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*Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.*



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# REPORT

ON THE

## HEALTH of MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM

AND

### The Port of Heysham

FOR THE YEAR 1937

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

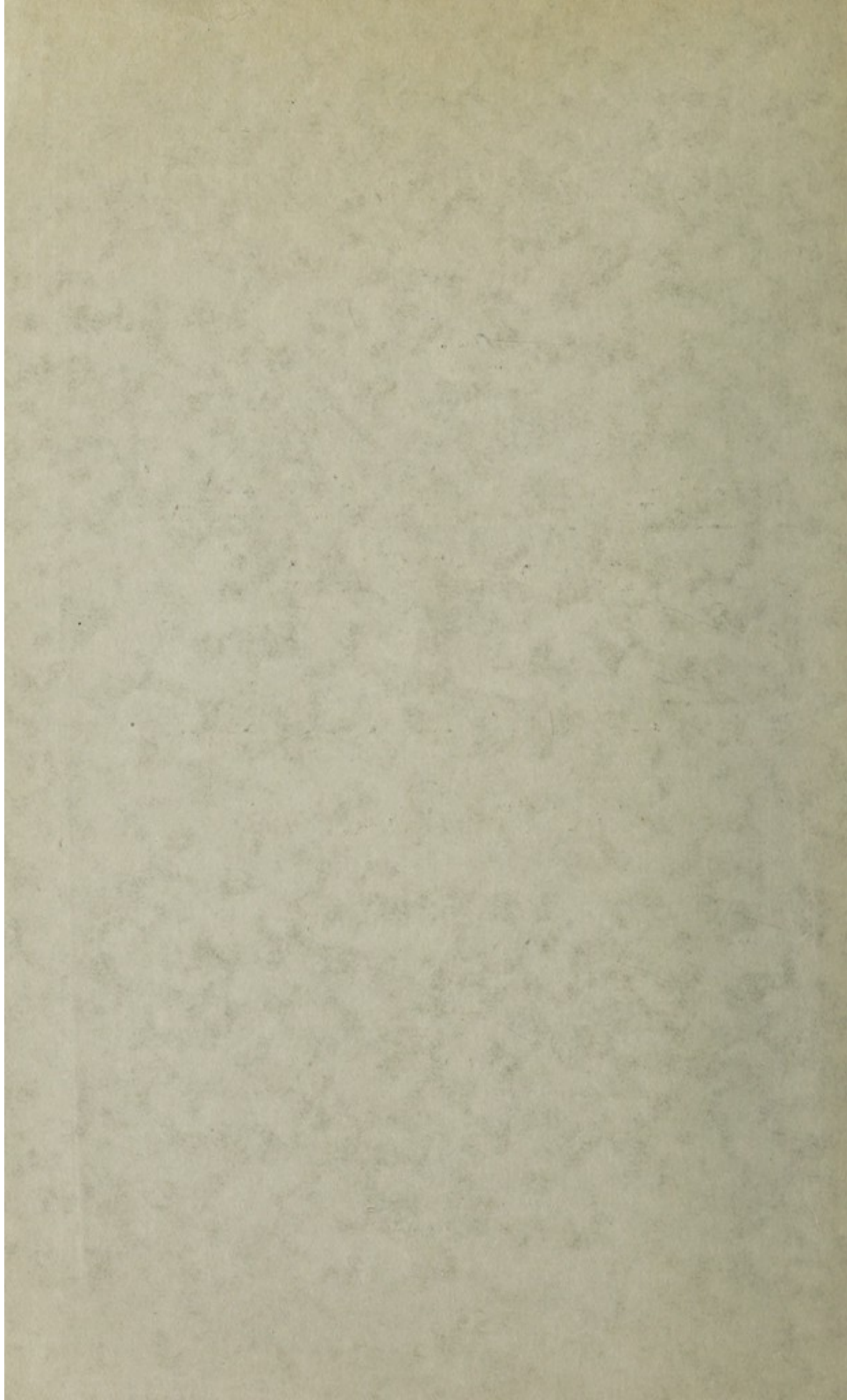
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

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MORECAMBE:

"Visitor" Printing Works, Victoria Street.

1938





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# ANNUAL REPORT

## ON THE

# Health of Morecambe and Heysham

## AND OF THE PORT OF HEYSHAM

For the Year 1937.

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THE TOWN HALL,  
MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM,

14th June, 1938.

**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.**

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure of submitting the **Report on the Health of the Borough and the Port of Heysham** and the Meteorological Tables for the year 1937.

**The Summary**—19 pages, has already been received by the County Council. It is a most informative epitome of the best kind.

**The Plan and Scope of the Report** are arranged—as usual—in order that the fullest details are displayed clearly, concisely and in regular order for easy reference.

I invite your closest scrutiny of **every** section, especially to those on “The **Prevention** and control of **Infectious** Diseases, including the most recent note on the value of **Measles Propylaxis**; the **Food Supply**, including the extensive and intensive systems of inspections and examinations of meat; milk and foods of all kinds; the new Sewerage Works, etc.

**These tell you why** Morecambe and Heysham consolidates and enhances her proud position in the front rank of the leading health and pleasure seaside resorts in the Kingdom, and, coupled with the fine progress made in the amenities and catering of all varieties, why her continuously increasing popularity is so marked year after year.

**Progress of Public Health Propaganda.**—In addition to our yearly increasing efforts in this direction, especially as to Infectious Diseases in the schools and generally, we have, through the Ministry of Health's Publicity Campaign bill-posted placards, issued and distributed thousands of leaflets and intensified the talks to parents



at the Clinic and at the Routine Inspections. **The leaflets** dealt with the Infectious Diseases, including Influenza, Whooping-Cough, Measles, the "Common Cold," etc.; Diet; First-Aid; Fitness, etc. These leaflets were distributed at the Schools, and they and the folios at the Clinic and the Public Libraries. Specially drawn-up Official Cards are placed on view at the Post Offices and we have definitely witnessed marked **Public Interest** in the Public Health Services which are available to each and all.

The Report of Mr. Morgans, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, presents in practical form, details of an enormous amount of excellent work accomplished by him and the staff during the year.

In concluding this **introductory** letter, I wish to express my gratitude to you and your predecessors, the Education Committee and staff and to the very capable, efficient and most willing staff in the Health Department for your and their interest and support during the years.

I am, yours faithfully and gratefully,

J. W. WATTERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

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### THE POPULATION:: 29,840.

This is the Registrar-General's estimate.

It is that of the **Residents**—does not include "Visitors."

It is an **increase** of 1070 Residents on last year, and of 5298 on the last Census (1931).

The **compressed Synopsis** in my report for the year 1934 (3½ pages) on the Census figures (1931) supplied for the Borough, teems with interesting facts in a most convenient form.

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### BIRTHS—(Table I).

#### Number:

"**Live Births**": 302 (149 M., 153 F.) as compared with 289 (146 M., 143 F.) last year; 267 (139 M., 128 F.) in 1935; 282 (141 M., 141 F.) in 1934; and 242 (131 M., 111 F.) in 1933. Of the 302 this year, 22 were illegitimate (15 M., 7 F.) as against 12 (4 M., 8 F.) last year, and 18 (12 M., 6 F.) in 1935.

"**Still Births**": 18 (11 M., 7 F.) as compared with 17 (6 M., 11 F.) last year. These are **increases** of no less than 11 and 10 respectively on 1935.



**The Rate.**—The “Live” Birth Rate: **10.1**, which is an increase of 0.1 on last year’s and on the mean of 5 years: 1932—1936.

N.B.—Here I repeat that the Borough has always—or almost always—a low birth rate, and this is properly accounted for by the kind of age and sex distribution of the residents which has prevailed for so many years. (See Synopsis of Census of 1931, etc.). It is, however, generally believed that “other agencies” are, and have been, operative

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### **DEATHS—ALL CAUSES.**

**Number:** 517 (238 M., 278 F.), as compared with 508 (237 M., 271 F.) last year; 481 in 1935; 441 in 1934; and 413 in 1933.

**The Death Rates:**

“**Crude**”: 17.3 (as against 17.6 last year). This is a **decrease** of 0.3 on last year, but an **increase** of 0.9 on the five years’ average, 1932-1936.

