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Liviary

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.

1964





HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND THE MAYORESS, MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE NEW MOBILE CLINIC ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1964.

Reading from left to right, the group consists of :

MR. A. M. WOLL, Town Clerk ; MR. K. P. LEES, Chief Clerk, Health Department ; ALDERMAN F. J. LONGSTAFFE, J.P., Chairman of Education Committee ; MISS H. M. WHITE, Superintendent Nursing Officer ; COUNCILLOR E. TRESCATHERIC, Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee ; ALDERMAN H. TURNER, Vice-Chairman of Children's Committee ; THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR G. R. ATKINSON, J.P., Chairman of Health Committee ; DR. D. J. ROBERTS, Medical Officer of Health ; ALDERMAN T. A. TYSON, J.P., Vice-Chairman of Education Committee ; MRS. G. R. ATKINSON, THE MAYORESS ; COUNCILLOR G. E. CONNELL, Chairman of Watch Committee ; ALDERMAN G. D. HASTWELL, O.B.E., Chairman of Finance and Estate Committee.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1964.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Gentlemen,

The latter part of the year saw the temporary departure of Dr. P. A. Gardner, on the D.P.H. Course, and the departure of Dr. M. T. Gyi into General Practice, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Gyi for all the work he has done during his period with the Department. We were very pleased during the year to welcome Dr. A. Hazelden, Dr. R. K. Majumdar and Dr. W. Slater.

The population as given by the Registrar General for mid-1964 shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year, but, in fact, the population is remarkably constant, as can be seen by consulting the appropriate table. The Infant Mortality Rate shows an astonishing fall from 24.78 to 16.83 and this figure is the second lowest Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded for the town. Unfortunately there has been a compensatory increase in the Stillbirth Rate from 14.82 to 21.42, and this is reflected in the Perinatal Mortality Rate, which shows a rise from 31.39 to 37.89. There has been a slight increase in the Illegitimate Birth Rate but I am glad to say that this figure is still well below the national average. The adjusted Live Birth Rate shows a rise from 18.17 to 19.13, which is slightly above the national average.

During the year there was that most tragic of all events—a maternal death. Over the last decade there has been a steady improvement in the maternal death rate, and I have no doubts in my own mind that the present number of deaths will be halved in the next 10-15 years.

Deaths from lung cancer have shown an increase from 46 for 1963 to 52 for the year under review. There can hardly be any member of the population in this country who is unaware of the relationship between smoking and lung cancer. The problem would now appear to be one not so much of education, but of finding the means of enabling people to stop smoking and of preventing the non-smokers from taking up the habit.

In the early part of the year there was a severe epidemic of rubella in the town which, during its peak, probably reached 300—400 cases a week. Fortunately most of the lay public is now well aware of the associated danger between rubella in the early months of pregnancy and damage to the foetus. As a result, many expectant mothers in this category consulted their family doctors and received gamma globulin where indicated. Thankfully, too, the epidemic did not outstrip the supplies of gamma globulin so that the situation was never reached where expectant mothers in need of gamma globulin had to be told that no further supplies were available. So far as the Health Department is aware, no foetus suffered damage as the result of this outbreak. An "At Risk" register was introduced during the course of the year on the lines laid down by Dr. Mary Sheridan of the Ministry of Health, and has proved to be a tremendous help to the Health Visitors when making their first visit.

The notification of congenital abnormalities was begun on a national basis and is of use both locally and centrally. This scheme was obviously stimulated by the thalidomide disaster and both this scheme and the "At Risk" register indicate a changing emphasis in relation to health and disease.

I am glad to say that the new Mobile Clinic came into use during the year, and though some modifications will be necessary, it has proved a great success. I should add, however, that a mobile clinic is no adequate substitute for permanent clinic accommodation.

The number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics increased during the year and at the time of writing the number of attendances has increased in quite a fantastic manner, and indicates, I think, that this is a service very much appreciated and desired by the mothers of the town. It is therefore with great regret that I have to report that no further progress has been made in regard to the new clinic as part of the Community Centre scheme for Walney, except to include a second Dental Surgery in the scheme so as to improve the working of the dental side of the clinic when a Dental Auxiliary is appointed. Sites for other clinics in the town have been approved in principle in the Holbeck and Dalton Lane areas, but these are very much in the initial stages and no date can at present be given when they are likely to be built.

There is at the present time a tremendous shortage of Health Visitors, District Nurses, and Midwives, and this Department has not been alone in its difficulties in finding trained staff. The shortage of Health Visitors has been compensated for to some extent by the use of part-time S.R.N. personnel as clinic nurses, so as to enable the Health Visitors to carry out their more specialised duties. This has in fact, worked extremely well, as most of the clinic nurses are married and unable to work full time. For the first time, also, State Enrolled Nurses have been appointed to the District Nursing Service and each State Enrolled Nurse works under the guidance and supervision of a trained District Nurse. So far, the general overall shortage of Midwives has not affected the Department and we are very fortunate that this has been so. Trichloroethylene inhalers were introduced into the District Midwifery Service for the first time and their use has proved highly successful and of considerable benefit to both the mother and the midwife.

The Home Help Service is of vital importance in enabling the treatment of patients to be carried out in the home, and the service was further strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Home Help Organiser in the early part of the year. The Home Help Service provided in this town is most extensive. Many patients are in fact receiving the services of a home help every day of the week and quite often twice per day for each day of the week. It should be pointed out, however, that any case that requires twenty-four hours per day attention from the domiliciary services should be in hospital, and though there is a Night "Sitter In" Service, this can only function during the time that it takes for a hospital bed to be found.

The medical staffing side also ran into difficulties throughout the year, and use was made of lady doctors in and around the area on a sessional basis. This in fact worked extremely well, though I am glad to say that our difficulties in this direction have been resolved. The vaccination and immunisation state of the pre-school children in the town is extremely good for the north-west region, and according to figures supplied by the Ministry of Health for children born in 1962, Barrow was at the top of the list for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and second in the case of vaccination against poliomyelitis, but I should add that though our figures are extremely good for the north-west, they are nowhere near as good as the figures obtained for many of the southern regions. Though I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the doctors and nurses responsible for this success, there is no room for complacency.

Further progress was made towards improving the Mental Health Service, and at the time of writing this report I am able to say that the services for both the severely sub-normal and the mentally ill should show a considerable improvement during 1965. The Local Authority again showed its wisdom in regard to the training of staff by sending Miss Y. Rowe on a two-year course leading to the Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. The children at the Junior Training Centre were taken on an annual holiday by Miss D. Woodhead, the Training Centre Supervisor. This was another new venture and one which I hope will continue.

During the year, the parents who acted as escorts on the transport provided for the children by the Local Authority were replaced at their own request by paid staff. The Parent-Teacher Association which had been formed in the previous year was re-formed into the Barrow Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

The Ministry of Health had decided not to ask for a revision of the Local Authority's Ten Year Plan in 1964, but, in fact, further additions and modifications have been made, as such a plan is not a static thing and obviously must be changed according to changing needs.

There was an interesting incident on the environmental side when an animal that had died from anthrax was butchered in a knacker's yard and the meat sent to a pet shop in the town. When it was final discovered that this an.mal had died from anthrax, the meat had been sold to approximately 36 people. All but one or two were unknown to the shopkeeper. I am glad to say that with the help of the press all these people, so far as we are aware, were traced, the meat recovered and destroyed, and the people who had handled the meat put on prophylactic treatment with the co-operation of their family doctors. All pets who had eaten this meat received veterinary supervision and prophylactic treatment, and I am glad to say that there were no untoward results in either humans or their pets.

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,

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 G. R. Atkinson, J.P.
Deputy	Mayor		 Councillor H. Bannister

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	Councillor G. R. Atkinson, J.P.
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 (until December, 1964).
	Councillor W. M. Gabbatt.
	Councillor J. Garner.
	Councillor A. Power.
	Councillor T. McNulty.
	Councillor I. W. Swallow (until November, 1964).
	Councillor C. W. Ward.
	Councillor J. L. Jackson (from December, 1964).

STAFF

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

Medical Officer of	Health, Principal
School Medical	Officer and Port
Medical Officer	

- Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Port Medical Officer and School Medical Officer
- Assistant Medical Officers and School School Medical Officers

Principal School Dental Officer Dental Officer Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon Consultant Chest Physician Consultant Venereologist J. F. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B. Consultant Obstetric Surgeon

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

P. A. Gardner, L.A.H.

- A. Hazelden, M.B., B.S.
- (appointed 14.9.64)
- R. K. Majumdar, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H. (appointed 24.11.64)
- M. T. Gyi, M.B., D.T.M. & H. (resigned 30.11.64)
- D. D. Watts, M.Sc., L.D.S.
- Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
- R. Harrison, M.B., F.R.C.S.
- J. R. Edge, M.D., M.R.C.P.
- Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon G. T. Bedford, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

 - G. R. Stoneham, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.

Public Analyst
Additional Public Analyst
Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspec- tor and Port Health Officer
Abattoir and Auction Mart Superin- tendent
Public Health Inspector for Meat and Food Inspection
District Public Health Inspectors

Superintendent Nursing Officer Health Visitors/School Nurses

Student Health Visitor

School Nurses	 	 	
Clinic Nurses	 	 	

Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife Miss T. G. Pollard, f.h.j. Tuberculosis Health Visitor/ School Nurse Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j. Domiciliary Midwives Miss A. Bagshaw, f.

J. Shanks, a.b.c. I. W. McGarry, a.b.c. A. A. Kay, a.b.c.d. W. McLennon, b.e. (Resigned 24.5.64) R. L. Cooke, a, b (Appointed 27.7.64) J. D. Frankland, a.b. T. B. Nuttall, a.b.c. (Resigned 13.9.64) D. Sayles, a. G. Woodall, a. Miss H. M. White, f.h.j.k.l. 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.k. Miss S. Scott, f.h.j. Miss A. Quinn, h.j. Miss D. J. Thomlinson, f.h.j. (resigned 30.6.64)Miss P. C. Thompson, f.h.j. Mrs. H. J. Carling, f.h.k. (appointed 22.7.64) Mrs. I. C. Maddison, h.j.k. (appointed 20.7.65)Miss M. Goodman, f.h.j. (appointed 1.12.64) Miss J. Lindop, h.k. (course commenced 28.9.64)Miss N. McFarlane, f.h.i.j. Mrs. J. Kenny, h.g. (appointed 24.2.64) Mrs. J. Kendall (appointed 10.2.64, resigned 12.6.64) Mrs. G. H. Pashley, h. (part-time) Mrs. F. Topping, h.r. (appointed 10.2.64) (part-time) Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j. 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).

G. H. Walker, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

A. G. Bushnell, F.R.I.C.

- Miss M. Knight, f.h.
- Mrs. D. Williams, f.g.

HOME NURSING SERVICE Assistant Superintendent District Nursing Sisters

Physiotherapist Speech Therapist Ambulance Officer Supervisor, George Hastwell Training

Chief Clerk Senior Clerk

Senior Clerk, School Health Miss K. Wilson.

a.

b.

7

Miss E. M. Jackson, f.h.k. Miss D. Moscrop, f.h.i.k. (Retired 25.11.64) Miss J. Lindop, h.k. (Student Health Visitor from 28.9.64) Mrs. E. Preston, h. Mrs. A. T. Diamond, h. (retired 15.10.64) Mrs. B. Parry, f.h. Mrs. C. T. Watling, f.h.k. Mrs. W. M. Davey, h.k. Mrs. M. J. Cringle, h. Miss M. Cooksey, g. (appointed 26.11.64) Mrs. D. Hallett, g. (appointed 27.7.64) Miss M. Hartlebury, f.h. (appointed 1.10.64) Miss K. Muldoon, g. (appointed 7.12.64) Miss A. C. Roy, h. (appointed 19.10.64) Mr. G. V. Lomas, h.s. (appointed 14.12.64) Miss M. Johnson, n. Miss M. Hall, o (resigned 27.6.64) I. H. Smethurst. Centre Miss D. Woodhead, p. Assistant Supervisors Miss E. D. Williamson, p. Mrs. D. Hall Miss Y. Rowe (trainee) Mrs. B. Nicholson (part-time) (resigned 31.8.64)Mrs. A. Williamson (appointed 7.9.64) Mental Welfare Officers H. Hughes. R. Rimmer. K. P. Lees. Miss H. Nash (retired 15.4.64) Miss M. Buchanan (appointed 1.6.64) CODING Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection). Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection). Cert. R.S.I. (Sanitary Science).

- C.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland). State Certified Midwife. State Enrolled Nurse. State Registered Nurse. State Registered Fever Nurse. Health Visitor's Certificate. i.
- 1.
- Oueen's Nurse. k.

Housekeeping Certificate. 1.

- m. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
 - Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists. n.
 - Licentiate of the College of Speech Therapists. 0.
 - N.A.M.H. Diploma. p.
 - q. **Ophthalmic** Certificate.
 - British Tuberculosis Association Certificate. Γ.
 - Registered Sick Children's Nurse. S.

Section 1

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1964

Area	11,003 acres		
Population (Census 1961) Population (Mid 1964)	64,927		
Population (Mid 1964)	65,180		
Rateable Value	£2,113,251		
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£8,000		
No. of dwellinghouses	21,309		
HEAL LEADER ALL ALL HEALTH ALL AL ME			England
	1964	1963	and Wales
			1964
Deaths	822	923	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.61	14.13	11.3
Date Rate per 1,000 population as			
adjusted by A.C.F.*	12.97	14.55	
Live Births	1188	1130	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.22	17.30	18.4
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population			
as adjusted by A.C.F.*	19.13	18.17	
Stillbirths	26	17	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live	The second second		
and still) births	21.42	14.82	16.3
Total live and stillbirths	1214	1147	
No. of megitimate births	59	53	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live	10.00	10.00	
births	49.66	46.90	
Infant deaths	20	28	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live	10.00	04 50	00.0
births	16.83	24.78	20.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000	10.05	10.07	
legitimate births	16.95	18.87	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first 4	10 47	17 70	19.0
weeks) per 1,000 total live births	13.47	17.70	13.8
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	11 70	16 01	
(deaths under 7 days)	11.78	16.81	
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate	1 60	0.00	
(deaths 7 days—28 days)	1.68	0.88	
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate	3.37	7.08	
(deaths 29 days—12 months)	5.57	7.00	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths			
and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	37.89	31.39	
Illegitimate live births percentage of	57.05	51.55	
1 1. 1	4.97	4.69	
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	1.57	Nil	226
Maternal Mortality Rate (including	Line Charles	Manager	220
abortions) per 1,000 total			
births	0.824	Nil	0.25
*Area Comparability Factor Deaths	1.03	1.03	
do. Births	1.05	1.05	
	Stell Chillebran	Resistence	

POPULATION TRENDS

1955	65,350	1960	64,580
1956	65,290	1961	64,710
1957	64,870	1962	64,890
1958	64,450	1963	65,310
1959	64,470	1964	65,180

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

Age-Sex	STRU	CTUI	RE	%	Nos.
0-4 years				7.7	5,019
5-9 years				7.1	4,628
10-14 years				8.4	5,475
Males 15-44			····	19.1	12,449
Females 15-44				19.5	12,710
Males 45-64				12.8	8,343
Females 45-59				10.2	6,648
Males 65 and or	ver			4.9	3,194
Females 60 and	over			10.3	6,714

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

				Rate per
Diseases of Circulatory	Syste	em	No. 368	1,000 population 5.646
Coronary Thrombosis			 185	2.838
All Cancers			 159	2.439
Cancer of the Lung			 52	0.797
Pneumonia			 43	0.660
Bronchitis			 40	0.614
T.B., Respiratory			 1	0.015

