cause (35.6%), and Road Traffic Accidents were the second highest cause at 21.7%. As explained above, these cases were not included in detail in the survey, but the Home Accidents admissions are shown separately in the following Table I.

TABLE I
AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUPS	0 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Un- known	Totals		
										M.	F.	Both
Males	300	282	112	59	84	52	40	43	3	975	—	—
Females	216	192	122	106	128	110	77	75	6	—	1032	—
Total	516	474	234	165	212	162	117	118	9	—	—	2007
Total admitted as in-patients (not included above)	49	20	18	12	12	16	17	40	4	89	99	188

The table shows that 25.7% of all the accidents occurred in the under 5 years group, with males predominating by almost 3 to 2. From the age of 15 the females outnumbered the males in all age groups; the largest ratio of females to males was in the 45 to 54 years group, where it is a little over 2 to 1.

The following Tables give details of the accidents in more detail. Sex predominance in each section is indicated by M. or F. against the numbers.

TABLE II
TYPE OF INJURY

AGE GROUPS	0 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Un- known	Totals		
										M.	F.	Both
Cuts and Puncture Wounds	M 202	M 205	M 96	F 70	F 95	F 61	F 55	F 42	3	436	403	839
Bruises	M 64	50	F 28	18	19	F 12	15	20	3	109	120	229
Foreign Bodies	M 55	M 40	21	F 19	F 39	17	11	9	—	106	114	220
Burns and Scalds	M 55	M 42	27	F 14	20	14	F 10	3	1	93	93	186
Sprains	35	F 41	F 25	F 16	13	F 17	F 6	F 11	—	62	102	164
Abrasions	M 28	M 27	F 11	F 11	F 8	8	2	F 7	1	48	55	103
Swallowed objects	M 43	23	F 8	4	F 6	2	5	M 4	—	50	45	95
Others (amputations, nose bleeds, etc., stings)	20	F 33	13	8	7	F 13	M 10	F 13	1	55	63	118
Unknown	14	4	5	F 5	5	F 8	3	F 9	—	16	37	53
Totals	516	474	334	165	212	162	117	118	9	975	1032	2007

TABLE III
ACCIDENTS BY DAYS

AGE GROUPS	0 to 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Un- known	Totals		
										M.	F.	Both
Sunday	89	M 92	50	29	M 38	29	13	F 16	0	192	164	356
Saturday	M 82	M 73	46	F 34	F 41	F 27	26	17	1	175	172	347
Monday	M 71	M 61	F 30	F 19	F 27	F 21	F 20	17	1	124	143	267
Friday	M 71	73	M 25	15	F 23	F 26	F 10	17	2	132	130	262
Wednesday	62	60	38	F 25	F 31	F 23	F 16	F 16	0	106	155	261
Tuesday	F 65	M 64	F 24	25	F 25	F 15	15	F 17	4	116	138	254
Thursday	M 68	M 45	F 25	F 17	22	F 20	F 14	13	0	113	112	225
Unknown	M 8	6	5	1	F 5	1	3	F 5	1	17	18	35
Totals	516	474	334	165	212	162	117	118	9	975	1032	2007

TABLE VII
WHEREABOUTS IN THE HOUSE EACH INJURY OCCURRED

	Cuts and punc- ture w'ds	Bruis- es	F.B.s	Burns and Scalds	Spr- ains	Abra- sions	Swal- lowed objects	Others	Un- known	M.	F.	Both
Living and bedroom	303	133	129	81	88	44	87	78	24	489	478	967
Garden or yard	292	51	72	18	29	52	1	36	16	312	455	567
Kitchen	198	12	16	82	3	2	7	2	4	106	220	326
Stairs	19	21	0	0	36	4	0	0	7	34	53	87
Bathroom	18	2	2	5	2	0	0	2	0	21	10	31
Hall or Landing	9	10	1	0	6	1	0	0	2	13	16	29
Totals	839	229	220	186	164	103	95	118	53	975	1032	2007

APPENDIX

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

36 Forms B.D.8 were received, 6 of these being for cases whose registration as blind, or partially sighted, was not considered appropriate. 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 to 31st December, 1963

(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	8	3	9
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	4	1	5
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	1	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I 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	24	24	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	236	182	5	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	8	Nil	Nil
Total	264	214	5	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	14	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	15	Nil	4	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Nature of Work		Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	Making, etc.,	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	.....	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

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

1963

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1997



Members of Education Committee

County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS
MA, MB, BChir, MRCS, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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



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Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Miscellaneous.

D. J. ROBERTS

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

1963

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The early part of the year saw the departure of Dr. Nelson for Gosport, while in the latter part of the year Dr. Ralph, the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, resigned to take up his new appointment as Deputy Principal School Medical Officer at Stockport, and was replaced by Dr. P. A. Gardner.

The general health of the school children of Barrow is satisfactory and the number of defects found to require treatment at periodic medical inspection was slightly higher than in 1962.

The position regarding unclean heads shows an improvement over the previous year, but the figure of 2.5% for 1963 compared with the figure 3.22% in 1962, is difficult to interpret owing to the smaller number of cleanliness inspections carried out.

The position regarding infectious diseases has proved to be very satisfactory and there was no case of poliomyelitis notified.