2. “**Adjusted**”: The crude death rate adjusted by the Registrar-General’s comparability factor: 12.9; this is 0.3 less than for last year.

**Analysis of the Causes of the Deaths** is fully set out in the very significant Aables (10 in number) presented herewith, commencing with that very important official Table on Vital Statistics—Table 1).



TABLE I.

**VITAL STATISTICS** for the year 1937.—Registrar-General.

		Total.		Males.		Females.
Live Births—	Legitimate ... ..	287	...	142	...	145
	Illegitimate ... ..	15	...	7	...	8
	Total ... ..	302	...	149	...	153

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, **10.1.**

Stillbirths . . . . .	18	...	11	...	7
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Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, **56.**

Deaths .....	517	...	239	...	278
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Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, \*17.3.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 total (live & still) Births.
Puerperal sepsis ... ..	2	
Other puerperal causes ... ..	1	
	<hr/>	
Total ... ..	3	9.37

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births . . . . .	66
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Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 69

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births... Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) . . . . .	67
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Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	Nil
---------------------------------------	-----

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	2
--	---

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ... ..	1
--	---

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths Under One year per 1,000 Live Births.
	Live Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
Population: 29,840.							
Mean of 5 years,							
1932-1936 ... ..	10.0	16.4	0.45	1.98	4.27	4.08	60
Year 1936 ... ..	10.0	17.6	0.45	2.46	10.38	9.80	44
Year 1937 ... ..	10.1	*17.3	0.40	2.24	9.93	9.37	66
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years average,							
1932-1936 ... ..	+0.1	+0.9	—0.05	+0.26	+5.66	+5.29	+6
Previous year ...	+0.1	—0.3	—0.05	—0.22	—0.45	—0.43	+22
*1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.75) =12.9 per 1,000.							



TABLE II.

Deaths. Morecambe and Heysham (M.B.), 1937.

Causes of Death.		M.	F.
All Causes ... ..		239	278
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever ... ..	...	...
2	Measles ... ..	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...
4	Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1
5	Diphtheria ... ..	...	1
6	Influenza ... ..	6	15
7	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	2	...
8	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	7	5
10	Other tuberculosis ... ..	...	1
11	Syphilis ... ..	...	1
12	General paralysis of insane, tabes, etc. ... ..	...	...
13	Cancer ... ..	29	38
14	Diabetes ... ..	8	8
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	14	16
16	Heart disease ... ..	85	95
17	Aneurysm ... ..	...	...
18	Other circulatory diseases ... ..	21	28
19	Bronchitis ... ..	4	8
20	Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	6	5
21	Other respiratory diseases ... ..	4	...
22	Peptic ulcer ... ..	2	3
23	Diarrhoea under 2 years ... ..	1	...
24	Appendicitis ... ..	...	2
25	Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...
26	Other liver diseases ... ..	1	...
27	Other digestive diseases ... ..	2	4
28	Nephritis ... ..	7	7
29	Puerperal sepsis ... ..	...	2
30	Other puerperal diseases ... ..	...	1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, etc. ... ..	7	7
32	Senility ... ..	2	7
33	Suicide ... ..	5	2
34	Other violence ... ..	9	3
35	Other defined causes ... ..	16	16
36	Ill-defined or not known ... ..	...	2
Special Causes (included in No. 35):			
	Small-pox ... ..	...	..
	Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...
	Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year: Total ... ..		12	8
Legitimate ... ..		12	8
Illegitimate ... ..		...	...
Live Births	Total ... ..	149	153
	Legitimate ... ..	142	145
	Illegitimate ... ..	7	8
Still Bir	Total ... ..	11	7
	Legitimate ... ..	9	5
	Illegitimate ... ..	2	2
Resident Population ... ..		29840	



**TABLE III.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE YEARS INDICATED**  
**((CIVILIANS ONLY.))**

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
3 Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough ... ..	2	...	...	...	3
5 Diphtheria ... ..	1	...	1	...	2
6 Influenza ... ..	21	11	18	9	23
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	2	...	1	...	2
8 Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	12	13	14	15	8
10 Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	1	3	4	2	2
11 Syphilis ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ... ..	...	1	3	3	...
13 Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	67	71	59	62	39
14 Diabetes ... ..	16	10	11	16	6
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	30	29	30	24	23
16 Heart Disease ... ..	180	162	145	131	130
17 Aneurysm ... ..	...	...	...	2	...
18 Other circulatory diseases ... ..	49	48	47	42	26
19 Bronchitis ... ..	12	24	10	13	14
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	11	18	21	10	17
21 Other respiratory diseases ... ..	4	1	4	1	3
22 Peptic ulcer ... ..	5	5	4	9	3
23 Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	1	3	2	1	2
24 Appendicitis ... ..	2	1	2	2	4
25 Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	1	1	...
26 Other diseases of liver, etc. ... ..	1	5	7	1	2
27 Other digestive diseases ... ..	6	10	9	12	15
28 Acute and chronic nephritis ... ..	14	17	15	14	11
29 Puerperal sepsis ... ..	2	1	...	...	...
30 Other puerperal causes ... ..	1	2	1	...	...
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc. ... ..	14	8	10	13	18
32 Senility ... ..	9	12	12	9	10
33 Suicide ... ..	7	8	4	3	5
34 Other violence ... ..	12	10	7	13	11
35 Other defined diseases ... ..	32	31	39	30	5
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	2	3	...	1	3
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):					
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year. Total ... ..	20	13	18	16	21
Legitimate ... ..	20	12	17	15	21
Illegitimate ... ..	...	1	1	1	...
Live births { Total ... ..	302	289	267	282	242
Legitimate ... ..	287	277	249	261	228
Illegitimate ... ..	15	12	18	21	14
Still births { Total ... ..	18	17	7	17	10
Legitimate ... ..	14	17	7	17	9
Illegitimate ... ..	4	...	...	...	1
All causes ... .. M	239	237	238	206	193
F	278	271	243	235	220
Total ... ..	517	508	481	441	513



**TABLE IV.**  
**INFANT MORTALITY.**  
 (As per lists from Local Registrar.)

Date	Sex	Age	Cause
Jan. 9	M	3 mths	1 (a) Cardiac failure, (b) Whooping Cough.
" 17	F	7 mths	1 (a) Convulsion, (b) Broncho-Pneumonia, (c) Whooping Cough.
" 23	F	12 hours	1 (a) Prematurity, (b) Influenza in the mother
Feb. 20	F	2 days	1 (a) Convulsions, (b) Atelectasis.
Apr. 1	M	4 weeks	1 (a) Spina Bifida, 2 Marasmus.
" 2	M	1 week	1 (a) Broncho-Pneumonia.
" 23	F	2 mths	Convulsions.
May 1	F	1 hour	1 (a) Prematurity.
" 15	F	22 hours	1 (a) Prematurity.
June 13	M	3 mths	1 (a) Convulsions, (b) Enteritis Acute.
" 27	M	11 mths	Suffocated while in his cot (not overlaid). Verdict: Accidental death.
July 7	F	2 days	1 (a) Congenital Intestinal obstruction.
Aug. 5	M	2 mths	1 (a) Congenital Heart Disease.
Oct. 31	M	1 day	1 (a) Atelectasis.
Dec. 23	M	8 hours	Premature Birth.

**Total:** 15, as compared with 10 last year, 16 in 1935, 13 in 1934, and 19 in 1933.

**Ages:** Youngest, 1 hour; Oldest, 11 months.

**The Rate.** Note: This rate is calculated on the number of infant deaths in one year per 1,000 "live" births in the same year and **not** on the **population**. It is **66** as compared with the very low record last year, viz., 44; and is over the five years' average, 1932—1936.

**Causes, etc.** There is no definite line of demarcation between the "avoidable" and the "unavoidable." A minor few are in the debatable zone. In my opinion, however, of those deaths recorded this year at least 26.6 were "avoidable," and 26.6 "unavoidable," and 39.9 between these categories.

See Sections on Ante-natal clinic, Maternity and Child Welfare and Propaganda.