The 185 deaths due to coronary disease were distributed throughout age and sex groups as follows :---

to 44	to 54	to 64	to 74	and over	Total
4	15	27	39	32	117 68
	44 4 1		44 54 64 4 15 27	44 54 64 74 4 15 27 39	44 54 64 74 over 4 15 27 39 32

The distribution of 52 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 Female	1	4	- <u>29</u> 	9 4	3 2	45 7





		DEATHS	IN ORI	DER OF	MAGNIT	TUDE, 1	964						
	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	Gran Tota
Diseases of the Circulatory System	M. F.		_	_	_		$\frac{4}{2}$	18 7	38 10	$\begin{array}{c} 48\\ 42 \end{array}$	81 118	189 181	370
Neoplasms	M. F.	Ξ		1	=	_	1 4	11 6	42 16	21 22	18 23	94 71	165
Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	М. F.	· -		=	=	1 1		$^{2}_{4}$	11 6	21 13	15 23	51 48	99
Diseases of the Respiratory System	M. F	1 1		1	=	-	1	4 1	8 2	19 8	20 17	54 30	84
Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	М. F.	1	$\frac{2}{1}$	1	1	2	3 1	3 2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 11	23 18	41
Diseases of the Digestive System	М. F.	- 1 1	-	_	=	=	1	1	2 1	3 1	1 7	9 11	20
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	M. F.	7 6	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	_	-	_	7 6	13
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	M. F.	=	-	_	=	=	1	_	3 1	_	4 3	8 4	12
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	М. F.		_	_	1	Ξ	=	=	1	=	1 1	3 2	5
Symptoms, Senility & Ill-defined Conditions	M. F.	=	_	_	_	_		_	_	1	1	2 2	4
Diseases of the Blood & Blood Forming Organs	М. F.	_	_	_	_	_	=	1	_	1 1	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
Congenital Malformations	М. F.		_	_		_		=		=	=		2
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	М. F.	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	_	1	Ξ	=	1	2
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue,	M. F.	_	=	_		_	_	_	Ξ	_			1
Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	F.	_			-	1		_	_		_	1	1
TOTALS	M. F.	10 10	2 4	3 1	2 1	3 3	12 8	39 21	110 38	115 90	146 204	442 380	822
GRAND TOTAL	,	. 20	6	4	3	6	20	60	148	205	350	822	822

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS

				Totals
	Male	Female	1964	1963
Scarlet Fever	 10	6	16	28
Measles	 477	486	963	453
Meningococcal Infection	 2	1	3	2
Acute Pneumonia	 3	1	4	26
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	 23*	6	29	26
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	 1	the tot book	1	4
Whooping Cough	 15	9	24	9
Dysentery	 5	3	8	8
Food Poisoning	 ANT AW	2	2	15
	302	269	1050	571

*-includes two posthumous notifications.

1

Section 2.

General Public Health

PUBLIC CLEANSING UNIT

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

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

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

WATER

Mr. H. C. Postlethwaite, the Engineer and Manager of the Furness Water Board, has kindly supplied the following information :

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

	Poak	a Beck	Du	Distribu-	
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Treated	tion System
Satisfactory	10	50	-	40	80
Not satisfactory (With B. Coli)		5 (0)	=	6 (2)	6 (3)
Total	10	55	-	46	86

The following is a summary of bacteriological analyses :

Chemical analyses of the raw and treated water have been carried out on six 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." The following reports of analytical examinations relate to samples obtained from the various sources.

Снеміс	AL RESULTS								-15		Parts per Million
Total	solids dried at 1	80°	C.								90
Chlor	ine as chlorides										18
Free	ammonia										0.07
Albu	minoid ammonia										0.04
Nitro	gen as nitrates										0.50
Oxyg	en absorbed (4	hou	rs at	80°	F.)						2.7
Total	hardness										43
Perm	anent hardness										18
Temp	oorary hardness										25
Lead	and Copper										none
Iron											trace
Appe	arance and Colo	ur	Haz	zen	degre	ees 5	, cle	ar, e	excee	ding	y pale yellow
Smell	and Taste										satisfactory
Micro	scopical examination	ation	n of d	epos	sit						satisfactory
pH v	alue										8.0
Resid	lual chlorine										0.03 p.p.m.

Tap water taken from dwelling house in Cheltenham Street, Barrow-in-Furness

Poaka Beck Treated Water

CHEMICAL RESULTS						
Total solids dried at 180°C.				 	 	 105
Chlorine as chlorides						
Free amonia				 	 	 0.07
Albuminoid ammonia				 	 	 0.07
Nitrogen as nitrates				 	 	 0.50
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours	at	80°	F.)	 	 	 1.2
Total hardness				 	 	 50
Permanent hardness						
Temporary hardness						
Lead and Copper				 	 	 None
Iron						
Appearance and colour			10.000			a construction and the second second
Smell and Taste						
Microscopical examination					 	
pH value						7.2
Residual chlorine	****			 	 	 none

Poaka Beck Raw Water

CHEMICAL RESULTS					7	arts per Million
Total solids dried at 180)°С.					105
Chlorine as chlorides					 	13
Free ammonia				 	 	0.04
Albuminoid ammonia				 	 	0.08
Nitrogen as nitrates				 	 	trace
Oxygen absorbed (4 ho	ours at	80°F.)	 	 	1.4
Total hardness				 	 	50
Permanent hardness				 	 	20
Temporary hardness				 	 	30
Lead and Copper				 	 	none
Iron				 	 	none
Appearance and colour			and the second second			nd pale yellow
Smell and Taste						satisfactory
Microscopical examinati					 	satisfactory
pH value				 ,	 	7.2
Residual chlorine				 	 	none

River Duddon treated

CHEMICAL RESULTS									
Total solids dried at 180°	°C.								40
Chlorine as chlorides		·							11
Free ammonia									trace
Albuminoid ammonia									trace
Nitrogen as nitrates									0.10
Oxygen absorbed (4 hou	irs at	80°F	.)						0.6
Total hardness									20
Permanent hardness									13
Temporary hardness									7
Lead and copper									none
Iron									none
Appearance and colour	. Ha	zen d	legre	es 5	clea	r, ah	most	colo	ourless
Smell and Taste									satisfactory
Microscopical examination									satisfactory
pH value	.749.97								6.4

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GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SEWERAGE IN BARROW

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. N. Flitcroft, has kindly contributed the following interesting information regarding sewerage in the Borough.

West Avenue/Park Drive Storm Relief Sewer and Holding Tank, Cavendish Dock Feeder

The construction of this sewer, which is to relieve flooding in West Avenue, Park Drive and Greengate Street areas of the town, is nearing completion as also is the construction of the concrete holding tank in Cavendish Dock Feeder, which is being constructed to meet the requirements of the Lancashire River Board regarding discharge of storm water into the Feeder. The total estimated cost of these two works is \pounds 133,000.

FREDERICK STREET PUMPING STATION :

Manufacturing of additional screens and pumps is almost completed and it is anticipated that both will be installed in the next two or three months at an estimated cost of $\pounds 21,000$.

DALTON LANE :

New surface water and sewage sewers have been constructed in Dalton Lane and a new surface water sewer at the Amphitheatre, Furness Abbey, and these are already receiving flow from new houses in the Hawcoat area.

HOLBECK

The Council has approved a scheme for new sewers in the Holbeck area to allow for development of land there. Detailed schemes are in preparation in my office for submission to the Ministry. The estimated cost is £50,000.

DALTON SEWER

Because of staffing difficulties little progress has been made in the advancement of the Dalton Sewer Scheme. The Council has now decided that consulting engineers be appointed.

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

The Corporation is working in close liaison with the Lancashire River Board regarding improvement of sewage effluents to streams and tidal waters. The position regarding major schemes is as follows :---

(a) NORTH SCALE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

The contract has been let for the construction of this small disposal works and it is anticipated that it will be in operation in a few months' time.

(b) PALACE NOOK SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has approved this scheme in principle; design is in an advanced stage and it is anticipated that construction will commence this year.

NORTH WALNEY HOUSING ESTATE

New screens are to be installed at the septic tanks serving this estate and it is anticipated that they will be in operation in the course of the next few months.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

I am grateful to the Chief Constable, Mr. J. Aston, who is also the Chief Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, for the following information :—

"During 1964, 13 visits were made to the registered common lodging house at 74, Crellin Street, which is the only common lodging house registered in this Borough. During these visits, it was noted that lime-washing had been carried out in the Spring and Autumn.

On Wednesday, 11th November, 1964, the Lodging House was inspected by my Inspector Carr, who reported as follows :---

> 'In general, the cleanliness of the premises was reasonable. It was obvious that all rooms and kitchens had been recently lime-washed. The rooms and passageways are covered with tar and creosoted around the skirting boards and for a height of 3' around the walls. Some of the room walls had been re-tarred, but not all of them. It was also obvious that the floors in all rooms had been scrubbed regularly and that the toilets, which were clean, had been recently lime-washed.

> The keeper, Mr. Morgan was informed that the following work must be carried out immediately, and that the premises would be inspected again in a week's time to ensure that this had been done :—

- 1. All windows of the premises to be cleaned inside and out.
- Completion of the tarring of the walls in all the rooms and passageways.
- 3. The staircase to be scrubbed.'

On Tuesday, 17th November, 1964, these premises were again inspected when it was found that the work detailed above had been satisfactorily carried out.

Inspector Carr further stated that the living conditions in these premises are low compared with modern standards."

Section 3.

Provision of Health Services for the Area

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT MORTALITY

25 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 20 cases, giving a rate of 16.83.

Of the 20 deaths, 14 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 37.89, that is the number of infant deaths under one week added to the stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. Of the remaining 6 deaths, two occurred between one and four weeks and 4 between the ages of four weeks and a year.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

Regi	stered	Births		nfant eaths		till- irths		onatal eaths		rinatal
Year	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1964	1188	18.22	20	16.83	26	21 .42	16	13 . 47	40	27.89

The causes of the 20 infant deaths were :--

Congenital malformation	 	1
Prematurity	 	10
Bronchopneumonia	 	2
Other ill-defined causes	 	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	 	1
Gastro-enteritis	 	2
Myocarditis	 	1
Heat pyrexia	 	1
Intercranial damage	 	1

Of the 26 stillbirths, 6 were delivered at home and 20 in hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death during the year, the cause of death being obstetric shock due to post-partum hæmorrhage.



LIVE BIRTHS

1,188 live births were notified compared with 1,130 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, Flass Lane, Ormsgill, Cambridge Street, Barrow Island 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 Rampside on alternate fortnightly Friday mornings.

The average daily attendances at the Central Clinic showed an increase on the previous year, 34.2 (32.1 during 1963), and at the Mobile Clinic (including the Community Hall) attendances had risen slightly to 36.0 (35.1 in 1963).

On 23rd November, a new Mobile Clinic was brought into use, replacing the old Mobile Clinic, which had been in service since 1953, when it was converted from a single deck bus, which was first registered in 1933.

The new Clinic is an articulated unit, consisting of a Karrier Bantam towing vehicle and a trailer. The trailer portion was "purpose built" as a clinic by Messrs. Cravens-Homalloy Ltd., of Preston, to Health Department specifications, on a Scammell chassis. The clinic body is of light alloy construction, on a framework of aluminium alloy sections, and lined with faced hardboard. The bodywork is fully insulated.

The Clinic is divided into three compartments—a Waiting Room, a Health Visitor's Room and a Doctor's Room. The Waiting Room provides a little more seating accommodation than in the old Clinic, and by positioning the passage into the Health Visitor's Room at the side instead of centrally, more working space is available in this room and more privacy is ensured. There are seats for mothers who are seeing the Health Visitor and for those waiting to see the Doctor. This room also contains a Health Visitor's desk containing drawers for record cards for every child attending the Clinic, and a baby weighing scales. The Doctor's Room has a desk, examination couch, cupboards and a wash basin with hot water geyser.

Each room is heated by gas heaters and lighting is by 12-volt batteries. It has been found that the heating in each room has not been adequate during cold weather, and it is hoped to effect an improvement, during 1965, by installing night storage heaters.

As with the old Mobile Clinic, the new one will carry child welfare facilities to the more distant parts of the town, and will be increasingly useful as the extensive housing schemes develop. At present, nine areas of the town are visited, namely, Barrow Island, Matlock Road, Flass Lane, Bedford Street, Earnsie Bay, Rampside, Cambridge Street, Ormsgill and Baldwin Street.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Sessions are held on Thursday afternoons at the Welfare Centre and were conducted by Mr. G. R. Stoneham, Consultant Obstetrician, until Dr. A. Hazelden, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, took over the running of the Clinic in September. Midwives' own cases attend on Wednesday afternoons, when relaxation classes are also held.

50 relaxation and mothercraft classes on Wednesday afternoons for antenatal and post-natal patients were conducted by the midwives, and 41 women made 193 attendances.

The attendances at the ante-natal Clinic during 1964 were 417 against 556 in 1963. The number of women attending was 84 in 1964; 101 in 1963. 46 sessions were held.

Additionally, 1,187 attendances (1,068 in 1963) were made by 339 midwives' cases (314 in 1963) who had booked their own doctors for their confinements.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 75 premature infants were born alive. 10 were born at home, 6 being retained at home, and these survived. 1 of the infants transferred to hospital died before the end of the first week, and the remaining 3 survived. Of 65 born in hospital, 5 died within 24 hours, 8 died before the end of the first week and the remaining 52 survived.

ienzeit to henofitzielen Seinen Bestehnigte Franki	Died in 24 hours	Died 1 day— 1 month	Survived 1 month	Total
Born at home and retained at home	Nil	Nil	6	6
Born at home and transferred to hospital	Nil		3	Factor a circo constraint factor 4 carity
Born in hospital	5	8	52	65
Total	5	9	61	75

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 42 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 28 expectant and nursing mothers and 222 children under 5 were examined, and 19 mothers and 242 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 :

	They a	Examin	ned	Com	pleted Treat		of		
Expectant and Nursing Mot	thers	ners 28			19				
Children under 5	1189	222	1994	242					
il ile ramais 11 the Cin	Scal-	e ultili soptis	Silver	Incite ovon	Gen-	Dent Prov			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ing and	Fill-	Nit-	Ex-	Gen- eral	Contraction (In the second second second		
and the page and the page and	Gum treat- ment	ings	rate treat- ment	trac- tions	An- aesth- etics	Full Upper or Lower	or		
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	treat-		rate treat-	trac-	An- aesth-	Upper or	tial Uppe or		

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

68 children made 121 attendances and 14 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children	attended the clinic for the fo	llowir	ng c	ondit	tions	:
	Errors of refraction					8
	Congenital abnormalities					1
	Disorders of ocular motility					33
	Epicanthus					2
	Post-operative squints under	obser	vati	on		2
	Nothing abnormal detected					21

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 59 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 49.66 per 1,000 live births. -Ante-natal care is available for unmarried as well as married women, and during the year 8 were cared for in the St. Monica Maternity Home, Kendal.

WELFARE FOODS SCHEME

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

Ministry Welfare Foods are available on sale to all expectant and nursing mothers and their young children, and to handicapped children. National Dried Milk as an alternative to liquid milk is available to children under one year of age; Orange Juice is obtainable for children up to the age of five years and one month; Cod Liver Oil for children up to the age of five years, and Vitamin A and D tablets for expectant mothers during pregnancy and for 30 weeks after their baby is born.

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 purchase proprietary foods on production of a recognised card from the clinic concerned.

TABLE OF WELFARE FOODS SOLD IN THE SHOP

Year	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
1957	21,966	63,425	6,074	2,996
1958	21,352	38,066	3,910	2,984
1959	21,684	40,836	3,886	3,101
1960	16,107	37,631	3,573	2,805
1961	11,496	22,110	2,948	2,091
1962	11,074	13,108	1,633	982
1963	10,349	16,267	1,749	968
1964	8,755	16,594	1,759	999

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to $\pounds 10,124$ in the year, and of Ministry foods to $\pounds 2,300$.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

36 children made 153 attendances at the 11 clinics held.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

102 children attended for treatment on 1,111 occasions, and, additionally, 7 children had remedial exercises in 133 attendances.