As can be seen from the table on page 12, the B.C.G. Scheme has gone extremely well, and 744 children were vaccinated.

The enuresis clinic which is now taken by Dr. Gyi, has again completed a very successful year. There are now six sets of apparatus in use, so that the waiting list of suitable children is relatively short.

The percentage of school children requiring dental treatment has shown a slight fall, 56.5% to 55.1% and in fact this figure has now been fairly constant for the last three years.

Shortage of staff threw a considerable burden on to the School Nurses and they are to be congratulated on the way they have dealt with the excessive volume of work.

The amount of Health Education carried out in the schools is not as extensive as I would wish, but during the year a considerable effort was made to bring home to children and parents the dangers associated with the smoking of cigarettes. Arrangements had already been made by Dr. Nelson for one of the Mobile Anti-Smoking Units from the Central Council for Health Education to visit the town in November. The Unit was in the town for two days and demonstrations and talks were given at two primary and two secondary schools. Some might be surprised that the Unit attended two primary schools, but Health Education is like any other form of Education, and can hardly begin soon enough. The visits to schools were backed up by the sending of a letter to the parent of every school child. There were 11,000 of these, and I am grateful for the co-operation of the Head Teachers in their distribution. An article, "Smoking and

Health," reprinted from "Reader's Digest," was also distributed, together with hundreds of leaflets and posters. If anyone now doubts that lung cancer is an increasing menace they need look no further than the lung cancer deaths for Barrow alone.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help, and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

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

Chairman : Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. M. T. Freel.

Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman J. Miller.

Alderman Mrs. P. Winn.

Councillor F. Christie.

Councillor G. E. Connell.

Councillor C. Cummings.

Councillor Mrs. S. M. Finlay.

Councillor G. E. Hartshorn.

Councillor T. McNulty.

Councillor E. Marston.

Councillor I. W. Swallow.

Councillor E. Trescatheric.

Councillor C. W. Ward.

Very Rev. Canon J. McKenna.

Rev. C. P. Stannard.

Rev. G. Angus Rudd.

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at the end of the year : 11,010

		No. of Schools	Average No. of children attending
Primary Schools	County	20	4629
	Voluntary	7	1382
Secondary Schools	County	8	2765
(including one Technical School)	Voluntary	2	692
Grammar Schools	.....	2	1128
Nursery School	.....	1	104
Roa Island Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children.....	.....	1	70
Richard Brunskill Special School for E.S.N. Pupils .....	.....	1	99
Independent School (Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory) (where the facilities afforded by the School Health Service are extended) .....	.....	1	160

SCHOOL CLINICS

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

* Conducted by the Consultant Pædiatrician, Dr. M. B. Morris, under arrangements made by the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee, and with the participation of the Local Authority's Physiotherapist and Speech Therapist.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A programme of routine medical inspections was carried out during the year on the same lines as in 1962.

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.

Roa Island Special School is now catering for more Physically Handicapped Children and the school was again visited more or less weekly during 1963.

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.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of children examined :—

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected
1959 and later	84
1958	612
1957	339
1956	44
1955	33
1954	15
1953	209
1952	721
1951	396
1950	27
1949	380
1948 and earlier	705
Total	3565

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations	92
Re-inspections	705
Total	797

Physical condition of children examined :—

	No.	% of total
Satisfactory	3563	99.9
Unsatisfactory	2	0.1

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 579 compared with 525 in 1962.

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						
Defect or disease	Entrants		Leavers		Total including all other age groups inspected	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	3	24	16	29	36	87
Eyes (a) Vision	25	48	107	143	289	331
(b) Squint	17	11	8	5	57	30
(c) Other	1	2	1	24	4	56
Ears (a) Hearing	—	36	1	29	3	102
(b) Otitis Media	5	54	1	14	10	88
(c) Other	1	5	—	3	1	13
Nose and Throat	9	88	1	16	12	138
Speech	7	14	—	1	11	25
Lymphatic Glands	—	12	—	1	—	13
Heart	1	4	—	8	1	25
Lungs	4	24	2	10	10	59
Developmental						
(a) Hernia	1	1	—	—	2	7
(b) Other	8	30	1	19	26	92
Orthopædic						
(a) Posture	2	1	3	4	10	6
(b) Feet	23	27	15	15	63	65
(c) Other	4	35	10	35	33	96
Nervous System						
(a) Epilepsy	—	3	1	4	3	10
(b) Other	1	5	—	3	1	14
Psychological						
(a) Development	—	3	—	1	—	7
(b) Stability	—	1	—	2	2	11
Abdomen	2	8	1	11	4	39
Other	1	21	—	1	1	25
Totals	115	457	168	378	579	1339

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	1	1
Eyes :		
(a) Vision	87	22
(b) Squint	2	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears :		
(a) Hearing	6	26
(b) Otitis Media	1	3
(c) Other	—	—
Nose and Throat	2	4
Speech.....	10	2
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	2	3
Lungs	1	4
Developmental :		
(a) Hernia	—	1
(b) Other	3	5
Orthopaedic :		
(a) Posture	—	—
(b) Feet	11	9
(c) Other	—	—
Nervous System :		
(a) Epilepsy	—	—
(b) Other	—	—
Psychological :		
(a) Development	—	—
(b) Stability	1	1
Abdomen	2	2
Other	3	1
Totals	132	84