**TABLE V.**  
**LIST OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL KINDS)**  
**DURING 1937.**  
**(LOCAL LISTS.)**

Date	Sex	Age	Age Group	Ward	What Certified.	Occupation	Resident or Otherwise.
Jan. 19	F	37	35—45	Pl	1 (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Formerly Sorter, Woollen Mill	R
Mar. 16	F	15	15—20	T	1 (a) Respiratory failure, (b) Acute Pneumonic Tuberculosis.	Warehouse Assistant	R
Apr. 28	M	52	45—65	Hy(C)	1 (a) Laryngeal Tuberculosis, (b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Machinery Broker	R
June 16	M	39	35—45	Hy(C)	1 (a) Bilateral Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Wool Merchant	R
„ 18	M	30	20—35	Pks	1 (a) Tuberculosis of bowels, (b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Railway Engine Fitter	R
July 28	F	29	20 35	T	1 (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Worsted Mill Operative	V
Aug. 1	F	60	45—65	Pks	1 (a) Acute Cardiac failure, (b) Phthisis.	—	V
„ 29	M	58	45—65	V	1 (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Corporation Labourer	R
Sep. 11	M	41	35—45	Pks	1 (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Formerly Hotel Manager	R
„ 27	M	54	45—65	Pl	1 (a) Collapse, (c) Chronic Phthisis.	Corporation Tramway Inspector	V

**Number** (all kinds): 10, as compared with 7 last year.

**The occupations** are set out above. Note the position of wool workers.

**The Registrar-General's** rate of Tuberculosis of the **Respiratory Organs**: 0.4, which is 0.05 less than for last year and the five years' average, 1932—1936.



## TABLE VI.

### DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

(NON-TUBERCULOUS AND NON-INFLUENZAL).

(Residents Only.)

**Total: 53.**    Bronchitis 38,    Pneumonia 9.    Other    Disease of  
Respiratory Organs 6.

**Bronchitis: 38.**

**Sex:** Males 17, Females 21.

**Wards:** Alexandra 5, Harbour 2, Parks 3, Poulton 1, Torrisholme 6, Victoria 5, Heysham (N) 5, Heysham (C) 6, Heysham (S) 5.

**Age Groups:** 45-65, 8; over 65, 30.

Pneumonia: 9.

**Sex:** Males 6, Females 3.

**Wards:** Alexandra 1, Parks 2, Heysham (N) 2, Heysham (S) 4.

**Age Groups:** Under 1 year, 1; 20-35, 1; 45-65, 3; Over 65, 4.

Other Disease of Respiratory Organs: 6.

**Sex:** Males 3, Females 3.

**Wards:** Heysham (N) 1, Heysham (C) 5.

**Age Groups:** 35-45, 1; 45-65, 1; Over 65, 4.



TABLE VII.

List of Deaths which occurred in Public Institutions within the Borough during 1937.

Date.	Sex	Age	Cause.	Ward	Visitor or Resident
Jan 1	F	4	Burns received through clothes becoming ignited by a candle. Accident. No P.M.		Visitor
" 3	M	77	1 (a) Hypostatic Pneumonia, 2 Enlarged Prostate.	Alexandra	Resident
" 9	F	34	1 (a) Acute Rheumatic Fever, 2 Albuminuria.	Torrisholme	Resident
" 12	M	77	1 (a) Carcinoma of Prostate.	Victoria	Resident
" 14	F	58	1 (a) Thrombosis of Mesenteric Artery (operation 13/1/37).	Heysham N	Resident
" 17	F	93	1 (a) Bronchitis, 2 Senility.	Alexandra	Resident
" 19	M	64	1 (a) Cardiac failure, (b) Coronary Thrombosis, 2 Chronic Bronchitis.	Victoria	Resident
" 25	F	72	1 (a) Hypostatic Pneumonia, (b) Mitral Stenosis, (c) Hypertension.	Heysham C	Resident
" 26	F	78	1 (a) Cerebral Apoplexy, (b) Arterio sclerosis.	Alexandra	Resident
Feb. 1	M	71	1 (a) Gangrene foot, (b) Arterio-sclerosis, (c) Diabetes.	Poulton	Resident
" 8	F	68	1 (a) Septicæmia, (b) Cellulitis of right thumb.	Poulton	Resident
" 9	F	69	1 (a) Carcinoma of Liver, (b) Scirrhard Carcinoma of right breast.	Alexandra	Resident
" 8	M	17	Hæmorrhage following penetration of stomach by a chisel. Accident. No P.M.		Visitor
" 10	F	43	Fracture of skull received when knocked down by a motor car. Misadventure. No P.M.	Harbour	Resident
" 15	F	31	1 (a) Influenza, 2 Renal Abscess, Hydronephrosis.	Heysham C	Resident
" 3	M	63	Hæmorrhage of lung and multiple injuries received when knocked down and dragged probably by a vehicle on a public highway. P.M.	Heysham C	Resident
" 20	F	82	1 (a) Chronic Nephritis, (b) Myocardial Degeneration, (c) Arterio-sclerosis.	Parks	Resident
Mar. 20	F	67	1 (a) Pernicious Anæmia, 2 Carcinoma Pelvic Colon.	Torrisholme	Resident
" 24	M	84	1 (a) Cardio-vascular Degeneration, (b) Senility.	Poulton	Resident
" 27	F	64	1 (a) Cardiac failure, (b) Mediastinal Tumor, 2 Anæmia (Secondary).	Parks	Resident
" 22	M	85	1 (a) Cardio-vascular Degeneration, (b) Senility, 2 Chronic Bronchitis.	Alexandra	Resident
" 30	M	58	1 (a) Acute Lobar Pneumonia, (b) Gastro-enterostomy, (c) Carcinoma of Stomach.	Alexandra	Resident
April 1	F	4 wks.	1 (a) Spina Bifida, 2 Marasmus.	Poulton	Resident



TABLE VII.—Continued.

Date	Sex	Age	Cause	Ward	Visitor or Resident
April 16	F	70	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.	Heysham C	Resident
„ 19	F	58	1 (a) Heart failure, (b) Paralysis of bowel, (c) Operation for Carcinoma Sigmoid Colon.	Parks	Resident
„ 22	F	50	Burns accidentally received on 9th March, 1937, at 2, Sanders Grove, Morecambe, through her clothes coming in contact with a lighted electric stove. Verdict: Died from burns accidentally received. No P.M.	Victoria	Resident
„ 27	F	69	1 (a) Carcinoma left breast, (b) Secondary deposits in pelvis and left femur.	Parks	Resident
May 5	F	68	1 (a) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, (b) Hyperpiesia.	Alexandra	Resident
„ 8	F	75	1 (a) Myocarditis.	Heysham S	Resident
„ 10	M	46	1 (a) Congestive Cardiac failure, (b) Dilatation of Heart, (c) Mitral Regurgitation.	Victoria	Resident
„ 14	M	68	1 (a) Chronic Nephritis, (b) Uræmia, (c) Arterio-sclerosis.	Parks	Resident
„ 17	F	27	1 (a) Broncho-Pneumonia, (b) Influenza.		Visitor
June 2	M	23	Intestinal obstruction due to mesenteric band. Operation 29/5/37.	Heysham N	Resident
„ 9	M	58	1 (a) Sub-acute Bacterial Endocarditis.	Torrisholme	Resident
„ 20	M	67	1 (a) Exhaustion, (b) Carcinoma of Stomach, 2 Morbus Cordis.	Victoria	Resident
„ 25	M	75	1 (a) Cardiac Muscle Failure, (b) Generalised Dropsy.	Heysham N	Resident
„ 25	M	15mth	Scalds accidentally received. Verdict: Accidental death.	Parks	Resident
July 2	F	65	1 (a) Ulcerative Colitis.	Alexandra	Resident
„ 3	F	69	1 (a) Intestinal Obstruction, (b) Carcinoma of Colon.	Torrisholme	Resident
„ 16	F	78	1 (a) Intestinal Obstruction, (b) Strangulated Inguinal Hernia.		Visitor
„ 26	F	56	1 (a) Peritonitis, (b) Acute Appendicitis, (c) Operation.	Heysham S	Resident
„ 27	F	57	1 (a) Gangrene of leg, (b) Endarteritis Obliterans, 2 Myocarditis.	Heysham N	Resident
Aug. 3	F	45	1 (a) Secondary growth in spine, (b) Carcinoma Uteri.	Alexandra	Resident
„ 16	F	57	1 (a) Heart failure, (b) Pericarditis, (c) Influenzal-pneumonia.		Visitor
„ 18	F	58	1 (a) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, (b) Hyperpiesia.	Alexandra	Resident
„ 28	F	6	1 (a) Diabetic Coma.	Poulton	Resident
Sept 1	F	59	1 (a) Respiratory Failure, (b) Cerebral Thrombosis, (c) Arterio-sclerosis.		Visitor
„ 3	F	73	1 (a) Myocarditis.	Alexandra	Resident



TABLE VII.—Continued.