Miss M. Johnson, Physiotherapist, reports as follows :---

"This year more sessions for treatment have been spent outside the Welfare Clinic. A session has now been started at the George Hastwell Training Centre on Monday morning, for the treatment chiefly of the Cerebral Palsied Children. Five sessions out of ten are spent treating these children, and the number is likely to be increased again throughout the coming year. Up to date there are forty-nine such cases on treatment. Thirty-three referred for treatment through the Pædiatric Department, North Lonsdale Hospital, and sixteen referred through the Public Health Department.

Work amongst the Physically Handicapped Children at Roa Island Special School is also steadily on the increase, but is greatly restricted due to lack of suitable accommodation, particularly in the case of Group Therapy, which is so beneficial to these children. This situation is likely to get worse, as each year, more Cerebral Palsied Children will be referred for treatment.

There is little new to report on the cases referred for physiotherapy treatment through the Infant Welfare Clinic, except to say there has been a steady decrease in the numbers over the last three years."

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.

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, which has been kindly supplied by the Honorary Secretary :---

	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -
 	50
 	230
 	29
 	683
 	426
 	250
 	541
	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·

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

Family doctor	 	57
Local Authority	 	2
Hospital Services	 	6
Headquarters	 	1
Press, radio and television	 	37
Other sources	 	5

Kind of advi	ce requir	red :-	-							
	Pre-man	ritals						30		
	Birth c									
and the states	Marital									
Age at first vi	sits :—									
ingale and the T	Under 2	20						21		
	20-24							91		
	25-29							57		
	30-34							36		
	35 and									
Number of pro	egnancies	at p	atier	nt's	first	visit	:			
and a second benade a	None	-						56		
	One									
	Two									
	Three							32		
	Four							20		
	Five							8		
	Six or							4		
Number of									 	16
Total numb	er of Cy	tologi	ical S	Smea	ars t	aken			 	23

The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. White, has contributed commentaries on the Nursing Services.

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MIDWIFERY

There were no changes in the midwifery staff during the year.

307 patients were delivered at home, of whom 267 were doctors' booked cases. Several emergencies were admitted to hospital and transferred back to the district midwife when the emergency was over. The staff of Risedale Hospital are always very co-operative with these cases and the midwives have the satisfaction of knowing that their cases will be admitted if necessary.

The use of gas and air machines on the district was largely discontinued during the year, and each midwife was issued with a trichloroethylene apparatus. The introduction of this type of analgesia apparatus has caused no difficulties and the mothers have found a considerable improvement in the degree of relief obtained. These inhalers are also considerably lighter than the old gas and air machines, and apart from their greater efficiency, this decrease in weight has been a great help to the midwives in carrying out their duties. At the time of writing the midwives have also been issued with oxygen sparklets as an aid to resuscitating new-born babies.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

These classes have been continued throughout the year and have proved extremely beneficial to the expectant mothers, especially the primigravidae.

The need for ante-natal care is explained so that the mothers are able to take an intelligent interest in the procedures which take place and realise the important part that they have to play. The importance of correct diet and an adequate amount of exercise and rest are discussed.

Advice is given on the preparation of the home for the confinement.

Feeding of the baby is discussed and whilst breast feeding is encouraged, the correct methods of artificial feeding are considered.

The mothers are prepared for the confinement itself with discussions, demonstrations with the Birth Atlas, leaflets and films. They are introduced to the analgesia apparatus and this has been very helpful to them whilst actually in labour.

Methods of relaxation are taught at each session and midwives and patients have found this very rewarding.

HEALTH VISITING

Barrow has not been alone in suffering from the national shortage of Health Visitors, and in the early part of the year it was decided to appoint four parttime clinic nurses so as to enable the Health Visitors to give more time to their specialised duties. The Authority was, however, more fortunate in the latter part of the year as regards obtaining Health Visitors and a member of staff also returned from training. The Authority has, in fact, done well in sending numbers of staff for Health Visitor Training and at the present time a further member of staff is in training and will be returning to the Authority during 1965.

The register of children falling within the groups at risk was started during the year and has been of tremendous benefit to the Health Visitors when making their first visit.

Student Nurses from the North Lonsdale Hospital in their final year have spent a day observing the work of the Health Visitors and lectures have been given by the Staff.

The demands made on the Health Visiting Service by the elderly has steadily increased and in the future a great deal of this work will be done by a Geriatric Health Visitor.

To expectant mothers	 First visits	53
is the second state of the second state of the	Total visits	159
To children born in 1964	 Total children	1268
	Total visits	4337
To children born in 1963	 Total visits	3109
To children born in 1959-1962	 Total visits	4774
To elderly persons	 Total visits	1676

TABLE OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

HOME NURSING SERVICE

This has been a year of change in the Home Nursing Service. Mrs. A. T. Diamond retired in October, after 11 years' service, and Miss D. Moscrop in November after 18½ years' service, and our thanks are due to both these nurses for the loyal and devoted way in which they have carried out their duties. Miss J. M. Lindop was seconded from the Home Nursing Service to train as a Health Visitor, and will return to the Health Visiting staff in July, 1965. Other changes of staff also occurred, but at the end of the year all the vacancies had been filled. The position was then, however, very different from the earlier part of the year, as 3 State Enrolled Nurses had been appointed to work under the supervision of District Nurses. This is the first time this Authority has made use of State Enrolled Nurses for district work, but at the time of writing the scheme is working

extremely well... In the latter part of the year, the position was also altered by the appointment of a male district nurse, but again I am glad to say that this has proved a very satisfactory arrangement. During the same period a telephonist orderly was appointed for evening work so as to enable more effective use to be made of the district nursing staff. During the year 48,020 visits were paid to 1,470 patients; this was an increase of 5,018 visits, but a decrease of 128 in the number of patients. Visits to the elderly increased and the number of children visited decreased by 37. The number of tuberculous patients receiving treatment on the district increased by 20. 1,887 more injections were given and these were accounted for largely by the increase in T.B. patients and the introduction of a new antibiotic during the latter part of the year.

The staff have had to carry very heavy case loads during the year under review and they are to be congratulated on the way in which they have carried out their work.

Cases referred by :--

General practitioners	 	1016
Hospitals	 	380
Midwives	 	4
Domestic Help Service		10
Health Department	 	29
Direct applications	 	31

The following table shows the types of patients attended :--

an a	No. of atients	No. of Visits
Medical	1,204	39,781
Surgical		4,608
Tuberculosis	36	3,324
Maternal complications	4	22
Gynæcological	11	171
Others	3	114
Patients in the above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit dur- ing the year	773	30,955
the time of the first visit during the year	101	960

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

Bed baths				39	3,830
General nursing	ç			257	17,147
Injections		 		410	20,500
Dressings		 		193	4,935
Enemata		 	000.	202	355
Miscellaneous		 		32	1,255

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

SMALLPOX

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

		64	1963		
	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations	
Under 1 year	48	Souther Property	33	Ball	
1 year	399	and	84	11	
2-4 years	90	4	27 61	14	
5-14 years	17	9	61	56	
15 years and over	32	58	60	44	
Totals	586	71	265	125	

During 1964, 495 persons were vaccinated and 7 were re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements, and 91 vaccinations and 64 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.

in the second	Clinics	At North Lonsdale Hospital	By General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against Diphtheria	774	7	193	974
Re-inforcing doses	889	11	81	981
Immunised against			and a state	bella con
Whooping Cough	660	3	193	856
Re-inforcing doses Immunised against	159	_	54	213
Tetanus	1345	184	194	1723
Re-inforcing doses	669	6	79	754
States of the	the second second	1 - 1 - Land and	and a support	San I a

The following table shows the work done :

SUMMARY

The following persons were protected against the diseases indicated :

And and a state of the second state of the sec	Born in 1964	Total All ages	Total Boosters (All ages)
Diphtheria	413	974	981
Whooping Cough	410	856	213
Tetanus	412	1723	754

62.39% of the population under 5 and 38.33% of those from 5 to 14 years are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria. A further 29.41% 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 in regard to diphtheria:

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total under 15
1964	36 .55	68.93	- 38.33	47 .43
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

It should be borne in mind that only about 50% of the children born in a particular year can be completely immunised by the end of that same year, as immunisation (with triple antigen) is generally completed by the age of six months. Thus, although the above table shows the immunity state of children under one year as 36.55%, the percentage actually immunised will be in the region of 60-70%.

By the end of the second year of life it is known how many children born in the previous year (that is, 1963) have completed their courses of immunisation, and the following table gives a clearer picture of the immunity state.

CHILDREN BORN IN 1963

Diptheria	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
66%	66%	62%

These rates are slightly lower than the previous year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Burney Burney	Year	Calls	Mileages
SHE RATE STR	1944	1,926	Not known
and the second	1945	2,035	
185	1946	2,210	
610	1947	2,289	1
191	1948		1 Change Black
	1949	5,049	50,014
netroit Estate	1950	8,097	74,495
DC and build	1951	10,891	73,250
the print will be	1952	10,900	65,404
The same prot	1953	9,728	71,526
Concerns there are	1954	11,206	78,352
action of the last	1955	13,552	80,689
	1956	14,193	82,059
	1957	14,115	81,675
Total	1958	16,694	96,393
muder 15	1959	16,506	101,011
47-43	1960	17,506	101,415
and the second	1961	19,409	121,826
10.25	1962	20,446	130,892
- 48:48	1963	24,650	133,801
31.91	1964	30,625	129,075

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

TYPE OF CALL

AMBULANCES

Removals (out of town)	 	170
Removals (local)		
Accidents		and the second se
Midwives	 · · · · ·	241
Maternity		
Services not required	 	456
Mental Health		
Infectious	 	. of min-
		Last Harrison

14,085

SITTING CASE CARS

Removals (out of to	wn)	 	 	284
Removals (local)		 	 	806
Mental Health		 	 Berry	90
Midwives				10
Accidents				7
Services not require				39
Transport of childre	en			174
				1.410

PERSONNEL CARRIERS

Removals (out of town)			53
Removals (local)	trende		9,563
Transport of Children		in brighten	5,144
Midwives			13
Services not required			339
Accidents			18
TRAKON IDA-HOV			15,130

Total Calls: 30,625. Total Mileage: 129,075.

5 calls were passed to other Authorities; 145 calls involved transport from home address to the Central Railway Station and then by rail to out-oftown Hospitals.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Sitting Cases	 	 	 	22,167
Stretcher cases	 	 	 	3,433

RADIO CALLS

Calls transmitted by radio				2,072
Estimated mileage saved	q	91111	1	867

Details of the fleet are as follows :

Туре	Horse Power	No. of Stretchers	Year	Total Mileage	Condition
Daimler	27	2	1950	250,613	being re- placed 1965
Morris	16	2	1955	103,809	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	94,878	Fair
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	85,909	Fair
Morris (D)	16	. 2	1961	63,351	Good
Austin	16	6 seats	1955	256,184	Fair
Austin	16	6 seats	1963	36,370	Good
Commer	16	12 seats	1961	38,864	Good
Commer	16	12 seats	1963	17,429	Good

HEALTH OF STAFF

Eleven members of the Staff were absent from duty due to sickness and injury, for a total of 353 days.

STAFF

The ambulance personnel complement was increased by 2 in April, 1964, making a total of 23.
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE TUBERCULOSIS

The Health Visitor for tuberculosis has paid 1,960 visits to tuberculous households during the year and attended 130 sessions at clinics for outpatients and B.C.G. vaccinations and at schools. 225 new contacts were interviewed and X-rayed, and of this number 7 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.

		F	ULM	ONAL	RY	1	199		Not	N-PUI	LMON	ARY		-	al in
Aged	Under		10	25	45	65		Unde	0.2	10	25	45	65	т.	Grand
	1	to 9	to 24	to 44	to 64	and Over		1	to 9	to 24	to 44	to 64	10000	To- tal	Total
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*
1964	-	2	-	7	17	3	29		-			1	-	1	30*

TUH	BERCU	LOSIS	NOTIFI	ICATIONS
	- ** * * · · ·	****		CARR FOR THE

*-inclusive of posthumous notifications.

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

	PULMONARY	2	NON-PULMONARY					
Year	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	Total			
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			
1964	- 1	0.015	-	-	0.015			
England	and Wales			VYAY	S SOL ERGINS			
1964	2208	0.047	275	0.006	0.053			

MASS X-RAY SURVEY

A visit was made by No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit from 7th to 22nd September, 1964, and the tables which follow show the distribution of persons examined and of abnormalities detected.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED.

	Grand Total		+	63	1	1	1	378	1	2072	1	-	2452
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	1	1171	1	1	1266
	65 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	116	1	I.	116
	64 60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	1	1	86
FEMALES	50 0S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	85	1	I	88
EMA	45 54 to 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	1	170	1	1	192
H	35 44	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	240	H	1	275
-	25 24 34	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	257	1	1	270
	523	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	108	1	1	133
	15 19	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109	1	1	109
	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Under 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	1
	Total	Г	1	-	1	1	1	284	1	106	1	1	1186
	65 and over	I	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	150	1	1	150
	64 60	1	1	1	-1	1	1	40	1	40	1	1	80
	55 59 59	t	1	1	1	1	1	51	1	70	1	1	121
ES	45 54 55	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	1	190	1	1	310
MALES	35 44	1	1	-1	1	1	1	32	1	200	1	1	232
	25 25 34	1	1	-	1	1	1	20	1	131	1	1	152
	24 20	L	1	1	1	1	1	21	1	50	1	1	11
	15 19	I	1	1	1	1	1		1	70	1	1	70
1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Under 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	Out-patients and In- patients of Hospit- als (excluding Men- tal Hospitals (0)	Army Intakes (1)	General Practitioner Referrals (2)	School Children (3)	Contacts (4)	Special Surveys (5)	Factories/Offices (6)	Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	General Public Vol- unteers (7)	Ante-natal patients (8)	Mental and Mental (9) Deficiency Hospit- als, Patients & Staff	TOTALS

TABLE II. DIAGNOSIS.

TOTAL	Rate per 1000	0.41	0.82	1	1	1	r	1	1	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	Cases	-	63	1	-	1	61	1	15	1	1
ES	Rate per 1000	0.79	0.79	1	1	1	1		L	1	1
	Total	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	=	1	1
	65 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	-	1	1
	855	10	1		1		1		+	1	
FEMALES	55 59 59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
FE	45 54	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	
	35 44	1	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	35 25	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	11	1
	252	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	. 1	1	1
	15 to 19	1	1	+	E	1	1	1000	1	1	1
	14	-	1	1	1	1	t	1	1		1
	Under 14	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	- 1	1
	Rate per 1000	1	0.84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	1	-	1	1	i	1	1	4	1	1
	65 and over	1	1	1	1	1	ł	1	aard.	1	1
	655	1	- 1	1	1	1		1	64	1	1
S	50 0 Q	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12.8-	1	1
MALES	54 to 15	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	38 B 7	1	1
	\$ 2 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 35	1	1
	25 34 55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	SPE I	1	1
	528	1	1	T	1	1	1	1	1		ł
	15 19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 1	1	1
	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Under 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
	ABNORMALITIES	0. Tuberculosis re- quiring close clinic supervision or treat- ment	1. Tuberculosis re- quiring only occas- ional out-patient supervision	2. Malignant Neoplasms	3. Non-Malignant Neoplasms	 Lymphadeno- pathies (excluding Sarcoids) 	 Sarcoids (includ- ing enlarged Hilar Glands) 	 Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular Sys- tem. 	7. Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System	8. Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	9. Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.