The School Medical Officers carried out Audiometric examinations at the School Clinic, Arndene. Of 91 school children suspected of having defective hearing, 15 were considered to require treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

Two children were supplied with hearing aids 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
1959 and later	1	9	10
1958	12	44	55
1957	12	37	49
1956	5	4	6
1955	4	2	6
1954	3	1	4
1953	31	26	52
1952	70	65	123
1951	40	34	73
1950	4	2	6
1949	46	24	67
1948 and earlier	61	41	102
Totals	289	289	553

VISITS TO THE HOMES OF CHILDREN BY SCHOOL NURSES

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 443 as compared with 668 in 1962. 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 217 children made 2051 attendances, of these 214 children made 2048 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, 2128 children made 5085 attendances.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

By arrangements with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, Mr. John Magill, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., 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 314 children made 1129 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 CLINICS

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. 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.

971 school children made 1289 attendances at the clinic ; 925 children had their eyes tested, and 494 prescriptions for glasses issued.

Errors of Refraction	....	....	....	....	....	....	747
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Disorders of Ocular Motility	....	....	....	....	....	....	98
Post Operative Squints still under observation	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Nothing Abnormal Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	....	88
Ocular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Mr. R. Harrison, the additional Orthopædic Consultant Surgeon to the Barrow and Furness group of hospitals, attends the clinic at monthly intervals and sees children with orthopædic defects ascertained at routine inspection or referred through the family doctor.

The Orthopædic Clinic was held on 12 occasions and 107 school children made 175 attendances. The average attendance of school children and pre-school children at the clinic was 22 and the number of treatments given during the year was 268.

27 children were referred from the clinic for Physiotherapy.

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

“ The number of children referred from the Orthopædic Clinic for treatment was considerably less than in 1962, that is 27 as against 87 ; this was due to the change in medical opinion as regards the use of Physiotherapy for these children.

The number of children referred for Physiotherapy treatment was less than in 1962. This was partly due to the fact that the usual accommodation at the North Lonsdale Hospital was not available from 1st April to 31st August. This meant reducing the size of the classes as they were held after school in the treatment room in the Welfare Centre.

There were a 181 children referred for treatment and 1,628 treatments were given.

There is a constant number of Cerebral Palsy cases referred for treatment each year.

I still hold the two treatment sessions at the North Lonsdale Hospital on Thursday and Friday mornings, which are well attended. The milder cases have improved considerably with treatment, with the more severe type of case,

the mother is told how to handle the child to the advantage of each other. There is also a carry over of treatment of some of those mild cases when they attend the Roa Island Special School. As a result of this the numbers have increased for each term, so that I now attend all day Tuesday instead of Wednesday morning.

I feel there is scope for expansion of treatment of these children. I should like to do more Group Therapy, but the accommodation at the moment is unsuitable.

In the near future the Headmaster hopes to organise period meetings with the parents of these children, so that they can discuss their special problems. It has been suggested that the visiting doctor, school staff, Physiotherapist and Speech Therapist be present.

I have 32 Cerebral Palsy cases on treatment, 23 on Thursday and Friday Clinics and 9 at Roa Island Special School."

Number of treatments given are :—

North Lonsdale Hospital Clinic	.....	340
Roa Island Special School (April—December)	.....	85

SPEECH THERAPY

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

"During the past year the routine work of the Speech Clinic has proceeded as usual. Pre-school children and children of school age have received treatment. As is customary, all the Infant Schools in the Borough have been visited.

It has also been possible to provide a new service during the past year. There is now a morning speech therapy session held at Roa Island Special School each Thursday.

The Cerebral Palsy clinic at North Lonsdale Hospital continues to function."

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

Total attendances for interview	.....	453
No. of patients attending for treatment	.....	81
Total attendances for treatment	.....	1734
Total attendances....	.....	2174