Date	Sex	Age	Cause.	Ward.	Visitor or Resident.
Sept 4	F	69	1 (a) Intestinal obstruction, (b) Strangulated Right Femoral Hernia (operation 2/9/37).		Visitor
" 7	F	70	1 (a) Cardiac failure, (b) Myocardial degeneration. Appendicitis—operation Aug. 25, 1937.		Visitor
" 9	F	68	1 (a) Respiratory failure, (b) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, (c) Arterio-sclerosis.		Visitor
" 14	M	58	1 (a) Cachexia, (b) Endothelioma of the Cauda Equina.	Torrisholme	Resident
" 19	E	68	1 (a) Carcinoma of Colon.	Heysham S	Resident
" 21	E	40	1 (a) Cachexia, (b) Chronic Colitis, (a) Diverticulitis.	Parks	Resident
" 26	M	67	1 (a) Cachexia, (b) Carcinoma of Cæcum.	Alexandra	Resident
" 27	F	57	1 (a) Heart failure, (b) Carcinoma of Pylorus.	Poulton	Resident
" 27	M	54	1 (a) Collapse, (c) Chronic Phthisis.		Visitor
Oct. 8	M	76	1 (a) Ascending Nephritis, (b) Acute and Chronic retention.	Alexandra	Resident
" 18	M	68	1 (a) Respiratory failure, (b) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, (c) Arterio-sclerosis.		Visitor
" 20	F	78	1 (a) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 2 Auricular Fibrillation.	Alexandra	Resident
" 23	M	60	Fracture of skull received when knocked down by a motor bicycle. Accident.	Poulton	Resident
" 28	F	53	1 (a) Cardiac Syncope, (b) Pulmonary Embolism, (c) Morbis Cordis.	Victoria	Resident
" 29	F	69	1 (a) Cardiac failure, (b) Morbis Cordis.		Visitor
Nov. 5	F	72	1 (a) Cardiac failure, (b) Myocardial Degeneration, (c) Toxæmia of Appendicitis (operation 29th October, 1937).	Heysham S	Resident
" 9	M	55	1 (a) Cardiac failure, (b) Pericarditis, 2 Perforated Gastric Ulcer (operation, 11th October, 1937).	Poulton	Resident
" 10	F	41	1 (a) Congestive Heart Failure, (b) Myocardial Degeneration.	Parks	Resident
" 26	F	58	1 (a) Toxæmia, (b) Pyloric Obstruction, (c) Carcinoma of Stomach.	Harbour	Resident
Dec. 4	F	68	1 (a) Anasarca, (b) Myocarditis, 2 Hyperpiesis.	Parks	Resident
" 11	F	76	1 (a) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 2 Chronic Bronchitis.	Alexandra	Resident
" 16	M	67	1 (a) Paralysis Agitans.	Heysham C	Resident
" 19	M	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 (a) Encephalitis Lethargica.	Alexandra	Resident
" 24	F	77	1 (a) Carcinoma of Uterus.	Poulton	Resident

Total: 72, all of whom died in the Queen Victoria Hospital.

Sex: Males 26, Females 46.

Visitors or Residents: Visitors 12, Residents 60.



**TABLE VIII.**  
**TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.**

Causes.	Inward Transfers		Outward Transfers	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Typhoid Fever, etc. ....	—	—	—	—
2 Measles ....	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever ....	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough ....	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria ....	—	1	—	—
6 Influenza ....	—	—	—	—
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ....	—	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ....	—	—	—	—
9 Respiratory Tuberculosis ....	2	2	1	2
10 Other Tuberculosis ....	—	1	—	—
11 Syphilis ....	—	—	—	—
12 General Paralysis of the insane, etc.	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer ....	—	3	1	4
14 Diabetes ....	1	1	—	—
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage ....	1	1	4	3
16 Heart Disease ....	3	1	5	4
17 Aneurysm ....	—	—	—	—
18 Other circulatory ....	6	6	2	5
19 Bronchitis ....	—	—	—	1
20 Pneumonia ....	4	2	—	3
21 Other Respiratory ....	2	2	1	—
22 Peptic Ulcer ....	—	—	—	—
23 Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years) ....	—	—	—	—
24 Appendicitis ....	—	—	—	1
25 Cirrhosis of Liver ....	—	—	—	—
26 Other Liver diseases ....	—	1	—	1
27 Other digestive ....	—	—	—	—
28 Nephritis ....	2	—	1	—
29 Puerperal Sepsis ....	—	2	—	—
30 Other puerperal ....	—	1	—	—
31 Congenital causes, etc. ....	3	1	—	1
32 Senility ....	—	1	—	1
33 Suicide ....	1	1	—	—
34 Other violence ....	—	—	1	1
35 Other defined diseases ....	2	7	1	3
36 Ill-defined diseases ....	—	1	—	—
Special causes (35) :				
Small-pox ....	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ....	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis ....	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	27	35	17	30
Grand Total ....	62		47	



## TABLE IX.

## DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE—1937

—All Cancer save one—a Sarcoma.

## ORGANS AFFECTED:

## I.—Alimentary System: 46.

The Colon: 15, 5 certified as "Colon" only; 5 as Pelvic Colon; 2 Ascending Colon and one each; Transverse Colon, Pelvic Colon and left breast, and Sigmoid Colon.

Stomach: 11.

Liver, etc.: Liver only, 3. Liver and Breast 2. And one for each of the following: Liver and Stomach, Liver and Rectum, Liver and Splenic flexure, Liver and Pelvic Colon, and Liver and Small Intestine.

Oesophagus: 5.

Cæcum: 3.

Pylorus: 1.

Rectum: 1.

## II.—The Generative System: 8.

Breasts: 3. One each: Breast and Spine, Breast with Secondaries in Pelvis and left thigh, and Right Breast. Note: Under the other systems where the Breasts were secondarily affected.

Wombs, etc.: 5. Uterus alone, 3. Uterus and Spine, 1; and Post V. Wall (Epithelioma), 1.

## III.—Urinary System: 5. Prostate 3, Bladder 1, Left Kidney 1.

## IV.—Respiratory System: 4. One each for: Left Lung, Mediastinal, Larynx and Bronchial.

## V.—Nervous System, 2: Cauda Equina (Endothelioma), 1; Spinal Cord and Left Breast, 1.

## VI.—Locomotory System: One, Hand.

## VII.—Various, 2: Melanotic Sarcoma, 1; and right ear with temporal region, 1.

The Total: 67, as compared with 63 last year. Of the 67:

Sex: Males 29, Females 38.

Age-Groups: 15 years to 20 years	1
35 years to 45 years	1
45 years to 65 years	18
65 years and upwards	47

The youngest was 18 years of age and the oldest 85 years.

Percentage of organs affected: Note the high figure for the Alimentary System: 68.6. The next is the Generative System with 11.8; then the Urinary with 7.4 and the Respiratory with 5.9,



TABLE X.

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.**

(England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boroughs & Great Towns, inc. London	148 Smaller Towns (res. pop. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Cen.)	London Adminis- trative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS—				
Live ... ..	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still ... ..	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
DEATHS—				
All Causes ... ..	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers... ..	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet fever... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria ... ..	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza... ..	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence ... ..	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria ... ..	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric fever ... ..	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas ... ..	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia ... ..	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.97	}	Not available.	
Others ... ..	2.26			
Total ... ..	3.23			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live & Still)				
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.94	}	Not available.	
Others ... ..	2.17			
Total ... ..	3.11			
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Puerperal fever ... ..	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..				14.34



## PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIED DISEASES

With Deaths for the years stated.