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B.C.G. VACCINATION

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

		Pre-school	School	Adults			
		Children	Children	Contacts	Hospital Staff		
Α.	CONTACT SCHEME						
	(i) No. skin tested	76	35	4	39		
	(ii) No. found Positive	4	2	3	26		
	(iii) No. found Negative	72	33	1	13		
	(iv) No. vaccinated	189*	31	- 1	13		

*-Includes 123 babies under 6 weeks of age who were not skin tested.

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME

(i)	No. skin tested	 	 848
(ii)	No. found positive	 	 92
(iii)	No. found negative	 	 394
(iv)	No. vaccinated	 	 694

Additionally 727 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 :

One week	 	 	 4
Two weeks	 	 	 23
Three weeks	 	 	 2
Four weeks	 	 	 3
			32

LOAN EQUIPMENT

A variety of items of equipment for issue on loan to chronic sick and other patients being treated at home is held at the District Nurses' Home. The stock includes wheelchairs, commodes, air-beds, air rings, bed cradles, back rests, bed pans, urinals, rubber sheeting and crutches. During the year articles were loaned out on 508 occasions, and 143 articles were still out on loan at the end of the year. The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. White, has contributed the following :---

Health Education Programmes have consisted of :--

1. Personal discussions in clinics with the aid of booklets, leaflets, flannelgraphs and demonstration outfits.

2. Talks to groups of adults such as Young Wives' Groups and Youth Clubs.

3. Classes in Secondary Schools. These have covered a variety of subjects and include: Preparation for Citizenship, Positive Health, Personal Hygiene, Good Grooming, Prevention of Accidents in the Home, Prevention of Infectious Disease, and the Dangers of Smoking to Health.

These have been well accepted and live discussion has been stimulated.

Preparations are in hand for more schools to be included in the programme during 1965.

Several Head Teachers are also interested in the film "Smoking and You," which will be shown early in the New Year.

4. The Nursing Staff all attended a one day In Service Training Course arranged by the Central Council for Health Education on July 7th. This was much appreciated.

HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year 824 persons were provided with help: additionally, 33 cases refused help on the terms offered, after assessment, and 25 cases discontinued service after re-assessment, when the maximum charge was increased from 3/3d. to 4/4d. per hour. The Organiser and the Assistant Organiser made a total of 3,189 visits to households in connection with the Service.

There were 21 cases who received help 7 days weekly, 7 cases who received help 6 days weekly and 48 cases who received help on 5 days weekly. These cases required fires to be lighted and breakfast to be made, and some also had Home Helps in the evenings to see them into bed.

Night Sitters were provided for 6 cases.

During the winter months there was a greater need to increase the number of hours given, as there was an insufficient number of beds available in hospital to accommodate the aged sick, and it was necessary to put Home Helps in for most of the day. The Night-Sitting Service was used for some of these cases. It is always hoped to increase the number of hours worked per Home Help, and a considerable improvement has been achieved over the last few years, but some Helps are unable to work for more than 10 hours a week for various reasons.

Four evening meetings for Home Helps have been held since October, 1964, at which the Organiser has given talks, and two more meetings are booked to be held early in 1965.

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

Estimated cost of the Service 1964-65	£39,582
Estimated amount recovered, 1964-65	- £7,450
Number of cases provided with help	. 824
Number of part-time Helps employed at year end	130
Number in terms of full-time equivalent	. 71
Weekly average hours worked by each Help	. 23.02

Of the 824 persons who were provided with help, there were 762 aged 65 or over, 38 chronic sick or tuberculous, 15 maternity, 1 mentally disordered and 8 other cases.

CHIROPODY

The Authority's Chiropody Service ceased to operate in April, 1964, due to the departure from the town of Mr. D. J. Day, Chiropodist, who had conducted two sessions weekly for the Authority.

It has been impossible to appoint a successor to Mr. Day, despite repeated advertising, and it is most regrettable that this Clinic has had to remain closed after less than three years in operation.

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Section 4

Mental Health Services.

During the year under review the Mental Health Service has functioned in a manner very similar to that for the previous year, but I am glad to report that at the time of writing a considerable improvement has been made in the establishment of the service.

There have for many years been only two Mental Welfare Officers who have carried a considerable burden, especially when one takes into account that Lancaster Moor Hospital is 50 miles from Barrow-in-Furness. This has meant that providing adequate coverage for the town has been extremely difficult during times of sickness or holiday. In spite of this, the amount of Community Care Work has steadily increased, but obviously there is a limit to the degree of extra work with which the staff can cope, and I am glad to say that at the time of writing a third Mental Welfare Officer has been added to the establishment. The Authority has also created posts for a Psychiatric Social Worker and an Occupational Therapist and Assistant. There is little doubt that filling these posts will be extremely difficult, but at least it is now possible to try and build up a modern mental health service.

A further improvement at the time of writing, but following on from the many reports during the year under review, has been the decision to start an Adult Training Centre and a Special Minding Unit at the George Hastwell Training Centre. The Adult Training Centre will only be included in the Junior Training Centre on a temporary basis, and will eventually have its own premises, but a start can now be made with the formation of an Adult Group. No further progress has been made during the year under review towards the building of the Hostel for the Mentally Subnormal Adults, and the Hostel for the Mentally Ill, but, again, at the time of writing, an attempt is being made to speed up the present position.

MENTAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM 1.1.64 to 31.12.64

	Male	Female	Total	
Admissions under Section 29-signed by M.W.O.	3	5	8	
Admissions under Section 29-signed by relative				
(assisted by M.W.O.)	3	6	9	
Admissions under Section 25-signed by M.W.O.	3	3	6	
Admissions under Section 25-signed by relative				
(assisted by M.W.O.)	1	3	4	
Admissions under Section 26-signed by M.W.O.	1	0 100	1	
Admissions under Section 26-signed by relative				
(assisted by M.W.O.)	uderu, or	2	2	
Admissions under Section 60-Quarter Sessions	Teda ter	1	1	
Informal admissions arranged by M.W.O	13	28	41	
Cases referred-other action than admission	38	65	103	
Social History Reports	5	8	13	
Home Reports	1	to ora	1	
Patients on leave or escaped-returned to				
Lancaster Moor Hospital	1	nhabl the	2	

Admission to Roose Sick Accommodation-	1	_	1
Admission to North Lonsdale Hospital—Psycho- Geriatric	-10	1	1
Discharged from Lancaster Moor Hospital, ad- admitted to Local Authority Welfare Home	2	2	4
Incidental Visits made during 1964	 		377
Community Care Visits made by M.W.O.'s	 		762
Journeys to Lancaster by Car	 		61
Journeys to Lancaster by Ambulance			9
Visits to the Office during 1964	 		93
Community Care Visits made by part-time Social			
Worker	 		175

SUB-NORMAL & SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM 1.1.64 to 31.12.64

Number of Coses up der Supervision visited	Male 52	Female 67	Total 119
Number of Cases under Supervision visited Home Circumstances Reports	52 10	07	10
Deserve Desert	2	1	3
Case Notes completed during the year	3	3	6
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 100 I	3	3	6
Subnormal patients reported during 1964 Severely subnormal patients reported during	3	0	0
1964 (ineducable)	4	2	6
Subnormal patients reported in addition to			
formal reports	1	6	7
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital	1	4	5
Admissions to Calderstones-informal	10 1001_000	1	1
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital for Short			
Term Care	6	9	15
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital-transferred			
to Stanley Hospital, Ulverston	-	2	2
Patients in Brockhall-transferred to Hostel			
Accommodation	1	AND THE REAL	1
Patients re-admitted to Brockhall-transferred	PE Malana		Adjust
from Hoste! Accommodation	1	and the state	1
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital-discharged		3	3
Patients in Brockhall Hospital-discharged	1	tainel with	2
Patients in Calderstones Hospital-discharged	1		rat
from Order to remain informally	1	TOLET OF	1
Patients in Calderstones Hospital-discharged	Section 21	2	2
Patients in Brockhall Hospital-deceased	1	L yothodik	1
Patients died while under Community Super-	On horibad		and and the
vision	2	oizenske t	2
Severely Subnormal and Subnormal patients	it has the state	10 2 10	10
awaiting vacancies to hospital on 31.12.64	7	5	12
Destitute Subnormal patients returned to			1
Liverpool		and area	den and
Visits to Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Patients during 1964			664
rationisticating 1904			001

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JOURNEYS BY CAR DURING 1964			
Royal Albert Hospital	 	 	 19
Calderstones Hospital, Nr. Blackburn	 	 ·	 1
Journeys by Ambulance during 1964—Royal Albert Hospital	 	 	 2
Journeys by Ambulance and Train during 1964 : Royal Albert Hospital	 	 	 2

GEORGE HASTWELL TRAINING CENTRE

At the end of the year 29 children (13 boys, 16 girls) were in attendance at the Centre. 8,338 half-day attendances were made by the children (3,360 boys, 4,978 girls).

The staff complement at the end of the year was one Supervisor, two Assistant Supervisors and one part-time Assistant Supervisor.

The following tables show the distribution of the children attending, by age, sex and I.Q. DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

	DISTRIBUTION BY	AGE	
	М.	F.	Total
5	4	259.0	4
6	_	2	2
7	2	1	3
8	1	1	2
9	1	-	1
10	ration is reduct	-	1
11	1	1	2
12		3	3
13	Mannan In-	2	2
14	aburd manuart	3	3
15	1	_	1
16	2	1	3
18	dos areas Almeda	1	1
21	And an in the second	1	1
	13	16	29
	The second second		

DISTRIBUTION BY I.Q.

	М.	F.	Total
No I.Q. obtained	5	7	12
31-40	4	3	7
41-50	4	3	7
Over 50		3	3
	13	16	29
			and the second se

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

anna an	NTPS	D. ANDA	Number	inspected	Number of Ships
Ships from	Num- ber	Ton- nage	By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
Foreign Ports	87	126,942	1	53	Nil
Coastwise	103	82,803	ren <u>sto</u> rem	8	Nil
Total	190	209,745	1	61	Nil

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers Number of passengers	INWARDS 4 OUTWARDS 2
Cargo Traffic	Principal Imports :	Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Grain, Pig Iron, Coal
Palling to State of State of State	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS :	and China Clay. Scrap Metal, Pig Iron and Bricks.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive : Almeria, Ayr, Bona, Constanza, Drammen, Dunkirk, Greenock, Hargsham, Heysham, Husum, Korka, Liverpool, Manchester, Mo-I-Rana, Narvik, Oxeosund, Plymouth, Preston, Rotterdam, Rouen, Sarpborg, Stocka, 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 disinfestation of ships, persons, clothing and other articles. In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfestation of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officer, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Devonshire Road Hospital.

SMALLPOX

 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.

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

Cotogony	Disease	Number of during the		Number of ships
Category	Disease	Passengers	Crew	concerned
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

	umigation vith	After	After	Total	Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates	Total Certificates Issued
HCN	Other fumigant	trapping	poisoning	Total	Issued	Issued
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	16

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

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES						
Nature and	Lagen	Notic	es served	Deputs of coming		
Number of Inspections		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	Result of serving Notices		
Routine inspections and Re-inspections	62	Nil	1 verbal notice to Master or Chief Officer	The nuisance was abated prior to the vessel leaving the port		
Total	62	Nil	1	etter Luberbirth one		

INSPECTIONS OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

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

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES :	
Number of dwellings inspected	1174
Number of inspections and re-inspections made	3258
Number of incidental visits in connection with the above	
with owners, agents and contractors, etc.)	210
RESULTS OF ACTION TAKEN :	
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFEC	TS WERE REMEDIED :
After informal action	101
After formal notice under the Public Health Acts :	
(a) by owners	
(b) by the Council in default of owners	14
After formal notice under the Housing Act by owners	4

At the end of the year, repair work was in progress by the Council in default of the owner following a Housing Act Notice in respect of an unfit house capable of repair at reasonable expense.

Two further unfit houses capable of repair at reasonable expense were voluntarily acquired by the Council following the service of Housing Act Notices on the owner, and steps were taken by the Council to render these houses fit for human habitation.

An appeal to the County Court against a Notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, was upheld on the grounds that the unfit house in question could not be made fit at reasonable expense, whereupon the Council decided to invoke their powers prescribed by Section 12 of the said Act, and upon failing to acquire the house by agreement, proceeded to make a Compulsory Purchase Order, which was unopposed, and at the end of the year Ministerial confirmation of the Order was confidently awaited. Subject to such confirmation and subsequent acquisition of the house, the Council will be required forthwith to execute all the works specified in the Notice against which the Appeal was brought.

UNFIT HOUSES INCAPABLE OF BEING MADE FIT AT REASONABLE EXPENSE Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 4

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made

Closing Orders made in respect of 3 houses prior to 1964 were determined after the properties had been rendered fit for human habitation during the year.

During the year, no Clearance Orders were made by the Council. The demolition and clearance of the remaining 12 houses in respect of the Barrowin-Furness (Raglan Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1962, and the Barrow-in-Furness (Hindpool Road No. 1) Clearance Order, 1962, was completed.

6

The Housing Committee gave further consideration to the Chief Public Health Inspector's recommendation, first made in 1962, that a substantial area in Scott Street, including 40 dwellinghouses and several other properties should be declared a Clearance Area, and, following the consideration of a further comprehensive report regarding a survey of the area together with an adjoining area carried out in 1964, the matter was, for various reasons, deferred by the Housing Committee.

REHOUSING FOLLOWING ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Number of persons rehoused in Corporation dwellings following action under the Housing Acts 20

THE RENT ACT, 1957

The administration of the provisions of this Act continued, and the follo	wing
is a summary of the work carried out :	
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
Landlords' Undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Number of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority	Nil
Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of	
Certificates of Disrepair	3
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	3
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	.071
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	Brol
Number of houses inspected for any purpose connected with the Rent Act	34
Number of such inspections and re-inspections made	69
Number of visits re above, other than for inspection and re-inspection	24

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints and reports regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	560
Inspections and re-inspections made re investigation and abatement of nuisances and remedying of sanitary defects	3430
Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and sanitary defects	180
Statutory Notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects	115
Miscellaneous inspections	120
Orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of unabated nuisances) (1
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Contractors, etc.	595

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

W.C. roofs repaired			11
W.C. doors repaired or renewed			24
W.C. floors repaired or renewed			3
Defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt			17
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed			5
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed			9
Broken, cracked W.C. pedestal basins renewed		P.C.	12
W.C. seats repaired or renewed			6
Defective connections between W.C. basins and flushpipes			11
Defective plasterwork of W.C. ceilings repaired or renewed			6
Defective water supply reinstated or provided			4
EAVESGUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEAD	DS,	ETC.	
Premises on which eavesgutters were cleared, repaired or renewed			42
Premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed			26
Yard gullies unstopped			7

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

2

2

Gratings provided to gullies

Stopped drains cleared and repaired				 14
Defective drains repaired or relaid				 39
Defective drain ventilation pipes repaired or renewed				 7
No. of yard surfaces repaired or relaid				 13
Broken and defective sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed	d			 16
Broken and defective bath waste-pipes repaired or renewe	ed			 5
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed				 2
Cases of cellar flooding remedied		nind	-	 3
No. of inspections and re-inspections and tests in connect drainage, and the repair, alteration and addition to				1050

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

Defective yard doors repaired or renewed		 	 	 21
Defective yard walls repaired or renewed	 	 	 	 11

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLINGHOUSES

Roofs repaired		****					 	 	40
Floors repaired or renewed							 	 	32
Dampness in walls remedied							 	 	47
Dampness to ceilings remedie	d						 2	 	16
Defective plasterwork of wall	s rej	paire	d or	rene	wed		 	 	59
Defective plasterwork of ceili	ngs	repai	ired	or re	newe	d	 12.2	 12.22	33