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 15,980 routine cleanliness inspections and 611 re-inspections of school children. 281 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 23 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	
					1963	1962
Girls' Grammar	566	—	—	—	—	0.7
Alfred Barrow Boys	377	50	—	—	—	—
Alfred Barrow Girls	329	349	11	13	3.95	—
Holker County Secondary	382	—	—	—	—	1.02
Risedale County Secondary	418	40	—	1	0.23	—
Victoria County Secondary	342	333	—	8	2.33	1.40
Walney County Secondary	369	—	—	—	—	—
West Shore County Secondary	253	492	—	3	1.18	—
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	170	—	—	—	—	0.63
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	522	500	—	20	3.83	1.88
Abbotsmead County Junior	378	360	5	6	1.58	5.68
Abbotsmead County Infants	275	810	5	6	2.18	6.94
Barrow Island County Junior	171	329	—	1	0.58	—
Barrow Island County Infants	151	336	103	1	0.66	0.64
Greengate County Junior Boys	262	266	—	—	—	1.56
Greengate County Junior Girls	236	728	29	22	9.32	12.6
Greengate County Infants	174	503	7	12	6.89	5.29
North Walney County Primary	271	567	17	8	2.95	5.30
Ormsgill County Junior	277	768	29	14	5.05	6.12
Ormsgill County Infants	207	564	56	27	13.04	4.52
Ramsden County Infants	153	642	6	15	9.80	3.27
Roose County Primary	177	506	—	—	—	1.17
South Newbarns County Jun.	338	963	1	6	1.77	2.41
South Newbarns Cty. Infants	203	589	—	4	1.97	3.45
South Walney County Junior	268	606	—	—	—	—
South Walney County Infants	192	191	—	—	—	—
St. James's County Infants	155	460	69	9	5.80	10.39
Vickerstown County Primary	200	398	—	—	—	1.86
Victoria County Junior	279	788	1	2	0.71	1.06
Victoria County Infants	266	804	—	7	2.63	6.59
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary	304	572	20	21	6.90	11.29
St. Columba's R.C. Primary	222	—	—	—	—	1.83
St. George's C. of E. Primary	87	262	57	12	13.79	7.53
St. James's C. of E. Junior	242	571	51	9	3.71	8.79
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	230	228	12	1	0.53	8.73
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	140	284	23	25	17.85	20.42
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	157	333	—	—	—	—
Bram Longstaffe Nursery	104	91	—	2	1.92	—
Richard Brunskill Special	99	289	31	16	16.16	17.00
Roa Island Special	70	251	78	8	11.42	13.16
Our Lady's R.C. Prep.	160	157	—	2	1.25	1.16
	10862	15980	611	281	2.58	3.22

ENURESIS CLINIC

Dr. M. T. Gyi, who conducts the Enuresis Clinic, has contributed the following information :—

“ The treatment of bed wetting was continued during 1963. Two more sets of pad and bell apparatus were made available for the clinic, making a total of six in use.

Suitable children were selected from those referred to the clinic and the results of treatment were gratifying in most cases.

Priority of treatment, other factors being equal, was given to older age group children, as the result of treatment is more successful, and the average duration of treatment shorter.

Sixteen children received treatment with the apparatus during 1963. Nine completed the course of treatment successfully and ceased to wet the bed. Seven are still being treated at the end of the year.

Ages of children treated ranged from 5½ years to 14 years. Duration of treatment in successful cases ranged from six weeks to six months.

Regular home visits by the Social Worker, Miss J. Kearton, and the sympathetic handling of the cases by her, together with psychological approach in suitable cases at the clinic, accounts for most of the children who ceased to wet the bed spontaneously soon after being referred to the Clinic. Co-operation from the parents was valuable, and helpful.

Ten children were awaiting treatment with pad and bell apparatus at the end of the year.”

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 1963 :—

Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	2
Measles	....	....	....	....	181
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	18
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	1

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 school children immunised and vaccinated during the year.

	At Clinics	At North Lonsdale Hospital	By General Practitioners	Total
Primary immunisation against Diphtheria	126	18	—	144
Re-inforcing doses....	741	2	35	778
Primary immunisation against Whooping Cough	5	—	—	5
Re-inforcing doses....	20	—	19	39
Primary immunisation against Tetanus	350	354	3	707
Re-inforcing doses....	301	2	39	342
Primary Smallpox Vaccination	56	—	44	100
Re-vaccinations against Smallpox	64	—	27	91

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination continued throughout the year; the table below shows the number of school children who received vaccination during the year.

Received third booster dose (either by injection or orally)	43
Received course of oral vaccine (three doses)	183
Received fourth dose (either by injection or orally)	1020

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 1963

Name of School	No. of children to whom facil- ities were offered	No. of children whose parents consented to arrangements	No. of children tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis	Result of Tests		No. vaccinated (i.e. those with negative reaction to test)
				Posi- tive	Nega- tive	
Alfred Barrow Boys	94	78	63	5	40	40
Alfred Barrow Girls	85	71	64	10	51	51
Grammar School for Boys	79	73	71	7	63	63
Grammar School for Girls	82	72	67	9	56	56
Holker County Secondary	86	79	76	11	64	64
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	28	24	23	3	20	20
Richard Brunskill Special	20	19	19	4	14	14
Risedale County Secondary	90	84	77	6	65	65
Roa Island Special	10	10	9	—	9	9
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	127	110	98	7	75	75
Technical School for Boys	56	52	51	8	39	39
Victoria County Secondary	88	76	70	5	64	64
Walney County Secondary	91	82	75	3	65	65
West Shore County Secondary	57	52	49	7	38	38
"Absentee Sessions"	—	—	105	12	81	81
Totals	993	882	917	97	744	744

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	—	—	—	—	20	51	2	96	—	2	171
(b) boarding pupils	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	5
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	2	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
(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	24	51	5	96	—	2	189
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D (i), (ii), and (iii))	2	—	3	6	24	51	5	96	—	2	189
On or about 20th January, 1964, 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	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
(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, 1963.