	1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		Totals	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	93	...	109	...	137	...	50	...	42	...	431	...
Diphtheria ... ..	18	1	19	...	65	1	40	...	41	2	183	4
Erysipelas ... ..	9	...	7	...	19	3	13	1	14	...	62	4
Pneumonia ... ..	32	11	25	18	52	21	32	10	22	17	163	77
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	18	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	4
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	4	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	11	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Polionmyelitis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	22	12	26	13	26	14	28	15	10	7	112	61
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	15	1	14	3	9	3	18	2	8	3	64	12
Totals	201	29	207	34	313	43	189	28	142	30	1052	164



**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, notified and not notified, including TUBERCULOSIS.**

(Vide Table V., Hospitals for Infectious Diseases and The Summary.)

**Notified Number:** 201, a reduction of 6 on last year. The average in the 5 years, 1933-1937: 210.4, but this includes that phenomenal year 1935, when Diphtheria (and Scarlet Fever) were unduly present in many parts. Reductions were chiefly in the Scarlet Fever and Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases. The increase in Puerperal Pyrexia must be scrutinised, also the inclusion of one case each for Cerebro-Spinal fever, Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis Lethargica. As usual, no cases of Typhoid.

**Method of Control & Prevention:** Similar to last year. Rapid, thorough and continuous. Often the case is out of the Borough and in the Isolation Hospital within one or two hours of the receipt of the notification, and the fullest enquiries, on detailed forms suitable for the case as to cause, contacts, etc., made and the most up-to-date advice given to all concerned. Disinfection—on the latest principles—is carried through most carefully. All kinds of anti-sera of proved value are supplied, free of cost, at once on request by the medical practitioner concerned, etc., etc. (See also “Disinfection,” “School closure,” etc.) In fact, the whole formula and processes are on the lines of those fully set out in previous reports, adding to or altering them with the advances of Public Health administration.

Once more, I wish to thank the Doctors, Nurses, Teachers and the whole staff of the Education Authority and the people generally for their very useful co-operation in this work.

**Non-notifiable.**—The statement on these in my last, and many other reports, stands in the same full force to-day. Here it is:

“Non-notifiable infectious diseases, e.g., Whooping-cough, Measles, Chicken-pox, etc., have long been the bugbear of Medical Officers, especially M.O.’s of health resorts, and at least one of these, viz., Whooping-cough, has, in the great majority of cases, the free run of the country—without any control, yet it is very often the cause of much suffering and distress to both patient and parents.”

However, the system of voluntarily notifying “Suspected Infectious Diseases” in the schools by the head teachers—which has been the vogue for over thirty years—has proved on numerous occasions to be most helpful to us.

For further particulars re **Measles and Sera**, see under “**School Closure.**”

**Public Health Propaganda.**—In addition to our yearly increasing efforts in this direction, especially as to Infectious Diseases in the schools and generally, we have, through the Ministry of Health’s **Publicity Campaign** bill-posted placards, issued and dis-



tributed thousands of leaflets and intensified the talks to parents at the Clinic and at the Routine Inspections. **The leaflets** dealt with the Infectious Diseases, including Influenza, Whooping-Cough, Measles, the "Common Cold," etc.; Diet; First-aid; Fitness, etc. These leaflets were distributed at the Schools, and they and the folios at the Clinic and the Public Libraries. **Specially drawn-up** official cards were placed on view at the Post Offices and we have witnessed a marked increase of **Public Interest** in the Health Services which are at their command.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

These are made only by recognised experts—(See "Summary.").

**Number: 221.** These include:—

**Suspected Diptheria Swabs,** 150: Throat 143, Nose 7. Of the Primary, 142: of which 11 were positive and 131 negative; Secondary, 8: all negative.

**Sputum,** for T.B., etc., 37, all negative.

**Blood:** 7. Five examined specially for Typhoid group; one for Dysentery; and one for B. Abortus and food poisoners (Salmonella) group. All were negative. One specimen was received "too small to make a satisfactory examination."

**Note.**—Blood specimens for **Venereal Diseases** are not included in our lists. They come in the V.D. scheme of the C.C.

**Milk, for T.B.:** 26—only one was positive. This does not include the many samples taken by the C.C. and noted in the Food Section (post).

**The Water Supply:** 1. Taken from tap supply in the Knowlys Road area. **The report:** "The results are satisfactory."

**Super Swimming Stadium Water:** 1. Report: The findings suggest "that the water in this Morecambe Swimming Stadium is being kept in good condition."

### ANTI-SERA, VACCINES, ETC., USED DURING THE YEAR.

**Anti-Diphtheric:** 244,000 units.

**Anti-Tetanic:** 17,000 units.

**Polyvalent Anti-Streptococcal:** One 10 c.c. vial.

**Immunising Agents against Diptheria:** A surprsingly small amount has been used, though all first class varieties are offered



free of charge. It may be advisable to inaugurate an Immunising Centre at the School Clinic.

That used this year: T.A.F.: 7 boxes of 3 one c.c. ampoules. A.P.T.: 1 c.c.

**Schick Test** (Toxin and control) one set.

**Important Note on Measles Prophylaxis.**—Firstly, a few—just a few—facts on the behaviour of Measles. It is an acute infectious disease, mainly of children, which is usually epidemic every two (or three) years, each epidemic lasting, as a rule, a few months. It and its complications—chiefly of bronchitis and lungs, etc., cause, on the average, 11,000 deaths each year in England and Wales. Though often the cases are mild, many may be virulent with all the accompanying suffering, and it is “frequently the cause of prolonged disablement that makes its effects felt all through life.” And the havoc it plays in school attendance is notorious.

But now—the results of long, tenacious and brilliant researches have produced a preventive agent of the highest importance.

The success of “Measles Convalescent Serum” is fully established. The difficulty of obtaining sufficient supplies has now been overcome by the surprising discovery of a new source of **Anti-Measles Extract**. An eminent authority, writing in a very recent publication, concludes his remarks with the following statement: “When we think of the frequency and severity of complications and sequelæ of measles it is clear that this discovery is of the greatest benefit to mankind.”

## DISINFECTION—STERILISATION.

**Disinfectants** are of standard quality only, and these are supplied abundantly and free of cost.

During the year 153 houses were disinfected by Formaldehyde spray and vapour and the same method was used to the schools as follows: All departments of all schools twice in January and in addition, St. Mary's in March, West End Schools in October, Euston Road in October, and Lancaster Road Junior in December.

The **Super-heated Steam Apparatus** was used 137 times and 1,616 articles (bedding, etc.) were sterilised.

## SCARLET FEVER.

**Number of Cases:** 93 (109 last year).

**Sex:** Males 43, Females 50.

**Wards:** Alexandra 5, Harbour 5, Parks 8, Poulton 14, Torrisholme 31, Victoria 21, Heysham (North) 4, Heysham (Central) 2, Heysham (South) 3.



**Age Groups:** 2-3, 4; 3-4, 8; 4-5, 10; 5-10, 43; 10-15, 11; 15-20, 8; 20-35, 6; 35-45, 3.

**Time:** January, 5; February, 9; March, 9; April, 2; May, 5; June, 9; July, 6; August, 10; September, 7; October, 8; November, 9; December, 14.

**Visitors or Residents:** Visitors 6, Residents 87.

**Isolation:** 87 at Isolation Hospital, 15 at Home.

**Mortality:** Nil.

**Source, Causes, etc.:**

**Imported,** 5; Nos. 25, 40, 47, 50 and 54.

**Probably Imported,** 2; Nos. 32 and 46.

**Direct Contact,** 15; Nos. 1 (from No. 110 in 1936 list), 3 (from No. 2), 4 (from No. 2), 20 (19), 22 (21), 35 (31), 41 (40), 69 (64), 75 (61), 76 (72), 77 (60), 78 (60 or 77), 84 (78) and 85 (79).