Defective doors repaired or renewed	. 31
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	. 2
Defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	. 3
Defective firebacks to ranges repaired or renewed	. 5
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	9
Defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	. 5
Defective chimney pots renewed	2
Defective flashings repaired or renewed	7
Perished brickwork and defective cement rendering to external walls, re-	CT CATCOL
set repaired or renewed	. 51
Cases of defective pointing remedied	45
Defective skylights repaired or renewed	4
Defective fanlights repaired or renewed	3
Defective sinks renewed or refixed	2
Defective week basing renewed or refixed	-
Defective staircases repaired or reconstructed	4
"Declean and deperations stone repaired on reported	0
Defective window frames repaired or renewed	
D (t' 'al 'll and 'll	10
	0.5
	00
Cases of defective window glazing, putty-pointing, etc., remedied	
Cases of defective pointing to window and door reveals remedied	
Defective window cords replaced	
Rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	
Defective weatherboards and threshwoods provided or repaired	
Defective pipes and taps repaired or renewed	7
No. of coalhouse, outhouse, etc., structural repairs	. 6
Cases of repair or renewal of leaking gas pipes and fittings	4
No. of water storage cisterns repaired or renewed	1
Window catches, door furniture (including ashpit doors) repaired or renewe	ed 65
No. of cellar gratings or areas repaired or renewed	- 4
Defective electrical fittings, fuse boxes, etc., repaired or renewed	2
Broken ventilators and ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	2

OTHER MATTERS

Accumulations of offensive refus	e rem	loved						 	10
Filthy, unwholesome or verminou	is pre	mises	s clea	insed	l or d	isinfe	ested	 	- 4
Dirty and insanitary areas or bu	ilding	gs cle	anse	d				 	5
Rooms provided with means of	perma	inent	t ven	tilat	ion			 	2
Ventilated food stores provided								 	4
Miscellaneous nuisances abated								T	8

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES

Dwelling houses provided with a sufficient supply	z of	water		1	12.20	3
Defective and leaking pipes repaired or renewed		The start	 	0		8

DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out in respect of disinfestation for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, wasps, etc. :--

\$,701

No. of privately-owned houses treated	1 10	20.2		Ref.		2	18
No. of Corporation houses treated		ale. In				·	47
No. of premises treated other than h	nouses a	and n	ot in	Cor	porat	tion	BSB'+
ownership		6 2614	Sec.	Lan	Pad D		4
No. of Corporation-owned premises ot	ther that	an hou	ises t	reate	ed	1.00	11

Public Health Inspectors made 473 visits in regard to infestations of vermin and other insect pests and in numerous cases gave owners and occupiers of land and premises advice regarding eradication, prevention of re-infestation and proofing.

NUISANCE FROM PIGEONS

Following a report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on an investigation into complaints of nuisance, annovance and damage caused by the congregation of feral pigeons in a large built-up area of the Borough, the Council decided to invoke the power prescribed in Section 74 of the Public Health Act, 1961, and thereby authorised the Chief Public Health Inspector to take such steps as may be necessary to secure an abatement of the nuisance, and further authorised that Officer, along with the Rodent Officer and one of the Rodent Operatives. under the provisions of the Protection of Birds Act, 1954, to act on behalf of the Council in the seizure or destruction of such pigeons.

The operation was promptly put in hand, and by the end of the year their numbers had been very greatly reduced, and the nuisance, although not entirely abated, had been very much mitigated.

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, the ownership of which changed during the year, and by the end of the year, the new owners were preparing a new lay-out plan incorporating improvements to drainage works, roadways, parking areas, and amenities generally, for submission to the Health Committee.

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

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections under the provisions of the Shops Act 128

2

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, based substantially on recommendations contained in the Gowers Report which was published in 1949, forms one of the most important legislative enactments of the century. It makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office, shop and certain railway premises. The provisions relating to offices and certain types of railway premises are the first of their kind, whilst at the same time the existing protection for shop workers is considerably extended.

All office workers come within the scope of the Act, whether they work in separate office buildings or in offices forming part of other buildings as, for instance, in offices of schools, factories, hospitals, clubs, hotels, etc. Shops also are defined very comprehensively and include wholesale as well as retail trade premises, restaurants, public houses and such places as launderettes and solid fuel storage premises occupied for the purpose of trade or business.





1. Off-side view of Mobile Clinic, showing Emergency Exit.



2. View of Waiting Room, from rear, showing passage to Health Visitor's Room.



3. View into Doctor's Room, from Health Visitor's Room.



4. Near-side view, showing Waiting Room Entrance.



The very comprehensive provisions include Sections dealing with the following 16 principal matters :—

1.	Cleanliness.	9.	Accommodation for Clothing.								
2.	Overcrowding.	10.	Sitting Facilities and Seats for								
3.	Temperature.		Sedentary Workers.								
4.	Ventilation.	11.	Eating Facilities.								
5.	Lighting.	12.	Floors, Passages and Stairs.								
6.	Sanitary Conveniences.	13.	The Safety & Operation of Machinery.								
7.	Washing Facilities.	14.	Noise and Vibration.								
8.	Drinking Water.	15.	First Aid Facilities & Personnel.								
		16.	Fire Precautions.								

The Minister of Labour is empowered to make Regulations in respect of a large variety of matters and by the end of the year, numerous Regulations and Orders had been made and many Official Circulars and directions issued to Local Authorities.

The provisions of the Act in regard to the compulsory registration of premises came into operation on 1st May, 1964, and by the end of the year 532 premises had been registered. As it is estimated that such a figure represents only about onethird of the number of premises in Barrow which are subject to registration by the Local Authority, it is obvious that the work connected with registration will have to continue for some considerable time.

Most of the other main provisions of the Act came into operation in August, 1964, and many of the measures, particularly in regard to dangerous machinery, equipment and practices, and the prevention, notification, investigation and classification of accidents, form a completely new field of activity and responsibility for Local Authorities and the Officers they appoint to carry out the work. In spite of the serious shortage of inspectoral staff, every effort was made to carry out this new and onerous but most worthwhile work.

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

		Тур	pe of Prope	erty	
	Local Author- ity (1)	Dwell- ing Houses (2)	Agri- cultural (3)	All other (including business premises) (4)	Total (5)
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) not- ification, (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, (c) otherwise e.g.	(a) 14	143	4	50	211
	(b) 27	124	28	26	205
when visited primarily for some other purpose.	(c) 28	398	Nil	378	804
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	248	1608	416	540	2812
Number of properties inspected	Major Nil	1	1	1	3
which were found to be infest- ed by rats	Minor 12	64	29	21	126
Number of properties inspected	Major Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2
which were found to be in- fested by mice.	Minor 28	138	2	43	211
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	19	114	28	35	196
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	40	212	112	66	430
No. of " block " control schem	nes carried	out			21
No. of sewer manholes treated		3		Contraction of the	843
No. of above showing complete	takes of ba	it	ices, and	torna hme	1.09 19

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

Requests from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor for information in connection with 156 applications received under the above provisions were dealt with, and for these purposes 119 inspections were carried out.

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

There were 6 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 these, together with a routine inspection at 1 cinema and theatre which was closed, and reports upon the sanitary conditions found were made to the Watch Committee. The sanitary condition of one of the premises was found to be entirely satisfactory, and in another case, work was completed soon after inspection due to the theatre re-opening.

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

- Flaking and perished paintwork and deteriorated and dirty decoration to the walls and ceilings in 4 cinemas and theatres.
- Perished wall plaster and broken ceiling plaster to the sanitary accommodation in 2 cinemas and theatres.
- Flaking and perished paintwork to the walls of the sanitary accommodation in 5 cinemas and theatres.
- Flaking, perished and dirty decoration to the walls and ceilings of the staff sanitary accommodation in 3 cinemas and theatres.

Stained condition of the urinals in 1 cinema and theatre.

- Absence of fasteners, broken and loose handles and badly fitting doors to the sanitary accommodation and various exits in 4 cinemas and theatres.
- Defective seats to W.C.'s in the sanitary accommodation of 2 cinemas and theatres, and absence of a chain to the flushing mechanism in another cinema and theatre.
- Broken W.C. pedestal and cracked and broken wash hand basin in the sanitary accommodation of 1 cinema and theatre.
- Holed floorboards and worn floor coverings in 2 cinemas and theatres.
- Worn coverings, loose balustrades and loose nosings to the treads of staircases in 2 cinemas and theatres.
- Several areas of worn and holed carpeting, several torn and badly broken seats in the stalls and circles of 4 cinemas and theatres.
- Broken and loose rainwater pipe situated at the rear of 1 cinema and theatre, taking the drainage from the rear lean-to roof.

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.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

The Regulations provide that from the 1st October, 1964, the only special designation of raw milk shall be "Untreated," and thus the former special designation "Tuberculin-tested" ceased to be applicable. The Regulations however permitted the use of the words "Tuberculin-tested" in appropriate cases until the end of December, 1964, thus giving opportunity to those concerned to use up existing stocks of bottle caps, labels and cartons.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

PASTEURISED MILK	
Number of samples taken Samples satisfactory on Phosphatase Test Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test One sample failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test, but on subsequent investigation the sample proved to consist of a bottle of milk returned from the previous day's delivery, and inadvertently had not been discarded by the Pasteurising Company. Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	33 33 32 2
and the second	
TUBERCULIN-TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK Number of samples taken Samples satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests Licensed Pastuerisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk (H.T.S.T.)	7 7 2
TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)	
Number of samples taken Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test Number of samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test Methylene Blue Test void	14 10 1 3
TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH)	
Number of samples taken Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test Number of samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test Methylene Blue Test void	81 64 12 5
Details of the samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test w notified to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries a	

Food.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Samples submitted for Animal Inoculation Test	sille:	22.0		Tan	100	
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	a land	int	mili	There !!	Nil	
Samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus		(instan	and and	Bunch	11	

Seven of the eleven samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus were from producers in the Ulverston area, and the Divisional County Medical Officer of Health was notified of test results.

The remaining four samples were from the same farm within the Borough, from which, until the latter part of the year, all the milk produced was sent for Pasteurisation. Latterly, some of the milk has been used for farm-bottling, since when a further 83 milk samples have been taken from individual cows in the herd. Those cows found to be excreting Brucella Abortus organisms have been milked separately from the rest of the herd and their milk has been included in the bulk milk being sent for Pastuerisation.

MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed					120
Number reported to be	genuine	histo bb		W 801 177	82
Number reported to be a	dulterated or be	low the leg	al standa	ard	38
Percentage of samples a	dulterated or be	low the le	gal stan	dard	31.66
Average percentages of fatty	y and non-fatty	solids in	total sa	mples an	alysed :
Fat	tty Solids		3.68	a appla	FOOD PRI
	n Fatty Solide				

a norg bomab			 	
Non-Fatty Sol	ids		 8.42	
Total Solids		11	 12.10	

Of the thirty-eight samples which were reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard, twenty-six were adjudged, as a result of the Hortvet freezing test, to be genuine milk of abnormal composition. A further six samples were adulterated only in that they contained traces of penicillin or other bacteriostat, presumably as a result of veterninary treatment having been given to cows in milk.

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, 29 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, 20 ; Grade 2, 4 ; Grade 3, 3 ; Grade 4, 2.

In addition, following two consecutive Grade 4 results from one manufacturer, 5 samples were taken of ice-cream mixture at various stages in the manufacturing process. The results of tests on these samples assisted in an investigation into the source of contamination in the plant, which was subsequently found and remedied. All further samples of Ice-Cream from this manufacturer have proved to be Grade 1.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prescribed amended standards of composition for icecream 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 icecream 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

Insp

	Butchers' shops					 	 	69
	Butchers' permanent st	alls	in	Mark	tet	 · ····	 	10
	Bakehouses					 	 	45
	Confectioners' Shops					 	 	44
	Restaurants and Cafes					 	 	37
	Hotels serving meals					 	 	12
	Grocers' Shops					 	 	148
	Wet Fish Shops					 	 	14
	Fried Fish Shops .					 	 	31
	Ice-Cream Premises :							
	(a) Manufacturer	rs .				 	 	3
	(b) Retailers .					 	 	302
ecti	ons of registered food pre	emise	es :					
	Manufacturers of Preser			bd		 	 	319
	Ice-Cream Premises					 		001

Inspections of food premises other than those registered under Section 16: 2,047

By inspection and informal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 137 food premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS

114 visits were made in this connection.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

435 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	F ANIMALS S	LAUGHTERED A	T THE PUBLIC	ABATTOIRS	
Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1962	6,417	413	25,190	7,686	39,766
1963	6,587	210	23,768	7,019	37,584
1964	5,683	91	21,846	7,493	35,113
Increase	- 64			474	
Decrease :	904	119	1,922	-	2,471

NUMBER OF	WHOLE (CARCASES WITH	OFFALS CONDEMN	NED	
Year	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1962	43	12	72	8	135
1963	53	22	96	26	197
1964	25	6	69	.7	103
Increase :		Sale - Star			Water and the second
Decrease	28	16	27	19	94
The total v	weight of a	meat condemned	at the Abattoin	rs during th	e year was

30 Tons, 9 Cwts. and 6 Lbs.

Disease	Beef lbs.		Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis			-			-
Other						
Conditions	11,510		216	2,663	1,267	15,656
	11,510	5	216	2,663	1,267	15,656

UNSOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	42	10ml 11		794	836
Other Conditions	39,289	43	10,453	1,050	50,835
	39,331	43	10,453	1,844	51,671

IMPORTED MEAT

Imported meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year consisted of : 168 lbs. Beef, 40 lbs. Liver and 30 lbs. Kidneys.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1958

During the year 31 Licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued.

CATTLE MARKET

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

Cattle			 		252
Calves			 		1
Sheep a	nd Lamb	s	 		751
Pigs			 		656
TOTAL			 	1	1660

The .

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
2,496	3,187	91	21,846	7,493
2,496	3,187	91	21,846	7,493
4	21	6	69	7
1,485	2,094	-	2,518	158
59.6	66.3	6.6	11.8	2.2
		-	0.78	11 - anges
million and	1	-	Real	44
-	0.03	-	-Pt	0.58
7	4	-	11:2-(8)	-
7	4	-		_
nin <u>ne</u> r/en	dring the	na <u>es</u> tas	ingen	Thipperto
	Ex- cluding Cows 2,496 2,496 4 1,485 59.6 7	Ex- cluding Cows Cows 2,496 3,187 2,496 3,187 4 21 1,485 2,094 59.6 66.3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ex- cluding Cows Cows Calves 2,496 3,187 91 2,496 3,187 91 4 21 6 1,485 2,094 59.6 66.3 6.6 1 0.03 7 4	Ex- cluding Cows Cows Calves and Lambs 2,496 3,187 91 21,846 2,496 3,187 91 21,846 4 21 6 69 1,485 2,094 - 2,518 59.6 66.3 6.6 11.8 1 - - 1 - - 0.03 - - 7 4 - -

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Of 179 samples analysed, 8 were formal milk samples, of which one was found to be deficient in fat and one was found to contain penicillin.

The remaining 171 samples, all informal, were :--

Milk				 	121
Ice-Cream				 	21
Sweets and	Choce	olate	s	 	6
Fruit Curd				 	3
Baby Food				 	2
Butter				 	2
Bread				 	2
Cream				 	2
Soft Drinks				 	2

and one sample each of Ground Almonds, Jam, Mincemeat, Rum Butter, Cheese, Drinking Chocolate, Dripping, Ice Lolly Syrup, Pickles, Vinegar, Cold Medicine, Cough Medicine, Indian Brandee, Cooking Fat, Invalud Food, White Pepper, Tinned Blackberries and Rum.

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

MILK

Seven samples of milk were found to contain penicillin or other bacteriostat. Of these, four were pasteurised milk from two sources and three were raw milk from three sources, The Dairy managements were contacted regarding the pasteurised milk, and as a result, a circular letter was sent out from one Dairy to producers, warning them not to send in milk from animals which had recently had antibiotic treatment. The other Dairy was found to have recently instituted tests for antibiotic content of incoming milk, and warning letters had been sent out to several producers. In the case of the three samples of raw milk, the Dairy receiving these supplies and the Regional Office of the Milk Marketing Board were informed, following which an officer of the Board visited the producers concerned.