- (i) how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 4
- (ii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944 —
- (iii) how many reviews were carried out under the provisions of 57A of the Education Act, 1944 1

EPILEPSY

39 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	Reading Survey 1963	Totals
Boys	....	61	5	90	68	224
Girls	....	29	1	61	40	131
		<hr/> 90	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 151	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 355

AGE GROUPS : NEW CASES

0—5	6—11	12—16
<hr/> 3	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 18

RANGE OF INTELLIGENCE : NEW CASES

I.Q. :	Below 70	....	....	....	4
	71—90	....	....	....	12
	91—110	....	....	....	50
	111—150+	....	....	....	18
	Not tested	....	....	....	6

SOURCES OF REFERRAL : NEW CASES

Schools	....	....	....	57
Principal School Medical Officer	....	....	....	12
Parents	....	....	....	2
Education Department	....	....	....	12
Pædiatrician	....	....	....	2
Children's Department	....	....	....	2
Speech Therapist	....	....	....	3

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION : NEW CASES

Infants	....	....	....	14
Junior	....	....	....	56
Secondary Modern	....	....	....	11
Pre-School	....	....	....	1
Not at school	....	....	....	8

REASONS FOR REFERRAL : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) (1) Suspected educational subnormality	2	2	4
(2) Suspected educational retardation	34	14	48
(b) Behaviour disorders			
(1) Aggressive and anti-social behaviour	7	3	10
(2) Timid and inhibited behaviour	1	2	3
(c) Pilfering at home and school	6	2	8
(d) Truanting from school	3	1	4
(e) Miscellaneous, e.g., revision of I.Q.	8	5	13

METHODS OF TREATMENT : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(i) DIAGNOSTIC			
(a) Recommended for special treatment (e.g. speech therapist, psychiatrist)	6	2	8
(b) Recommended for transfer to remedial groups	21	8	29
(c) Recommended for remedial help in own school	14	6	20
(ii) TREATMENT AT CENTRE			
Play therapy (to commence in January, 1964)	3	1	4
(iii) ADVICE GIVEN ONLY			
(For various reasons, e.g., treatment unnecessary, parents unwilling for child to be treated)	17	12	29

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1)	Number of pupils inspected :—		
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	....	10021
	(b) As Specials	....	1501
	Total (1)....	....	11522
(2)	Number found to require treatment	....	6347
(3)	Number offered treatment	....	4574
(4)	Number actually treated	....	3996
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment....	....	9517
(6)	Half days devoted to : Inspections	....	75
	Treatment :		
	Day Sessions	....	799 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Evening Sessions	....	142
	Total (6)....	....	1016 $\frac{1}{2}$
(7)	Fillings	....
	Permanent Teeth	....	3079
	Temporary Teeth	....	193
	Total (7)....	....	3272
(8)	Number of teeth filled	....
	Permanent Teeth	....	3004
	Temporary Teeth	....	193
	Total (8)....	....	3197
(9)	Extractions	....
	Permanent Teeth	....	1078
	Temporary Teeth	....	2924
	Total (9)....	....	4002
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	....	1382
(11)	Number of half-days devoted to the administration of general anæsthetics by	....
	Dentists	....	10
	Medical Practitioners	....	92
	Total (11)	....	102
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	....	73
(13)	Other operations....	....
	Crowns	....	15
	Inlays	....	—
	Other Treatment	....	4450
	Total (13)	....	4465
(14)	Orthodontics :		
	(a) Half-days devoted to orthodontic treatment	....	85
	(b) Cases commenced during the year	....	58
	(c) Cases carried forward from previous year	....	82
	(d) Cases completed during the year	....	40
	(e) Cases discontinued during the year	....	10
	(f) Pupils treated with appliances	....	140
	(g) Removable appliances	....	101
	(h) Fixed appliances fitted	....	—
	(i) Referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	....	—
	(j) Total attendances	....	954

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. D. D. Watts, has contributed the following report :—

“ We have again managed to inspect all the 42 schools this year, and have been able to complete routine treatment of 35 schools. The percentage of children requiring treatment this year was 55.1%, which is slightly lower than in 1962, but a lot less than in 1950, when it was 88.8%. All along we have noticed that the teeth of children 4 to 5 years old are the best, from 6 to 11 the worst, and from 12 upwards, we should call it, just so-so.

SURVEY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN NEEDING TREATMENT

Given below are the percentage of the school children needing treatment (same schools every year) :

SCHOOL	1963	1962	1961	1960	1958
3 Girls' Secondary	39.9%	22.4%	27.6%	34%	46%
3 Boys' Secondary	34.5%	41.4%	36.4%	42%	57%
3 Mixed Secondary	42.4%	35.3%	42.5%	49%	59%
5 Junior Schools	53.5%	45%	47%	64%	62%
5 Infant Schools	60.7%	65%	61.3%	69%	72%

The teeth of Girls' Secondary Schools seem to have been neglected this year as compared to previous years, while the Boys' Secondary Schools have improved. This is the first time when boys have beaten the girls.

RATIO OF PERMANENT TEETH FILLED TO PERMANENT TEETH EXTRACTED FOR CARIES

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
2.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8
to	to	to	to	to	to	to
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

During the last two years there has been a tendency towards improvement, but the ratio of permanent teeth saved should be a lot higher than what we have so far. This can be brought about only if the parents are more observant and the children more regular in brushing their teeth.