**Probably by Direct Contact,** 2; 39 (36) and 69 (68).

**Community (probably)**—including in this term Entertainments, Assemblies, etc., 18; Nos. 5, 18, 21, 24, 28, 42, 43, 45, 49, 53, 61, 74, 80, 83, 86, 87, 90, 91.

**School (probably),** 11; Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 70.

**Occupational,** 2; Nos. 57 and 68.

**Infected in Hospital,** 1; No. 82.

**Contracted after reception in hospital for Diphtheria,** 1; No. 59.

**“Return” Cases,** 4; Nos. 22, 77, 78 and 92.

## DIPHTHERIA.

**Number of cases:** 18 (plus 1 carrier). 19 (plus 1 carrier) last year.

**Sex:** Males 7, Females 11.

**Age Groups:** Under 1 year, 1; 1-2, 2; 2-3, 1; 3-4, 1; 4-5, 1; 5-10, 2; 10-15, 3; 15-20, 2; 20-35, 3; 45-65, 2.

**Wards:** Alexandra 5, Harbour 1, Parks 1, Poulton 2, Torrisholme 1, Victoria 3, Heysham (N) 1, Heysham (S) 4.

**Time:** February 1, March 3, May 1, July 3, August 4, September 3, October 1, November 1, December 1.

**Visitors or Residents:** Visitors 2, Residents 16.



**Isolation:** 17 (plus 1 carrier) at Isolation Hospital. 1 at home.

**Mortality:** 3 (in the Isolation Hospital. Both visitors died).

Of the 3 deaths, one a resident, aged 2 years, died within seven hours of admission; the other two were visitors, aged 2 years and 53 years; the former died 9 days and the latter 3 days after admission.

**Some Causes, etc.:**

**Imported,** 2: Nos. 11 and 17.

**Probably Imported (and post Influenzal),** 1; No. 3.

**Post Influenzal:** 1; No. 1.

**Community:** 3. Nos. 6, 10 and 12.

**Occupational:** 1. No. 15.

**"Carriers":** 2. Nos. 7 and 18.

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### TUBERCULOSIS.

**Number of Cases notified:** 37 (40 last year and 35 in 1935).

Of the 37:

**Kind:** Respiratory 22, Non-Respiratory 15.

**Respiratory:**

**Sex:** Males 11, Females 11.

**Age Groups:** 15-20, 3; 20-25, 3; 25-35, 5; 35-45, 4; 45-55, 4; 55-65, 3.

**Wards:** Alexandra 2, Harbour 2, Parks 5, Poulton 1, Torrisholme 5, Victoria 2, Heysham (C) 3, Heysham (S) 2.

**Residents or Otherwise:** Residents 18, Visitors 4.

**Occupations:** House Duties 3, Domestics 2, Weavers 2, Iron Merchant 1, Mineral Water Bottler 1, Wool Merchant 1, Railway Engine Fitter 1, Gardener 1, Tramway Inspector 1, Ex-Seaman 1, and Shop Assistant 1.

**Non-Respiratory:**

**Sex:** Males 5, Females 10.

**Age Groups:** 1-5, 1; 5-10, 2; 15-20, 3; 20-25, 2; 25-35, 3; 35-45, 2; 45-55 1; Over 65, 1.

**Wards:** Alexandra 4, Parks 1, Poulton 3, Torrisholme 1, Victoria 4, Heysham (N) 1, Heysham (C) 1.

**Residents or Otherwise:** All Residents.

**Occupations:** House Duties 3, Shop Assistants 2, Domestic 1, Scholars 2, Labourer 1, Waitress 1, Painter and Decorator 1, Ship Steward 1,



**THE PNEUMONIAS NOTIFIED.**  
(Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).

**Number of Cases:** 32 (25 last year).

**Kind:** Acute Primary 17, Acute Influenzal 15.

**Sex:** Males 15, Females 17.

**Age Groups:** 5-10, 3; 10-15, 1; 15-20, 2; 20-35, 6; 35-45, 1; 45-65, 12; Over 65, 7.

**Wards:** Alexandra 1, Harbour 1, Parks 6, Poulton 6, Torrisholme 7, Victoria 4, Heysham (N) 3, Heysham (C) 1, Heysham (S) 3.

**Time:** January 6, February 4, March 3, May 1, June 2, July 1, August 2, October 4, November 1, December 8.

**Visitors or Residents:** Visitors 4, Residents 28.

**Removed to Hospital:** 6.

**Mortality:** 11 all told. Those removed to Hospital all recovered.

**ERYSIPELAS.**

**Number of Cases:** 9 (7 last year).

**Sex:** Males 4, Females 5.

**Age Groups:** 35-45, 3; 45-65, 4; Over 65, 2.

**Wards:** Alexandra 1, Harbour 1, Poulton 1, Torrisholme 2, Heysham (C) 3, Heysham (S) 1.

**Time:** February, April, July and August 1 each, September 2, and December 3.

**Visitors or Residents:** All Residents.

**Isolation:** All at home.

**Mortality:** Nil.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.**

A "suspicious" case was taken into the Joint Isolation Hospital at Lancaster on 8th November for "observation." The case was of a girl, aged 9 years, imported from Scotland. After careful and continuous observation and bacteriological examinations the diagnosis was confirmed. The authority of the district from which she came were notified. Precautions taken. No further cases. I have learnt that the case was progressing favourably for a while then suddenly collapsed and died early in 1938.



### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case. This was of a child (male, aged 1 year 10 months) with an obscure and negative history. It was by no means typical and the diagnosis was agreed to only after several had consulted. Notification received after death. Precautions taken. No others infected.

### PUERPERAL CAUSES.

Under this heading in Table I (**Vital Statistics**) is the following:—

	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 Total (live & still) births.
<b>Puerperal Sepsis</b> ... ..	2	
<b>Other Puerperal Causes</b> ... ..	1	
	<hr/>	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	3	9.37

Though the rate is 0.43 less than for last year it is much too high and is 5.29 above the 5 years' average, 1932-1936.

The **Number of Notifications**: 4—all Puerperal Pyrexia, all residents, and all were received into hospitals.

The three deaths noted above:—

- (1) Aged 25, in Blackburn area, an **Inward Transfer**.  
**Cause**: Postpartem hæmorrhage.
- (2) Aged 25, an **Inward Transfer** from Lancaster U.D.  
**Cause**: Puerperal Septicæmia.
- (3) Aged 26, an **Inward Transfer** from Workington U.D. **Causes**: 1 (a) Rheumatic Purpura (Septicæmia), (b) Premature Labour, (c) Induction at 7½ months. 2, Justo-minor Pelvis and Breach.

**NOTE.**—The Medical Practitioners are most vigilant in all these cases and notify promptly. On our part intense vigilance and action follow swiftly on the receipt of every notification of Puerperal Infection and the County Council offer the fullest facilities, etc., by consultations with experts, bacteriological research, special hospital accommodation and the most up-to-date treatment.



## SOME IMPORTANT NOTES ON THE GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(“ The Summary,” Official and non-official Tables, present full synopses on these matters, q.v.).

### Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or the County Council:—

(1) **By the County Council:** None, but offer numerous facilities and **Special Beds** in Preston and many other centres for **Child-bed cases** (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia and abnormal pregnancies); also for all kinds of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases, and Orthopædic cases.

(2) **By You.** None in this area, but the Borough is a constituent member of the Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board, (and in fact was the initiator years ago in the movement which ultimately set up this Board) which built that most up-to-date and very efficiently managed Joint Isolation Hospital which is situated—centrally to the parties—in the County town. This Hospital was opened for the reception of fever patients on the 25th October 1934, and the special block for Tuberculosis on 11th February, 1935, and it must be noted that this hospital is not merely one for the reception and treatment of the ordinary and more common Infectious Diseases for here special and expert advice and treatment are offered to the more rare and complex infections, and its Bacteriological Department has given most valuable and expeditious service to Local Authorities and Medical Practitioners in the District. This Hospital has 56 beds and 17 cubicles, and is quite sufficiently equipped for non-epidemic times. It is found that extensions are necessary and, at the present time, extensions are almost completed for the addition of a further 26 beds. A further advance this year has been made by the appointment of a visiting ear, nose and throat surgeon.