An informal sample of raw milk, taken from a bulk delivery to a local pasteurising plant, was found to contain a very small amount of extraneous water.

Three formal samples, taken shortly afterwards from the same supply, proved to be genuine. The producer was informed of the result of the informal sample and he was advised to take certain precautions to avoid the possibility of extraneous water gaining access to the milk. Several later samples from the same producer proved to be genuine.

An informal sample of raw milk taken from a bulk delivery to a local pasteurising plant, proved to be 8.3% deficient in fat. Following this, formal samples were taken from a consignment of five churns of milk from the same source. Of these, one sample proved to be 6.6% deficient in fat, but the fat percentages in the remaining four churns were high enough to enable an average figure for the consignment as a whole to be satisfactory. The producer was notified of the results of analysis and a further sample from the same producer proved to be genuine.

An informal sample of pasteurised milk from a local pasteurising plant was found to contain a small quantity of extraneous water. The Dairy management were informed and an investigation was carried out to trace the source. It seemed likely that the cause of the trouble was the fact that the first run of milk through the pasteurising plant was no longer being diverted for manufacturing purposes, as had formerly been the case, and although a certain amount of milk was being run through the plant and stored for later manufacturing use, prior to the commencement of bottling, it appeared that the quantity used was not sufficient to clear any moisture left from the cleansing process. For a short period, varying quantities of milk were run through the plant in this way, during which time two further samples proved to contain extraneous water, and tests were carried out by the Dairy Laboratory staff in order to determine the minimum throughput necessary to ensure that all water in the plant was cleared. This figure was determined within a short time and when it had been put into operation all further samples proved to be genuine.

FRUIT CURD, MINCEMEAT AND RUM BUTTER

Two samples of Fruit Curd, one sample of Mincemeat and one sample of Rum Butter, all informal, were found to be not properly labelled. The Fruit Curd and Rum Butter had no labels, but should have borne the name of the food, the name and address of the packer and a declaration of net weight. The Mincemeat was labelled but the label did not bear the name and address of the packer. In addition, in the case of the Rum Butter, a showcard on display listed the ingredients in the wrong order.

In all cases, the vendors were interviewed and the labelling requirements were explained to them, following which they took the necessary steps to correctly label these products.

SWEETS

An informal sample of sweets, described on a showcard as being "Devon Cream Toffees," proved on analysis to have a butterfat content of only 1.6%, whereas it is accepted that any description such as "cream" or "butter" is undesirable where the butterfat content of confectionery is less than 4%. The vendor was interviewed and the manufacturer's invoice and carton labels were examined. These described the sweets as "Cornish Caramels," and the vendor stated that it had been his own idea to change the description. It was known that the vendor had only recently started in this type of business and it was found that he had little knowledge of the provisions regarding the labelling or description of foods. The provisions in general were explained to hin, and, in particular, those relating to the use of the descriptions "butter" or "cream." The show-card relating to the sweets was removed and replaced by one bearing the manufacturer's description. The vendor agreed that in future he would sell goods under the description given by the manufacturers.

BABY FOOD

Two informal samples of the same product, a baby food liquid concentrate, were submitted for analysis. The first tin, which was "blown," was sent for examination and the Analyst's report showed that it contained 70 millilitres of gas, consisting of approximately equal proportions of carbon dioxide and hydrogen. A portion of the tin's contents was sent by the Analyst for bacteriological examination and the bacteriological report showed that the gas formation was due to the presence of three types of coliform bacilli.

The second tin was sent later for analysis of the contents, to compare with the declared list of ingredients and in order to ascertain whether the product complied with the applicable labelling requirements. The Analyst's report showed that the label did not comply with the Labelling Provisions of the First Schedule of the Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960. These Regulations require foods of certain composition to be labelled with the words "Unfit for Babies," or other specified alternatives, unless the product is one listed in the Second Schedule of the Regulations, those listed having to conform to a specified standard of content. The product in question was not one of those listed as being exempt from this labelling requirement. The manufacturers were contacted regarding these two samples, and they replied as follows :---

- (i) In respect of the "blown" tin, all the tins of the same serial number, kept at the factory for control testing, had proved to be sterile. However, it was possible for a faulty tin to take in water during the cooling process, and although the cooling water is chlorinated, it may not be sterile. They had recently installed a new type of "leaking can detector," and they were hoping that this would prevent any faulty tins being passed through the cooling process in future.
- (ii) In respect of the labelling of the product, they were aware of the necessity of obtaining exemption from the full labelling requirements of the Regulations, as they had previously done so in connection with the powder form of this Baby Food. The firm had approached the Ministry of Health in February, 1963, asking them to amend the Regulations in respect of this liquid concentrate. Following technical consultation with the Ministry, concerning the formula and methods of manufacture, they were informed by the Ministry in a letter dated 1st October, 1963, that the product had received approval and that the next stage would be for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to bring about its inclusion in the appropriate Schedule to the Regulations.

The firm was, therefore, under the impression that the amending procedure was well under way when they first marketed the product in January, 1964. As a result of recent enquiries they had discovered that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had not taken any steps in the matter, but the firm had received verbal assurances, from the officials directly concerned in both Ministries, that the necessary steps would be taken, without delay, to put the amending procedure in motion.

In view of the position stated in this reply no further action was taken.

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS

FOREIGN MATTER IN LOAF OF BREAD

A member of the public complained of some dark foreign matter in several slices of a wrapped, sliced loaf which she had purchased. Three of the affected slices were sent to the Public Analyst for examination and he reported that the contaminating matter consisted of pieces of cast-iron weighing 0.25 gramme, together with associated graphite and sand. This appeared to be a "casting scab," probably derived from some piece of bakery machinery. The bakers, a large firm outside the Borough, were notified of the complaint and of the result of analysis, and they undertook to examine their plant to try to discover the source of the metal and to take all possible steps to prevent a recurrence.

BEES IN TINNED BLACKBERRIES

A tin of Roumanian Blackberries, purchased by a member of the public, was found to contain ten large insects. Three of these were sent for examination by the Public Analyst, who reported that the insetcs were worker honey-bees, impregnated with blackberry juice, and that they had been subjected to heat treatment.

It was found that the firm who had sold the Blackberries locally had none left in stock. The importers were then informed and advised not to distribute any stocks which they may have had, until they had examined a representative proportion. The importers replied that they had already distributed all stocks of this commodity but that they had received no other complaints. However, they had taken up the matter with the packers, a Government-controlled factory in Roumania, and felt sure that every effort would be made to avoid any similar occurrence.

MOULD IN MEAT PIE

A member of the public complained of the mouldy condition of a locallyproduced meat pie, which she had purchased from a retail sales van. On examination, considerable mould growth was found on the meat and the internal surface of the pastry casing.

The matter was taken up with the van salesman and the Manager of the bakery concerned. It was found that due to a relief salesman having been in charge of the van for two days, then handing over stock to the regular salesman, combined with the fact that there was no daily stock check carried out, and that no instructions were issued by the firm as to the return of unsold perishable commodities, the meat pie could possibly have been between two and three days old when sold. If this was so, it would have been stored in the van for this period during particularly warm weather. In view of this incident, the Manager said that he would issue immediate instructions that all unsold meat pies should be returned daily by salesmen.

The circumstances of this case were reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the firm concerned.

FOREIGN MATTER IN A MALT LOAF

A member of the public complained of a small malt loaf which she had found to contain a piece of cloth. The loaf had been produced locally and the bakery was visited. It was found that the piece of cloth was identical with that used in the bakery to treat the surfaces of certain plant with edible oil. The presence of the cloth in the loaf could be accounted for by it having been carelessly left in the Divider and Semi-Moulder after oiling the machinery, then having been put into use without the cloth being detected.

As a result of this incident, this machine, which was in any case in a dangerous mechanical state, was taken out of use and the malt loaves prepared by hand. The bakery manager later said that he had issued a warning to his staff that instant dismissals would take place, in the event of any further incidents of this nature and that a notice to this effect would be posted in a suitable position. He also said that an alternative method of greasing the equipment was being urgently sought.

This case also was reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the firm concerned.

By DESCRIPTION : Tins of Meat 835 Tins of Vegetables 918 Tins of Fish 134 74 Tins of Soup Tins of Cream 27 Tins of Milk 120 Tins of Fruit Juice 34 Tins of Rice 125

SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED

Tins of Sago	a		0.60		18.0				18
Tins of Sponge Pude	ding					4.4			9
Tins of Spaghetti	0			1.1.1	June	·	2		118
Tins of Jam						1,000	1		4
Tins of Ice Cream									7
Tins of Soft Drink							HTA	0.18	528
Jars of Meat Paste					2			1	7
Jars of Fish Paste								2024	7
Packets of Assorted	Froz	en F	oods						99
Boxes of Potatoes									30
Crates of Celery						Pop	172.A	- 2.31	3
Crates of Melons									6
Other items								-	44

BY WEIGHT :

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pears						8	2	8
Potatoes	S					8	2	0
Steak and F	Kidney	/s	24	23		1	2	26
Nuts						1	1	0
Fish				· · · · ·		1	0	22
Ham						and and	2	2
Assorted Join	nts						1	20
Turkey							1	14
Cheese		T	2.4	1			1	4
Bacon								27
Butter								14
Sweets	izhe (ane.		20.21				14
Other items							1	0
TOTAL		108.	1000	12	1	3	2	In I I
					11.4.757 K. (20)	UNI SULES LOUGH	NY. 1817 (1)	MIGHETEL I

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

WA

No. of samples taken No regarded as being entirely satisfactory on bacteriological	36
	35
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only	1
ALNEY OPEN-AIR POOL	

No.	of samples	tak	cen										3
No.	regarded			entir	ely	satisf	acto	ry o	n ba	acter	iolog	ical	
	examina	ation	n										1
	12	100							27 C	-			

No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test only :

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.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

One Informal Sample of animal feeding stuff was taken and submitted for analysis, following the death of two bullocks which had been fed on it.

The result of analysis showed the feeding stuff to be of high quality and to contain no deleterious matter.

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 : 1,471.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

The Public Health Inspectors carried out 14 inspections of schools.

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 winter months and early spring, nuisance was again caused from grit and dust discharged from the chimneys of a range of boilers burning pulverised coal. Following efforts made by the firm in conjunction with officers of the National Coal Board, to alleviate the nuisance, without success, a scheme was prepared to convert the furnaces of the said boilers to oil burning, and at the end of the year, it was confidently anticipated that the coming year would see such conversion effected, with a consequent end of the repeated nuisance of dust and grit emission from this source.

Excessive smoke emission from a mobile steam crane-grab, causing serious nuisance, was abated following representations and recommendations to the firm concerned. The very defective funnel of the crane was renewed, the unsatisfactory quality of the coal used to fire the crane's boiler was replaced by coal of much better quality and suitable for the purpose, and the method of firing the boiler was greatly improved.

NOTIFICATION AND PRIOR APPROVAL OF NEW FURNACES

During the year, notifications in respect of 7 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 7 furnaces.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

12 visits of inspection were made to premises of pig and poultry keepers under the provisions of the above Order, and one Licence was issued to a pig keeper to operate plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

During the year, 9 visits were made to premises under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and a Licence was granted in respect of premises used as an animal boarding establishment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

The Public Health Inspectors made 208 visits in connection with cases of infectious diseases and suspected food infections.

OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER AT ABERDEEN

Arising from the above-mentioned outbreak, and in accordance with directions issued to Medical Officers of Health by the Ministry of Health, Public Health Inspectors paid visits to all food warehouses, shops, canteens and other food catering premises in the town in a search for certain brands of 6 lb. tins of Corned Beef and Tongue imported from certain specified meat canning establishments in South America. A number of such tins were found to be in stock and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry they were promptly withdrawn from sale.

ANTHRAX-INFECTED MEAT IN LOCAL PET SHOP

Following the receipt of a consignment of beef at a local pet meat shop from a knacker's yard situated outside the County Borough, notification from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food indicated that the said meat was the flesh of a cow which had died from Anthrax. Immediate steps were taken to stop all sales from the shop and to obtain information as to the possibility of any of the meat having been sold and fed to animals. As a result of the ready co-operation of the shopkeeper and the local Press, it was possible to trace everyone who had bought meat from the shop in question during the relevant period, and members of the staff visited them, advising on precautionary measures to be taken to safeguard their own health and that of their pets, and supervising the safe disposal of any suspect meat still in their possession.

In the meantime, all the meat found in the shop was seized and destroyed, and the whole of the interior of the shop and equipment therein thoroughly disinfected prior to being re-opened for business. The promptness, speed and efficiency with which the operation was carried out probably prevented what otherwise could have developed into a much more serious situation, resulting in cases of Anthrax in not only the human subject, but also in the animal. As in fact no such case arose, one could only conclude that the steps taken to prevent spread of the infection had been successful.

Hearth Inspectors paid seeds to all not warehouse, Super conteens and other food cutoffing permission the form of a color in a ristical human's of G.D. tins of Correct Peterson Fourier Superied from contain specific action to the containt listerious biother and affertion of sub-ber of sub-bins contained to be manterly

ANTHRAM INPECTED MEAT IN LOCAL PRI SEOP

thin as to the needblifty of any of the meat having bothered and ind to anistal-

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	393
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	58
Fitness to take up teaching appointments (Established Teachers)	43
Reports on employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	20
Examination of sick employees recommended for premature retirement	2
	516

22 male and 11 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. Five male and three female employees were unfit for employment.

The Medical Officers also carried out 117 examinations of children living with foster parents under arrangements made by the Authority, and 67 visits were paid to Dunlop House Children's Home and Family Group Homes.

CIVIL DEFENCE (TRAINING IN NURSING) REGULATIONS, 1963

TRAINING IN EMERGENCY HOME CARE

In accordance with the provisions of the above Regulations, arrangements were made with the local Voluntary Aid Societies for courses of training in home nursing and first aid to be held. As a first stage attendance at the courses was restricted to members of the Council's staff, and by the end of the year 6 courses had been held. 67 persons completed the courses and each was given a leaflet summarising the course, and a suitable certificate.

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 2 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

10	Sypl		Gonor	rhœa	Otl		To	tals
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Barrow-in-Furness	1	1	6	4	56	48	63	53
Lancashire	2	3	3	6	20	13	25	22
All Others	-	-	4	-	10	14	14	14

APPENDIX

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

38 Forms B.D.8 were received, 5 of these being for cases whose registration as blind, or partially sighted, was not considered appropriate, and 1 in respect of the de-registration of a case. 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

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY						
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others				
B.D.8 recommends : (a) No treatment	7	1	10				
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	7	3	4				
 (ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up ac- tion have received treatment 	1	3	4				

1st January to 31st December, 1964

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

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

	N	Number of					
Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted			
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	14	Nil	Nil			
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	235	193	1-	Nil			
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	3	1	Nil			
Total	264	210	2	Nil			

g for cases whose registra	Nur		cases in were fou		NI S. mar. A. B.
appropriate, and 1 in res	byenki	kaan-1	Refe	erred	Number of cases in which prose-
Particulars	Found	Rem- edied	To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector	cutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	ed an	x <u>a</u> n	18 031	CH I CHILD	2 30 <u>40</u> wo
Overcrowding (S.2)	dimesoo	1 7515	01 910	115 - 221	The second second
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	12	-			to referrer of
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	laract	10 	lo tori	an in an lo 🕂 a	during the ve whith Securi
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	1 is	-	-	aparta interna	all Street
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or defective (c) Not separate for sexes	1 8	1 8	-	1	englical o
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-		etment	and bore	ti dan series Gog Juse rec
Total	9	- 9	Nil	2	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

and the second second second

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

	S	ection 133	3	Section 134			
Nature of Work	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 & Making,	4	-	2 - W	Lowon hay	10. 5 <u>-1</u> 0.15	-	
apparel { cleaning and Washing	-		- 37	an <u>din</u> terte of Capital		(60)(45	
Others	-	-	- 20	and an a	Transition A	-	
Total	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

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

1964

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Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The latter part of the year saw the temporary departure of Dr. P. A. Gardner on the D.P.H. Course, and the departure of Dr. M. T. Gyi into General Practice, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Gyi for all the work he has done during his period with the Department. We were very pleased during the year to welcome Dr. A. Hazelden, Dr. R. K. Majumdar and Dr. W. Slater. It is with great regret that I report the death of Mr. J. Magill, the E.N.T. Consultant to the School Health Service, and I am sure Members of the Committee would wish me to extend their condolences to his wife and children, and to express an appreciation of the service he gave.