The following table gives another view of the situation :
TREATMENT PER 100 CHILDREN TREATED

	Permanent teeth filled	Temporary teeth filled	Total Extractions (Permanent and Temporary teeth)
1957	90.8	9.7	121.2
1958	77.8	9.6	148
1959	70.5	8.9	140.8
1960	73.9	7.4	140.7
1961	65.4	3.1	133.1
1962	70.1	4.5	121.5
1963	75.2	4.3	100.2

To attack this problem of massive decay of teeth we have to adopt rigorous methods of Dental Health Propaganda. No matter how much we try, the "tooth-brushing" habits of the children do not improve much at all, and the majority of parents do not seem to find time to enforce this habit at home. This is a country-wide complaint, and the only way to bring it home to the children is to have repeated talks, demonstrations and showing of films in schools. Larger authorities have appointed Dental Health Education Officers for this purpose. We have got no such facilities at present and the Dental Officers cannot spare much time out of their ordinary routine treatment work. The post of a Dental Hygienist has now been sanctioned here, and the moment we can get a qualified Dental Hygienist, the Dental Health Education Programme will be enforced in all the schools.

My staff collected statistics in November regarding the habit of brushing teeth from the children attending this clinic, and the table below gives the true picture :

	1954	1957	1963
Never brushed	25%	8%	2.6%
Brushed very seldom	40%	26%	23.3%
Brushed once a day....	20%	39%	42.2%
Brushed twice a day....	15%	20%	27.2%
Brushed three times a day	Nil	7%	4.7%

The table above shows the beneficial result of even a small amount of Dental Health Propaganda that we have been able to undertake so far. Besides the above measures, fluoridation of water supplies, topical applications of stannous fluoride on children's teeth, use of fluoride toothpaste, are also going to reduce the percentage of caries in the future.

The D.M.F. graph attached herewith shows the percentage of children needing treatment in different "age-groups" of schools, with a varying amount of Decayed, Missing and Filled teeth. This count was done in 15 schools this year and I give below these figures which are self-explanatory :

SCHOOL	Inspected	Needing Treatment	% needing Treatment	Total D.M.F. of the School	Average D.M.F. per Child
Our Lady's Secondary	157	53	34%	1331	8.5
West Shore Secondary	211	102	48%	1543	7.6
Walney Secondary....	341	140	41%	2174	6.3
Victoria Junior	277	153	55%	1689	6.1
Alfred Barrow Boys	335	171	51%	2038	6.1
St. Aloysius' Secondary	405	190	47%	2369	5.8
Abbotsmead Junior	358	214	60%	2031	5.7
Ormsgill Junior	257	148	58%	1435	5.5
Chetwynde	139	85	61%	747	5.4
South Walney Infants	206	112	54%	1101	5.3
Greengate Junior Boys	239	143	60%	1234	5.2
Greengate Junior Girls	221	107	48%	1125	5.1
South Walney Junior	246	148	60%	1072	4.4
Greengate Infants	189	113	60%	776	4.1
Abbotsmead Infants	287	200	70%	1142	3.9

The second graph shows the progress of "Inspections" and "completed treatments" of the schools in this Authority from 1950 to 1963.

EVENING SESSIONS

These are still continuing, and in almost every authority in the country these sessions are in force, and these extra sessions have proved very beneficial.

EQUIPMENT

Comparing our equipment with many other authorities, I must say that ours is one of the best equipped clinics, and for this I am grateful to the Authority for enabling me to keep our surgeries up-to-date.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

The number of children who were supplied with artificial teeth this year was 73, which is lower than last year's figure of 91. This can be called a little improvement, as there is nothing worse than seeing a school child with artificial teeth, especially a girl.