During the year 105 cases were admitted into this I. D. Hospital:—

	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	78	...
*Diphtheria ... ..	17	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	3	...
Measles ... ..	2	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	...
Broncho-Pneumonia and Measles ... ..	1	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	1	... 1 (see date)
Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	...
*Tubercular Meningitis (this was admitted in the first place as Nasal Diphtheria) ... ..	1	...

\*Note.—These figures include visitors as well as residents. The corresponding number last year: 127.



**Smallpox Hospital.** Accommodation available for the Borough and the Port of Heysham—11 beds, at Littlefell, outside the City of Lancaster.

**The Morecambe & Heysham Queen Victoria Hospital**, though not subsidised by you, received 6 cases of Pneumonia (Acute-Primary or Acute-Influenzal). Total cases notified, 32.

**N.B.**—The sections on “Clinics,” “Tuberculosis,” “Venereal Diseases,” and “Nursing” are almost verbatim reprints from last year’s report. All are as stated therein and have been kept up-to-date.

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## CLINICS.

**Clinics** (not including “The School Clinic”) and **Treatment Centres.** The **Lancashire County Council** control the work associated with **Maternity, Child Welfare, Tuberculosis**, and to some extent, **Venereal Disease** and the **Mid-Wives** in this district. All the Medical Officers and Nurses are specialists in their particular branches, and the whole work has proved to be on the highest plane of efficiency.

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## TUBERCULOSIS.

The Borough is within the County’s system. The centre of the area, including Morecambe, is in Middle Street, Lancaster, where also is the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Two specially trained Medical Officers, with a nursing and visiting staff, are in action. There is much notifying, visiting, X-ray, bacteriological and many other examinations of patients, reporting, etc., all most efficiently and harmoniously carried out to the great benefit of the sufferers and the public health.

**Re Hospitals for Tuberculosis.** The County Medical Officers previously mentioned sort out the cases notified, and those who qualify for institutional treatment are transferred for certain periods to such Tuberculosis Hospitals as Joint Hospital at Lancaster, High Carley, Meathop, Luneside, and even to others at a greater distance if necessity demands, e.g., cases for “light” treatment, remarkably successful, certain deformity cases, etc. But there is no institution, under this section, in this Borough.

But some cases, e.g., Tuberculed Glands, Abscesses, &c., inevitably reach the **Morecambe and Heysham Queen Victoria Hospital**, which, though receiving nothing but voluntary support, has been successful from its creation, and has surmounted great difficulties. It is not subsidized by the L.A.



### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The County Council has met very successfully the huge call for investigation, diagnosing and the most up-to-date treatment known. The powerful aid is recognised, and local medical practitioners eagerly accept the facilities offered on behalf of their clients. Specially qualified treatment is offered free of charge at 25 Hospitals, e.g., Liverpool, Manchester, Barrow, Preston, etc., and antidotes, e.g., Arsenobenzene compounds, are supplied, free of cost, to suitable local medical men for use in their own districts. There is now not the slightest obstacle to any sufferer having at first hand the very best diagnosis and treatment.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

**For Infectious Cases:** One, a motor; by arrangement with the Lancaster Corporation. Punctual, night or day.

**For Non-infectious Cases:** The "Austin" motor of the St. John Ambulance Association has done excellent service. You contribute £50 annually to this fine Association. A motor ambulance, however, ought always to be available **within** the Borough, and I understand that the Association is moving in this direction. Certainly more will be necessary for Air-Raid Precautions.

### THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

See the special report of the S.M.O. Much beneficial work has been accomplished and the results have been most encouraging. Improvement in the physical and mental health of the scholars is manifest. The following table is an indication of what has been done:—

### IMPORTANT SUMMARIES.

	1937	1936	1935
Complete Schedule Inspections ... ..	816	748	758
Special Inspections ... ..	23	29	26
Re-inspections ... ..	532	550	588
Notices to Parents ... ..	948	867	866
Letters to Parents ... ..	693	663	664
Total Number of Inspections ... ..	1371	1327	1372

In addition note: Reports of Dental  
Inspections sent to parents. This  
is an innovation this year ... ..

450



### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

The centre is at the Methodist Chapel in Parliament Street and the sessions are held on Monday and Thursday, between 2—4 p.m. It has proved its worth and has an ever-increasing popularity. It is conducted by the C.C. I do not think the position of the Clinic is convenient to most of its clients, and certainly the accommodation is inadequate. It must be noted that though special attention is served to delicate infants and children the “healthy” ones are overhauled once a month.

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### THE ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC.

Pleased to report a **most excellent forward move** in this section. A new and well equipped Clinic was inaugurated at the premises of the School Clinic on 28th September, 1937, under the control of the C.C. and the appointment of a specialist. It is a fortnightly service commencing at the date mentioned and the hours are 2-30—4-30 p.m. This cannot be too widely known. No longer need any pregnant women be bereft of highly skilled and free diagnosis and advice.

With reference to these Clinics (Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal) I believe the time has arrived when new and suitable (in size, plan, and position, etc.) premises must be built in order to cope properly and efficiently with the increasing demands on the Public Health Services.

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### MIDWIVES.

Another most important advance has to be recorded this year. It is the appointment of whole-time salaried midwives to attend to women in their **own homes**, under the Midwives Act, 1936. This Bill does not abolish the private midwife, though some may voluntarily surrender their certificates and in doing so (age, infirmity, or other causes not disqualifying) receive compensation. The appointments are made on the number of births in the district and not on the population. Three were allocated to this Borough during the second half of the year (1937): One in the Eastern portion, one Central and one in the Heysham area—all three are well qualified, practical, intelligent and active women. Their names are advertised in the “Health Services” placards at the **Post Offices** and all are on the telephonic system.

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### REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

Number: 6, in which only 5 beds are strictly in use for Maternity cases. They are regularly inspected and are well conducted. Maternal deaths during the year, Nil,



**Professional Nursing Arrangements in the houses in the Borough**, either for **General Diseases**, or such **Infectious Diseases**, e.g., Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., which are not received (usually) into the **Fever Hospital**. Neither we nor the County Council provide for these: in the main the nursing is done privately by trained or untrained (by often very useful "**handy women**") nurses. The **Queen's Nurses** of the local Nursing Association are always ready to answer the calls for their services for non-infectious cases, and they are most efficient, sympathetic and very popular.

**Institutional Provision** for Unmarried mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the area. No special provision, though through various agencies, social services, a kindly P.A. official and in other ways necessitous cases are not neglected.

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### THE DAY NURSERY.

Still in "suspended animation." Many are looking forward to its resuscitation, so that it may perform that excellent work to mothers, especially those who "go out to work," and to the children which characterised its doings in years past.

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### THE WATER SUPPLY.

In its natural state this far-famed water is recognised on account of its **purity and softness** and has been so proclaimed by eminent analysts. Nevertheless, occasionally certain complaints (discolouration, muddiness, low pressure, deposits, etc.) have been received. The causes of these are known and no effort must be spared in order to prevent their recurrence. Much has been accomplished in certain directions, and one's opinion is that when the big developments which are pending are carried through none but the rarest—and probably the simplest—of abnormalities can arise. During the year three analyses have been made by independent experts. Chemically 2, and once bacteriologically, and the results of each were quite satisfactory.

**With respect to quantity.** In this country in recent years repeated droughty periods of comparatively long duration have occurred and these phenomena are causing no little anxiety to water authorities and water engineers, especially with respect to adequate storage capacity at the water works. I know you bear this in mind. No one knows how often these "droughts" will occur and it is of vital importance that we must **always** have an abundant supply "on tap."

### Report on Water Supply—January to December, 1937.

Annual Consumption, 1937 ... ..	459,206,000	gallons.
Annual Consumption, 1936 ... ..	432,855,000	gallons.
Increase ... ..	26,351,000	gallons.



The increase in consumption is due mainly to building development.

Water Inspectors' investigations into complaints of poor supplies: 332.

Inspection of plumbing work in new property: 595.

Inspection of plumbing work in alterations: 234.

Services laid for new houses: 509.

Old services renewed: 212.

Length of new cast iron main laid: 3 inch, 260 yards; 4 inch, 3102 yards.