The general health of the school children of Barrow is satisfactory, although the number of defects found to require treatment at periodic medical inspections has increased.

A rather disturbing feature in regard to infectious diseases, was the notification of tuberculosis in two school children. Both of these children have received treatment and progress has been very satisfactory. All the children who were in close contact with the two individual cases, who, I should add, attended different schools, were Heaf Tested immediately, and again six months later. The repeat Heaf Test has, I think, proved invaluable, as in one class four children had converted from negative to positive during that time, and have subsequently been X-rayed and followed up where necessary.

The graph showing the incidence of cases of plantar warts over the last few years is well worth studying. There can be little doubt, I think, as to the way in which most plantar warts are acquired when one takes note of the period during which the swimming baths were closed.

The use of radioactive substances was introduced for the first time into the school curriculum. The sources used are quite safe provided that the proper precautions are carried out, and every endeavour has been made to ensure that this is so.

A considerable advance has been made in the position regarding Health Education and quite a considerable amount is now being carried on in the Secondary Modern Schools, and at the time of writing I am also very glad to report that considerable progress has been made at the Girls' Grammar School towards including Health Education as a definite part of the school curriculum.

Quite considerable progress has been made with regard to the Dental Service and during the year a Student Dental Hygienist was appointed and is now undergoing training. At the time of writing, provision has also been made for the appointment of a Dental Auxiliary, and for the purchase of an X-Ray machine. In the past, cases requiring dental X-Rays were referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital. In spite of the steady progress that we are making towards better dental health, the overall national position is really quite appalling. There is no one answer to this problem, but without doubt a delay in local authority fluoridation schemes is a contributory factor to the present position. However, it is to be hoped that further progress will be made in this direction within the next few years.

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 G. R. Atkinson, J.P. Councillor G. E. Connell. Councillor T. I. Cummings (until December, 1964). Councillor Mrs. S. M. Finlay (deceased 13.9.64). Councillor G. E. Hartshorn. Councillor J. L. Jackson (from December, 1964). Councillor T. McNulty. Councillor E. Marston. Councillor I. W. Swallow (until November, 1964). Councillor E. Trescatheric. Councillor C. W. Ward. Very Rev. Canon J. McKenna, M.B.E. Rev. A. R. Fountain. Rev. G. Angus Rudd.

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at the end of the year : 11,042

Primary Schools	County	No. of Schools 20	Average No. of children attending 4637
ed out each term at the	Voluntary	7	1399
Secondary Schools	County	8	2746
(including one	Voluntary	2	719
Technical School)			
Grammar Schools	······································	2	1129
Nursery School	had start the ballet and	1	105
	chool for Delicate and capped Children	1 .	72
	cial School for E.S.N.	1	92
facilities afforded b	reparatory) (where the y the School Health		
Service are extended	d)	need 1	143

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.
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 Wednesday 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.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A programme of routine medical inspections was carried out during the year on the same lines as in 1963.

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, making a total of four routine examinations during a child's school life.

Roa Island Special School is now catering for more Physically Handicapped Children and the school was again visited more or less weekly during 1964.

In most cases children whom medical staff wished to review, were seen 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.

Age (Ins	Groupect						N	No. of Pup Inspected	
(By year	of	Birth	1)						
1960 a			1	 	 	 	 	179	
1959				 	 	 	 	597	
1958				 	 	 	 	370	
1957				 	 	 	 	28	
1956				 	 	 	 	28	
1955				 	 	 	 	18	
1954				 	 	 	 	463	
1953				 	 	 	 	578	
1952				 	 	 	 	173	
1951		1000	0	 	 	 	 	35	
1950				 	 	 	 	398	
1949 a	nd	earlie	r	 	 	 	 	721	
Тота	Brit			 	 	 	 	3588	

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

ils

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examination	S	 	 	····	 85
Re-inspections		 	 		 754
Total		 	 		 839

Physical conditio	on of	t chi	ldrei	n exa	amın	ed :-	-	No.	%
Satisfactory								3573	of total 99.6
Unsatisfactory								15	.4

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 674 compared with 579 in 1963.

		odic Inspi	Leav	rers	To includi other grou inspe	ng all age ups
Defect or disease	Requiring treatment			Requiring observation		
Skin	12	24	28	46	92	108
Eyes (a) Vision	53	87	97	174	262	408
(b) Squint	16	16	12	13	54	49
(c) Other	3	2	6	34	12	58
Ears (a) Hearing	1	41	4	34	6	97
(b) Otitis Media	3	13	1	19	6	39
(c) Other	-	2	1	10	1	14
Nose and Throat	17	110	9	41	33	181
Speech	12	25	1	1	18	35
Lymphatic Glands	3	28		12	3	65
Heart	_	21	-	15	3	66
Lungs	8	30	-	25	15	89
Developmental						
(a) Hernia		4	-	1	2	7
(b) Other	1	78	-	28	5	150
Orthopædic		0	-	10	10	00
(a) Posture	2 33	6 30	7	13 24	18 61	22 79
(b) Feet (c) Other	10	72	21	61	45	192
Nervous System						
(a) Epilepsy	2	3	1	7	3	18
(b) Other		13	4	6	11	30
Psychological						
(a) Development		3		4	-	19
(b) Stability	2	6		7	2	24
Abdomen	2	8	3	27	13	53
Other	3	30	2	4	9	43
Totals	187	652	208	606	674	1846

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

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

				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS								
DEFECT OR	DISEASE			Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation							
Skin		 	1107	1	-							
Eyes :				al series in the	and the addition of the state							
(a) Vision		 		46	30							
(b) Squint (c) Other		 		Andreasting and	about a press							
Ears :		 										
(a) Hearing	-	 		26	31							
(b) Otitis M	Iedia	 			contail () Marriel							
(c) Other		 		1	1							
Nose and Throat		 		6	2							
Speech		 		5	2							
Lymphatic Glands	01	 		-	salist to 1 Perfect							
Heart		 		2	1							
Lungs		 		4	4							
Developmental :												
(a) Hernia		 		-	somer analitation of							
(b) Other		 		3	14							
Orthopædic :				0								
(a) Posture (b) Feet		 		2 6	3							
(c) Other		 		7	eine i							
Nervous System :		 		1	noter (di							
(a) Epilepsy		 		1	Ort partie							
(b) Other		 		1	3							
Psychological :												
(a) Develop		 		1								
(b) Stability		 		3	and a grant to a							
Abdomen		 		2	the fail and the							
Other		 		3	2							
Totals		 	-	121	97							

The School Medical Officers carried out Audiometric examinations at the School Clinic, Arndene, and Routine Medical Inspections at Schools. Of 161 school children suspected of having defective hearing, 12 of these were considered to require treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

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
1960 and later	1	13	13
1959	34	74	95
1959 1958	18	34	49
1957	2	5	7
1956	4	3	5
1955	4	2	5 5
1954	32	64	86
10=0	53	75	113
1953 1952	17	19	30
1951		1	1
1950	30	46	69
1949 and earlier	67	61	121
TOTALS	262	397	594

SUMMARY OF PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

VISITS TO THE HOMES OF CHILDREN BY SCHOOL NURSES

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 513 as compared with 443 in 1963. 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 311 children made 3,215 attendances ; of these, 306 children made 3,210 attendances for the treatment of plantar warts (See Graph and paragraph 4 of Preface).

The various out-patient clinics of the North Lonsdale Hospital were also available to school children and during the year 2,382 children made 6,044 attendances.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

By arrangements with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, separate Specialist Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for children at the North Lonsdale Hospital were conducted by Mr. J. Potter, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., who succeeded Mr. J. Magill after his untimely death in the earlier part of the year. Children are referred through their own family doctors.

The clinics are held weekly and during the year 234 children made 592 attendances.

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



OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

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

The routine work performed in the clinic comprised the examination, diagnosis and treatment of various ocular conditions in children referred by the school medical officers, and, in a few instances, by their family doctors. Glasses were prescribed to correct refractive errors. 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.

912 school children made 1290 attendances at the clinic; 821 children had their eyes tested, and 557 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Errors of Refraction					 	657
Congenital Abnormalities					 	14
Disorders of Ocular Motilit	y				 	100
Post-Operative Squints still	unde	er obs	serva	tion	 	49
Nothing Abnormal Discove	red				 	67
Ocular Diseases			1	1	 	4
Trauma					 	1
Discharged					 	23

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Mr. R. Harrison, 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 medical inspection or referred by the family doctor.

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

The Orthopædic Clinic was held on 11 occasions and 89 school children made 145 attendances. The average attendances of school children and pre-school children was 18.

In addition to physiotherapy treatment, 90 surgical appliances were fitted.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC

The following table shows the treatment given :---

			Number of Children	Number of Attendances
U.V.R. Therapy	 	 	4	43
Remedial Exercises	 	 	89	1118
Strappings	 	 	10	347
Others	 	 	21	202

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

"Work amongst the physically handicapped children at Roa Island Special School is also steadily on the increase, but is greatly restricted due to the lack of suitable accommodation, particularly in the case of the Group Therapy, which is so beneficial to these children. This situation is likely to get worse as, each year, more Cerebral Palsy Children will be referred for treatment."

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 informaton of the school medical officers.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the school nurses made 23,706 routine cleanliness inspections and 885 re-inspections of school children. 389 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 57 individual pupils. 2 cleansing orders (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) were issued.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF CLEANLINESS (HEAD)

SCHOOL NO.	rage No. of of examin- pils ations	No. of re-exam- inations	No. unclean	Percen uncl 1964	tage lean 1963
Abbotsmead County Junior 37	0 645	5	10	2.7	1.58
Abbotsmead County Infants' 27		36	25	9.1	2.18
Alfred Barrow Boys' Secondary 36		ada diama an	OPTERATE TO	of hotion	01.010
Alfred Barrow Girls' Secondary 33		25	21	6.2	3.95
Barrow Island County Junior 17			1	.6	0.58
Barrow Island County Infants' 16		102	3	1.8	0.66
Bram Longstaffe Nursery 10	5 298	astablette	1	1.0	1.92
County Grammar School for Boys 57	0 —	Justiballi ad	a pare piraz	of setto	Both
County Grammar School for Girls 55		2	4	.7	
Greengate County Junior Boys 24	5 684	NOTE TRANSPORT	8	3.2	-
Greengate County Junior Girls 21	5 1272	49	21	9.8	9.32
Greengate County Infants 18	3 507	10	9	4.9	6.89
Holker County Secondary for Boys37	6 666	4	8	2.1	
Ormsgill County Junior		62	19	6.8	5.05
Ormsgill County Infants 21	1 547	52	10	4.7	13.04
Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory 14	3 421			-	1.25
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary 17	6 184	2	1	.6	_
Ramsden County Infants' 15	0 432	5	7	4.7	9.80
Richard Brunskill Special (E.S.N.) 9	2 163		13	14.1	16.16
Risedale County Secondary 40	2 348	5	7	1.7	0.23
Roa Island Special 7	2 405	5	3	4.2	11.42
Roose County Primary 17	7 486	2	1	.6	_
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary 29	2 849	29	12	4.1	6.90
South Newbarns County Junior 32	1 643	2	5	1.6	1.77
South Newbarns County Infants' 21	2 464	196	9	4.2	1.97
South Walney County Junior 28	3 807	ont is have	1	.4	things
South Walney County Infants' 19	8 538	12 1-0 11	1	.5	n
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary 54	3 1870	60	44	8.1	3.83
St. Columba's R.C. Primary 23	2 104	4	3	1.3	
St. George's C. of E. Primary 9	5 650	109	16	16.9	13.79
St. James's C. of E. Junior 23	5 469	2	7	3.0	3.71
St. James's County Infants' 17	0 306	6	9	5.3	5.80
St. Mary's R.C. Junior 23	6 768	30	39	16.5	0.53
St. Mary's R.C. Infants' 15	0 459	14	25	16.7	17.85
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior 15	9 299	1	1	.6	_
County Technical School for Boys 31	0 —	T aiman	- 12-1		
Vickerstown County Primary 19		2	10	5.1	
Victoria County Secondary 33		29	9	2.7	2.33
Victoria County Junior 26			3	1.1	0.71
Victoria County Infants' 27	4 823	3	8	2.9	2.63
Walney County Secondary 37		-	2	.5	
West Shore County Secondary 24		_	3	1.2	1.18
North Walney County Primary 27	7 844	32	10	3.6	2.95
1104	2 23706	885	389	3.5	2.58

while on at the Weilard Center, School Chair and the Community Hall. These

INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

ENURETIC CLINIC

Dr. A. Hazelden, who conducts the Enuretic Clinic, has contributed the following information :--

"The Enuretic Clinic has continued to hold weekly sessions during 1964. Children have been referred mainly from the School Medical Officers, though some have been seen at the request of the General Practitioner.

The ages of those seen range from 5—15 years, and from these, suitable cases are selected for treatment with the Pad and Bell Apparatus, of which there are now nine in constant use.

The home of each child under treatment has been visited regularly by Miss Kearton, whose help and understanding of the problem has been invaluable, both to the parent and the Medical Officer.

During 1964, 36 children were seen at the Clinic. Of these, 24 cases were successfully treated with the Pad and Bell, the average duration of treatment being 6 to 8 weeks.

6 cases were still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

3 cases had not completed treatment for various reasons.

3 cases were considered unsuitable for treatment at that time."

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 Department of Education and Science, 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 1964 :---

Dysentery					 4
Measles				150	 404
Pulmonary T	ube	rculo	sis	010	 2
Scarlet Fever					 10
Whooping Co	ugh				 8

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Special immunisation and vaccination sessions were arranged for school children at the Welfare Centre, School Clinic and the Community Hall. These were in addition to the ordinary immunisation sessions at the Welfare Centre. The following table shows the number of children immunised and vaccinated during the year.

	Local Authority Clinics (including	
	North Lonsdale Hospital)	General Practitioners
Primary Immunisations against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and/or Tetanus		3
Re-inforcing Immunisations against Diph- theria, Whooping Cough and/or Tetanus	691	45
Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox	. 9	8
Re-vaccinations	2	7

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

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

Received course of oral vaccine (three doses)	117
Received fourth dose of oral vaccine (booster)	560

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 1964

		1					86									1
No. vaccinated (i.e. those	reaction to test)	54	44	55	77	54	24	2	48	5	87	48	59	58	79	694
Result of Tests	Nega- tive	54	44	55	11	54	24	5	48	5	87	48	59	58	79	694
Rest	Posi- tive	10	10	п	п	9	1	3	11	1	3	7	5	6	9	93
No. of children tested for	to tuberculosis	69	63	70	89	61	27	7	69	9	- 97	56	67	71	96	848
No. of children whose parents	arrangements	81	68	72	83	69	27	8	69	5	113	51	68	75	enix e to I. tood	789
No. of children to whom facil-	offered	92	82	83	89	84	28	17	77	5	132	59	76	80	eta	904
			-					6		10 10					1	abile
			1													1
Name of School	The second s	Alfred Barrow Boys Secondary	Alfred Barrow Girls Secondary	Grammar School for Boys	Grammar School for Girls	Holker County Secondary	Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	Richard Brunskill Special	Risedale County Secondary	Roa Island Special	St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	Technical School for Boys	Victoria County Secondary	Walney County Secondary	"Absentee Sessions "	Totals

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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.

		Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
In t	the calendar year :							1	10 1			
A. B.	Handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes (i) of the children included at A, num- ber newly placed in special schools	-	1	1	1	9	7	1	11	1	3	32
	(other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	11	1	3	31
	(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January, 1964, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	-	-	-	-	1 1	1	10.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		-	-
	Total B (i) and B (ii)	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	11	1	3	31
On	or about 31st January, 1965 :		1		100				100		1	1 23
C.	Number of handicapped pupils from the										ant d	
	area (i) requiring places in special schools (a) day (b) boarding	11		H	11	11	-	11	11	11	11	-
	 (ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting (a) day places (b) boarding places 	-				11						
	 (iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting (a) day places (b) day places 	1 2	1	-	1	1	-	1	az	11.9	N. I	NUL
	 (b) boarding places (iv) included at (i) had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year 	1 1		1 21	1 1	1 1	E E	E SE		1 - 1	1	+

alls necestatized and placed and the	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									1.		
(a) day pupils (b) boarding pupils (2) non-maintained special schools as	11.	-	11	21	38 1	19	22	<u>89</u>	2	5	157
(a) day pupils	1	-	3	4	1		II	H	H	-	9
 (ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
 (iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above 	-	1	-	-	I	-	1 -	-	1	-	-
Total (D (i), (ii), and (iii))	1	-	3	7	40	19	4	89	2	5	170
E. On or about 20th January, 1965, number of handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) who were being edu- cated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944				1	a la	The second	2 2			1	「二日日の
(i) in hospitals	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1		4
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) at home		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1964.

(i)	how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act,	
	1944	7
(ii)	how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944	1
(iii)	how many reviews were carried out under the pro-	

visions of 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944

EPILEPSY

57 children suffering from epilepsy are attending ordinary schools, the control of epilepsy having reached the stage where none of these children is ascer-tained 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 KEFERRED				
	New	Re-	Tested in	То
	Cases	tested	Schools	tals
Boys	38	6	180	224
Girls	21	2	114	137
			A States	TT -tt-
	59	8	294	361
	election.	Nin The soil	1016 TUST	
AGE GROUPS : NEW CA	SES			
0—5	6	-11	12-	-16
7	of give In	49	unauponna 1	3
RANGE OF INTELLIGENC	E: NEW CASE	S		
I.Q. :	Below 70		2	
	71—90		6	
	91—110		35	
	111-150	···· ···· ···· ·	12	

Not tested

SOURCES OF REFERRAL : NEW CASES

Schools			 	 ****	 43
Principal School Medica	al Offic	cer	 	 	 10
Parents			 	 	 1
Education Department			 	 	 2
Psychiatrist			 	 	 1
Family Doctor			 	 	 1
Speech Therapist			 	 	 1

4

P	The second		A
SCHOOL	DISTRIBUTION:	NEW	ACTC
SCHOOL	DISTRIBUTION .	TARA	UNDED

Infants				 	5	
Junior				 	48	
Seconda	ry M	fode	rn	 	3	
Pre-Scho	lool			 	3	

REASONS FOR REFERRAL: NEW CASES			
	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) (1) Suspected educational subnormality	0	2	2
(2) Suspected educational retardation	22	14	36
(b) Behaviour disorders			
(1) Aggressive and anti-social behaviour	5	2	7
(2) Timid and inhibited behaviour	3	1	4
(c) Truanting from school	2	0	2
(d) Miscellaneous, e.g. revision of I.Q	6	2	8
METHODS OF TREATMENT : NEW CASES (i) DIAGNOSTIC (a) Recommended for special treatment	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Recommended for special frequencies (e.g., speech therapist, Enuresis Clinic)	4	1	5
(b) Recommended for transfer to rem- edial groups	15	6	21
(c) Recommended for remedial help in own school	6	6	12
(ii) TREATMENT AT CENTRE Play therapy	1	1	2
(iii) Advice Given Only			
(e.g. treatment unnecessary, transfer to another school)	12	7	19

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1)	Number of pupils inspected :		
	(a) At Periodic Inspections		10142
	(b) As Specials		710
	and the second s	Total (1)	10852
(2)	Number found to require treatment		4724
(3)	Number offered treatment		3290
(4)	Number actually treated		3767
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupi		9538
(6)	Half days devoted to : Periodic School		681
(0)	Treatment :		
	Treatment .	Evening Sessions	$\frac{867\frac{1}{2}}{146}$
	of always a provide the state of the second st	Total (G)	1082
		10tai (0)	
(7)	Fillings	Permanent Teeth	2906
(-)		Temporary Teeth	182
		Total (7)	3088
(8)	Number of teeth filled	Permanent Teeth	2864
		Temporary Teeth	181
		Total (8)	3045
(9)	Extractions	Permanent Teeth	920
(0)	LATICIONS III III III III III	Temporary Teeth	3229
		Total (9)	4149
(10)	Number of general anæsthetics given fo		1383
(11)	Number of half-days devoted to the		
	anæsthetics by	Dentists	7
		Medical Practitioners	99
		Total (11)	106
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificia	ll teeth	57
(12)	Other operations		31
(10)	other operations	Inlays	
		Other Treatment	4040
		Total (13)	4071
		2.7	
(14)	Orthodontics :		
	(a) Number of attendances made by p	oupils for orthodontic treatm	ent 827
	(b) Half-days devoted to orthodont	ic treatment	75
	(c) Cases commenced during the ye	ar	40
	(d) Cases brought forward from the		
	(e) Cases completed during the yea	Г	
	(f) Cases discontinued during the y (g) Number of pupils treated by mea	ans of appliances	100
	(g) Number of pupils treated by mea(h) Number of removable appliances		120
	(i) Number of fixed appliances fitted		
	(j) Cases referred to and treated by H		

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

"In spite of a staff shortage, all the 42 schools were inspected this year and routine treatment of all these completed during the same year. So far as school inspections are concerned, there are roughly about 25% Authorities in England and Wales who are inspecting 90% or more schools once every year. Our inspection rate has been 100% since 1961. It is, therefore, quite clear now that the Dental Services of this Authority are on a good footing. 10,852 children were inspected at schools this year and the percentage of children requiring treatment was 43.5%, which is considerably lower than 1963, when the percentage was 55.1%, while the same figure in 1950 was 88.8%.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

onal Average	Barrow-in-Furnes	
1963	1963	1964
49%	100%	100%
62%	55.1%	43.5%
51 .3%	63%	80%
2%	3.8%	3%
6.3%	9.4%	11.9%
	1963 49% 62% 51 ·3% 2%	1963 1963 49% 100% 62% 55 · 1% 51 · 3% 63% 2% 3 · 8% 6 · 3% 9 · 4%

(NOTE : National average figures for 1964 not yet available).

The following table gives an idea of the general picture of dental fitness in this County Borough from 1961 onwards :---

TREATMENT COMPLETED PER 100 CHILDREN TREATED

57	No. of to	eeth filled	d data lo th	(12) Numb			
Year	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous	- General Anæsthetics	Dentures Supplied	
1961	65 .4	3.1	38.9	96.3	32.15	2.02	
1962	70 .1	4.5	34 .2	87.3	31 .8	1.99	
1963	75 .2	4.3	27	73·2	34 .6	1.83	
1964	76	4.8	24 .4	85 ·7	36 .7	1.51	

The ratio of permanent teeth filled to permanent teeth extracted for caries :

1961	1962	1963	1964
1.9	2.2	2.8	3.2
to	to	to	to to
airol bedrol in	ted by Lospit	erred terand trees	har eigen i

The tables above are a clear indication of the marked improvement achieved in the ratio of permanent teeth filled to permanent teeth extracted for caries. It will be noticed that from 1.9 in 1961, the ratio has now shot up to 3.2, but I am still not satisfied in this respect. An ideal situation will be to bring this figure to 4 at least, as soon as possible. In the North there is a lower concentration of General Practitioners as compared to the South. Besides, there are more Local Authorities understaffed in the North and Midlands than in the South. This figure is, therefore, dependent on this important factor, too.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

So far we have been handicapped by a shortage of staff and our inability to carry out the Dental Health Education Programme effectively. During the year under review, the post of Dental Hygienist was sanctioned, and as it was not possible to recruit a trained Dental Hygienist in spite of several advertisements, arrangements were made to train one of our own students from Barrow, Miss J. Hankinson, who will be starting her training at Guy's Hospital, London, in April, 1965. She is due to finish her training at the end of January, 1966, and for the whole month of March, 1966, we have booked the Dental Health Education trailer, so kindly offered to us by the General Dental Council. This will give us a chance of having a rigorous Dental Health Education Programme in all the schools in the County Borough. Our trained Hygienist will carry out the main work under our instructions and supervision. I am sure this will improve matters to a great extent.

We have collected statistics regarding the tooth brushing habits of children in different schools this year, and it is surprising to find such a variation in the different age groups and in the different districts in the same town. I will illustrate this point in the table given below :—

TEETH BRUSHING HABIT

	1 Never	2 Seldom	3 Once Daily	4 Twice Daily	5 Three Times Daily	of 3, 4 r	children equiring eatment
SECONDARY SCHO	OOLS						
Girls' Grammar	.78%	5.3%	21.9%	58.8%	13.6%	94.3%	27 .7%
Victoria Girls'	.4%	14.3%	30.5%	48.6%	6.2%	85.3%	37 .8%
Risedale Mixed	3.2%	27 .0%	27 .9%	39.1%	2.8%	69·8%	39.6%
JUNIOR SCHOOLS							
South Newbarns	2.9%	19.9%	32.0%	34 .6%	10.6%	77 .2%	33.0%
Ormsgill	8.6%	38.2%	30.4%	20.1%	2.7%	55.2%	53.8%

In other words, the regular "Brushing Habit" of children varies from a low figure of $55 \cdot 2\%$ to a high figure of $94 \cdot 3\%$. The result of this is that in the schools with a high figure of brushing teeth regularly, the percentage of children requiring treatment is only 27.7%, whereas in the schools with a low figure of brushing habit the percentage of children requiring treatment is 53.8%; thus the difference is self-explanatory . . . the more the food is allowed to stick around teeth, the more the teeth decay, and vice-versa.

The whole thing, therefore, boils down to **efficient oral hygiene**. This is a factor in which parents can help a lot, but very few parents have time even to have an occasional peep into the child's mouth. To prove this point, we have found that in such districts of the town where a majority of both parents are working, the oral hygiene is more neglected than in those districts where only the father is working, and where social environments of the family are more sound. Luckily in this town there are no "tuck-shops" in schools and in one or two schools where biscuits used to be distributed at playtime, this practice has now been stopped. In one school, the Head Teacher, with the co-operation of the parents, has enforced the practice of children bringing an apple every day in place of biscuits and sweets. This practice is bound to have a salutary effect in due course.

The table given below shows the percentage of children with a complets set of perfect teeth. This varies considerably in different age groups:—

Schools	No. of children inspected	No. of children with a complete set perfect teeth	% of children with perfect teeth i.e., with no D.M.F.
7 Secondary Schools	2797	37	1.32%
4 Junior Schools	1009	24	2.38%
4 Infant Schools	726	97	13.36%

This clearly shows that the 5-7 year olds have the highest percentage of perfect teeth and 11-16 year olds the lowest. In other words, as the children grow older they are expected to be more regular in their habits and more careful about their teeth, but quite the opposite seems to be the case. As they grow older and get to Junior Schools, they start munching more toffees and chocolates. They also start eating indiscriminately in between meals and become more careless in the " tooth-brushing " habit. By the time they get into the Secondary Schools and have more sense and responsibility they have already many Decayed, Missing and Filled teeth. At that stage, even more frequent tooth brushing does not brighten the picture much, as the damage has already been done between the ages of 7-11. I, therefore, cannot help blaming the parents for not supervising the children and for not teaching them regular " brushing habits." This, therefore, brings us to the conclusion that Junior School children need more guidance and supervision as they are not old enough to distinguish between good " and " bad." Nursery classes have the best teeth and the older they grow the more the teeth deteriorate rapidly.

STAFF PROBLEM

Out of a total of 148 Authorities in England and Wales there are only 27 which are fully staffed, calculating on the basis of the equivalent of one Dental Officer per 4,000 School Population. In staffing position we are 55th in England and Wales, which means that there are 94 Authorities behind us in this respect. There is, therefore, a general shortage of School Dental Officers, more so in the North and Midlands than in the South.

EVENING SESSIONS

Three Evening Sessions a week were held throughout the year.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

The number of children supplied with artificial teeth this year was 64, as compared to 73 in 1963 and 91 in 1962. This clearly indicates a good trend It is, however, regrettable that there are quite a few children in Secondary Schools with full upper and/or lower dentures.

ORTHODONTIC CASES

This year 126 children were treated with orthodontic appliances and the number of total attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment was 827. For the last three years in succession we have not had the necessity to refer any of our cases to the consultant orthodontist at the North Lonsdale Hospital, though his services are readily available to us, if need be. Parents are very conscious in this respect now, as the slightest irregularity in the arrangement of the teeth is brought to our notice at once. This means our task is made easier.

X-RAYS

123 cases were referred to the X-Ray Department of the North Lonsdale Hospital and we have always met with a quick response from their staff in cases of "Emergency." There is, however, a great need now to have our own mobile X-Ray machine at the clinic to enable us to use it for diagnostic purposes as there are innumerable subgingival cavities which cannot be detected by clinical examination alone. At the time of writing I am glad to say that money has been included in the estimates for the purchase of such a machine.

We are extremely grateful to the Consultant Oral Surgeon, Consultant Orthodontic Surgeon, Consultant Radiologist and the Head Teachers of all the schools for their kindness and ready co-operation."

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme for Girls produced 68 Brouze, 5 Silver and 2 Gold Awards, whilet the Scheme for Boys produced 57 Brouze, 13 Silver and 7 Gold Awards; the candidates were drawn mainly from 10 recordary school groups.

All primary and secondary schools continued to make full use of the Abbey both As a result of testing, the following certificates were awarded to-

PROVISION OF MUR AND MEALS

- (a) A versee number of children receiving milk on each school day
- by Average multiply of children receiving meals on each school day . 301
 - of humber of cantres sumplying meals

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, in the individual child, the basic skills of running, jumping, climbing, throwing and catching.

During the year, the provision of climbing, agility and games apparatus was approved for eight primary and five secondary schools. All primary schools now have both indoor and outdoor climbing apparatus. Work was commenced on additional indoor facilities at Roose County Primary School and extensions were completed for the Victoria County Infants' School. The new County Technical School for Boys was opened, bringing into use a fully equipped gymnasium/hall, changing room and showering facilities. The construction of the new gymnasium and ancillary rooms continues at the County Grammar School for Boys.

The "pool" of camping and rock climbing equipment continued to be used extensively at week-ends and during holidays by organised school parties and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme candidates. There was a considerable increase in the number of standing camps and the demand for equipment was at a high level from April until September.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme for Girls produced 68 Bronze, 5 Silver and 2 Gold Awards, whilst the Scheme for Boys produced 57 Bronze, 13 Silver and 7 Gold Awards; the candidates were drawn mainly from 10 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
670	864	9	13

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

The development of four playing fields for primary schools and for three secondary schools was completed. Construction work was finished on an additional hard surfaced area for two secondary schools.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

(a)	Average number of children receiving milk on each school day	9139
(b)	Average number of children receiving meals on each school day	3619

(c) Number of centres supplying meals 30