ORTHODONTIC CASES

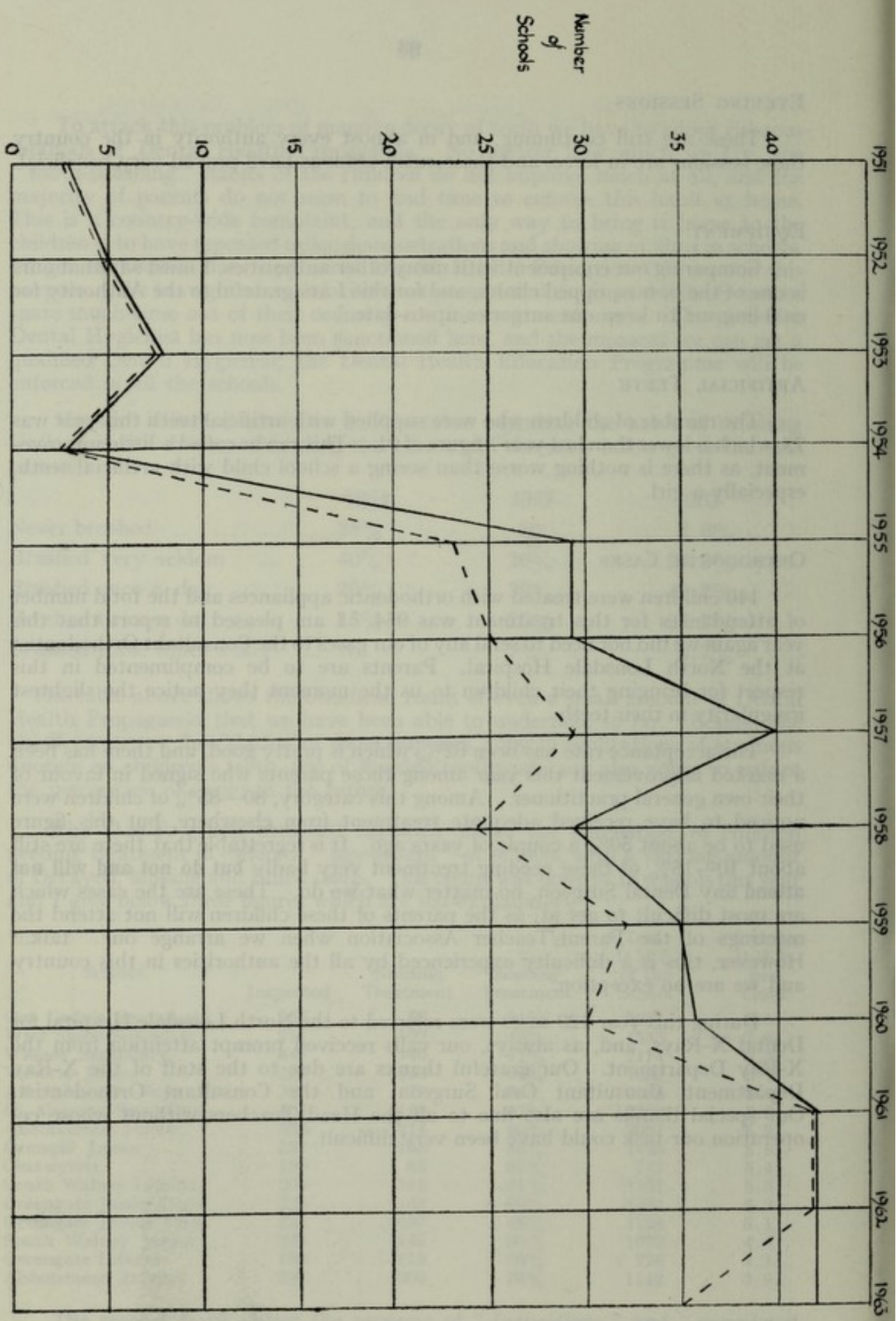
140 children were treated with orthodontic appliances and the total number of attendances for this treatment was 954. I am pleased to report that this year again we did not need to send any of our cases to the Consultant Orthodontist at the North Lonsdale Hospital. Parents are to be complimented in this respect for bringing their children to us the moment they notice the slightest irregularity in their teeth.

The acceptance rate has been 62%, which is pretty good, and there has been a marked improvement this year among those parents who signed in favour of their own general practitioner. Among this category, 80—85% of children were noticed to have received adequate treatment from elsewhere, but this figure used to be about 50% a couple of years ago. It is regrettable that there are still about 10—15% of these needing treatment very badly **but do not and will not attend** any Dental Surgeon, no matter what we do. These are the cases which are most difficult to get at, as the parents of these children will not attend the meetings of the Parent/Teacher Association when we arrange our "talk." However, this is a difficulty experienced by all the authorities in this country and we are no exception.

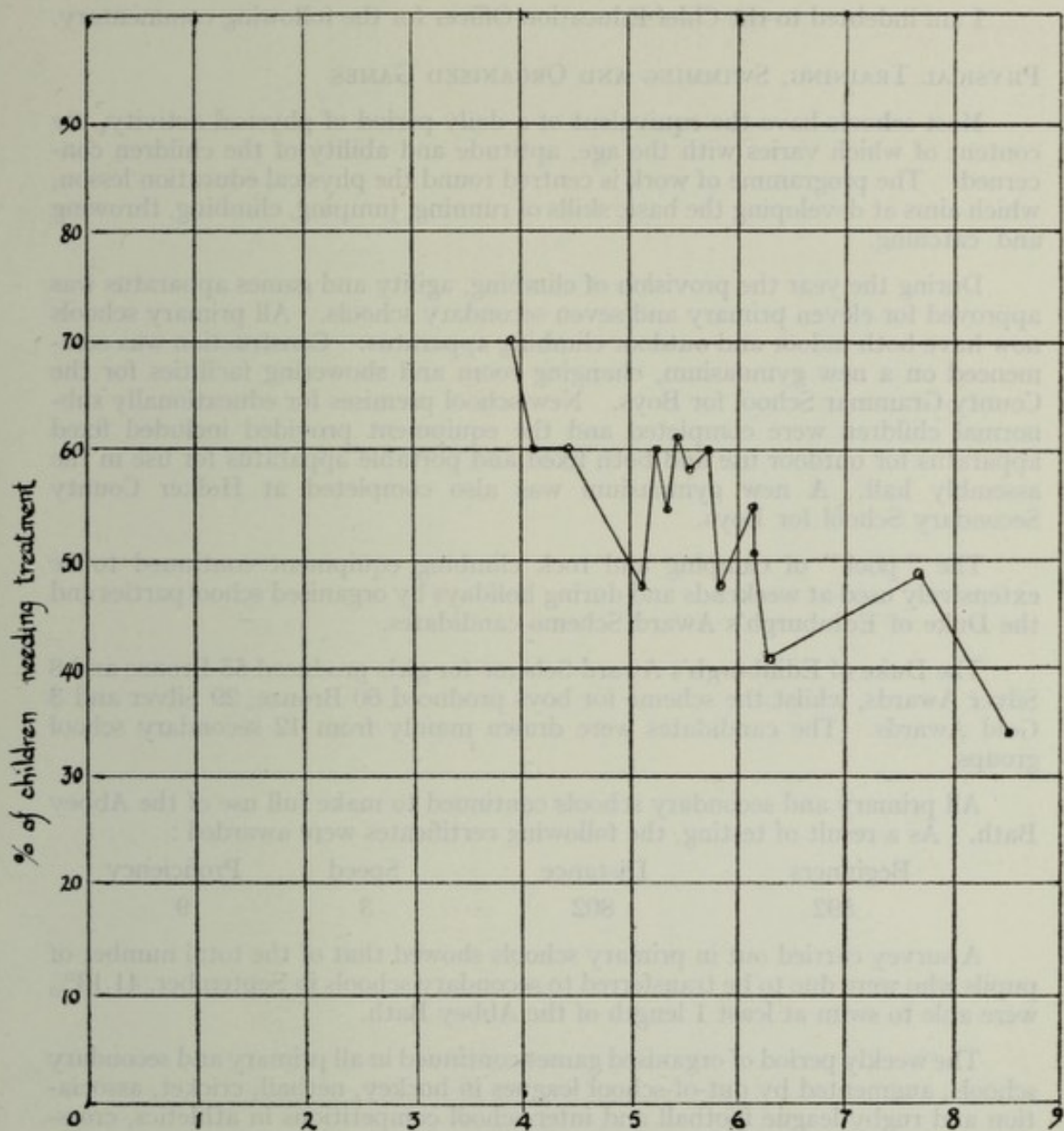
During this year 120 cases were referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital for Dental X-Rays, and, as always, our calls received prompt attention from the X-Ray Department. Our grateful thanks are due to the staff of the X-Ray Department, Consultant Oral Surgeon, and the Consultant Orthodontist. Our special thanks are also due to all the Head Teachers without whose co-operation our task could have been very difficult."

INSPECTION AND TREATMENT GRAPH

_____ Number of Schools Inspected
 - - - - - Number of Schools in which treatment was completed



D.M.F. GRAPH



Average D.M.F. per child
DMF. means decayed, missing and filled teeth

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 eleven primary and seven secondary schools. All primary schools now have both indoor and outdoor climbing apparatus. Construction was commenced on a new gymnasium, changing room and showering facilities for the County Grammar School for Boys. New school premises for educationally sub-normal children were completed and the equipment provided included fixed apparatus for outdoor use and both fixed and portable apparatus for use in the assembly hall. A new gymnasium was also completed at Holker County Secondary School for Boys.

The "pool" of camping and rock climbing equipment continued to be extensively used at weekends and during holidays by organised school parties and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme candidates.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme for girls produced 55 Bronze and 8 Silver Awards, whilst the scheme for boys produced 60 Bronze, 29 Silver and 3 Gold Awards. The candidates were drawn mainly from 12 secondary school groups.

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
592	802	3	9

A survey carried out in primary schools showed that of the total number of pupils who were due to be transferred to secondary schools in September, 41.13% were able to swim at least 1 length of the Abbey Bath.

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. Regular basket-ball fixtures are now being played by five secondary schools for boys.

The development of four playing fields for primary schools and for two secondary schools is nearing completion, and work has been commenced on additional hard surfaced areas for two secondary schools.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

Average number of children receiving milk on each school day	....	....	9456
Average number of children receiving meals on each school day	....	....	3376
Number of centres supplying meals	....	....	28



MISCELLANEOUS

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

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, throwing, the swing and catching.

During the year the provision of climbing, agility and games apparatus was approved for eleven primary and seven secondary schools. All primary schools now have both indoor and outdoor climbing apparatus. Construction was commenced on a new gymnasium, changing room and showering facilities for the County Grammar School for Boys. New school premises for educationally sub-normal children were completed and the equipment provided included hand apparatus for outdoor use and both fixed and portable apparatus for use in the available hall. A new gymnasium was also completed at Hucker County Secondary School for Boys.

The "pool" of catapuls and rock climbing equipment continued to be extensively used at weekends and during holidays by organised school parties and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme candidates.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme for girls produced 55 Bronze and 3 Silver Awards, whilst the scheme for boys produced 59 Bronze, 29 Silver and 3 Gold Awards. The candidates were drawn mainly from 22 secondary school groups.

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
502	900	3	9

A survey carried out in primary schools showed that of the total number of pupils who were due to be transferred to secondary schools in September, 41.1% were able to swim at least 1 length of the Abbey Bath.

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, tennis and swimming. Regular basket-ball fixtures are now being played by five secondary schools for boys.

The development of long skating skills for primary schools and for two secondary schools is receiving increasing interest and work has been commenced on additional hard surfaced areas for two secondary schools.

PROVISION OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Average number of children reading books on each school day	9456
Average number of stories reading books on each school day	3379
Number of copies of papers read	28