Systematic flushing of dead ends has been carried out during the year and some of these have been linked up, thus creating circulation.

Several lengths of old, encrusted mains have been relaid with new concrete-lined pipes.

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### THE SUPER SWIMMING STADIUM.

The Ministry of Health's Report on "The Purification of the Water of Swimming Baths" is our only guide in the management of the buildings and the amenities and offices, the bath itself and the sea water used. The report is excellent in all respects. The water has been bacteriologically tested at the Victoria University, Manchester, and the results are "this bath water is kept in good condition."

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### DRAINS, SEWERS, SEWERAGE WORK &c.

The event of paramount importance in the Health Equipment of the Borough was reached when, after numerous and almost interminable meetings here and interviews here and in London with the Ministry of Health, far-reaching decisions of the utmost value to the **health** welfare of our residents and visitors were made, and on these decisions you made application to borrow £323,860 for the purposes of Sewage and Sewage Disposal and, on December 15th, 1937, the Ministry of Health held a public inquiry.

Your **task, judgment and responsibilities** were formidable. The magnitude and immensity of the project, its colossal cost, the constantly lurking dangers and pitfalls, and above all the success of the scheme when completed were ever present in your minds. Your unalterable determination to command and possess a sewerage

*was & is*



system which must be as serviceable, practical, efficient and perfect as the most modern sanitary science and art dictate and the highest engineering skill can humanly achieve, not only for present day needs but for at least the requirements of 30 years to come. The evidence produced at the inquiry was convincing and the details and expressions and forceful presentation could leave no doubt that you are adamant in that "Floodings," Cesspools, insanitary dykes, sewage nuisances and dangers and "unclean" portions of the foreshore, etc." must be conditions of the past.

**Existing Sewerage System.**—The most important improvement to the sewerage system during the year was the laying of a 15ins. and 18ins. relief sewer from Knowlys Road, across the low-lying fields to the storage tank on the foreshore at Lower Heysham. This has definitely eased the situation in the village. Several new manholes were built and defective manholes reconstructed to afford better facilities for cleansing purposes.

A further length of the open watercourse, between West End Road Bridge and Carleton Street, has been piped with 4ft. diameter concrete pipes.

**Watercourses and Land Drainage.** Much good work has been done in the past 12 months wherever development has taken place and many large schemes of drainage are prepared or in course of preparation where estate lay-outs are submitted or anticipated. Pipes up to 24ins. diameter are frequently essential and as this cost and that of laying are borne entirely by the developers, close supervision and at the same time friendly relations are necessary. Previous to this year the Lancashire County Council was the controlling authority on all matters relating to watercourses and reens in the borough. This has now been vested completely in the Corporation and as a result some  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles of watercourses have been deepened and cleared of obstruction. This progress will be continued and probably extended in the future, so that along with new building development and its accompanying culverting of watercourses there should, within a few years, be a marked improvement in the appearance of the Borough and a more marked decrease in the nuisances arising from these watercourses.

**Sewerage Scheme.** The new Sewerage Scheme has been provisionally approved by the Ministry of Health and specifications are practically completed for the Main Pumping Station, Bare Lane Pumping Station and the Main Outfall. Tenders are to be invited at an early date and it is anticipated that work on these portions of the Scheme (approximately 50% of the whole) will commence in the Autumn, 1938.

Preliminary work in the way of trial borings on the foreshore along the route of the proposed outfall, has already commenced.



## THE FOOD SUPPLY.

(See S. I.'s Report).

The intense safeguarding of the Food of the People has always been a special feature in this Borough. The service is under joint control—all co-ordinating freely—viz.: Our two fully-qualified and experienced Meat Inspectors; your Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. Webster, of Lancaster), the Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stationed at Heysham Harbour, your M.O.H., the County Council, and the County Constabulary. Every kind and variety of Food are under constant survey and examination, and it can, and ought to be stated definitely that the quality of our supply, especially of Meat, Milk and Fish, is high grade.

**The Milk Supply** continues to receive increasing attention. No less than 103 samples have been analysed during the year, as follows:—

**Bacteriological:** 26+21 through the County Council: Of the 26 all were satisfactory save one—a T. B. Of the 21, 10 were examined for T.B.: All negative.

**Chemical:** 56. See the following table:—

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following samples under the above Acts, as under, were purchased within the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham during the year ended 31st December, 1937:—

Milk ... ..	56	Mustard ... ..	1
Butter ... ..	2	Treacle... ..	1
Lard ... ..	2	Oatmeal ... ..	1
Jam ... ..	1	Pepper ... ..	1
Tea... ..	1	Tapioca ... ..	1
Custard Powder... ..	2	Cocoa ... ..	1
Borax ... ..	1	Egg Substitute ... ..	1
Coffee ... ..	1	Sugar ... ..	1
Pickles ... ..	1	Epsom Salts ... ..	1
Condensed Milk ... ..	1	Flour ... ..	1
Self Raising Flour... ..	1	Glycerine ... ..	1
Sago ... ..	1	Gravy Browning ... ..	1
Margarine ... ..	1	Sauce ... ..	1
Soup Powder ... ..	2		
Total ... ..		86	

One person was proceeded against during the year in respect of the sale of 1 pint of milk (adulterated).

Four samples of Milk were found to be deficient in fat and solids-not-fat, but prosecutions were not recommended in these cases.



### CASE OF ALLEGED " SWEETS " POISONING.

Early in September a parent complained that one of his children had been poisoned by eating a chocolate. These people had been visitors and did not report the case until they had returned to their home. Swift action followed. Specimens from the same box of chocolates from which the child had eaten one were supplied by the parent. These were sent to the County Analyst, who reported: " These chocolates have now been examined but nothing has been found that would account for the symptoms described. No traces of the presence of any irritant poison has been found."

**Re Slaughter Houses:** Again it must be noted that most of these are amidst dwellinghouses and others are threatened to be so at an early date. Complaints, especially as to bleating, lowing, etc., continue to come in. The position calls for reconsideration.

**Note.**—To obviate reiteration, I refer you to the mass of facts furnished by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report on " Food," " Milk Supply," " Slaughter-houses," " Condemned Food," Tuberculosis, etc.

### HOUSING.

(For full details see the S.I.'s Report and " The Summary.")

The " overcrowding " section of the Housing Act, 1935, continues to take up a very necessary portion of time of the department.

Though during the year 395 new houses have been erected (as compared with 390 last year, 510 in 1935, 439 in 1934 and 378 in 1933), there is still a very real need for more houses for the working-classes and with rentals within the capacity of their power to pay. No exorbitant rents ought to be permitted.

The general and many special Inspections have been made. The figures and facts are displayed in the reports. As examples here are a few:—

<b>Infectious Diseases:</b> Visits and revisits ... ..	174
<b>Disinfection:</b> Visits ... ..	181
Number of houses disinfected ... ..	153
Rooms fumigated ... ..	339
Number of times Steam Disinfector used ... ..	137
Number of Articles so treated ... ..	1616
<b>Rats and Mice Destruction :</b> Visits, including 195 by Ratecatcher ... ..	247
Tins of Rat Poison issued ... ..	685



<b>Offensive Trades</b> , including Fish Friers: Visits ... ..	18
<b>Meat Inspection : Slaughter-houses, etc.:</b>	
No. of visits to <b>Slaughter-houses</b> , including Heysham Harbour ... ..	613
No. of <b>Animals Inspected</b> , including 675 at the Harbour...	4471
<b>Meat</b> (Tuberculosed and non-Tuberculosed) and Fish, <b>condemned</b> . See particulars in S.I.'s report.	
<b>Dairies:</b> No. of visits, to Farms 21, to Dairies 40, to Purveyors 96 ... ..	157
<b>Housing:</b> Great work this year	
No. of visits "ordinary" ... ..	318
No. of visits under "The <b>Over-crowding</b> " Survey ... ..	1162
<b>Nuisances</b> abated ... ..	249

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**  
**MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM, 1937.**

These have been inspected regularly and all, save two, were found to be in order.

**1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	17	—	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	60	2	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	10	—	—
Total ... ..	87	2	—



## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHOPS.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.  (5)
	Found.  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector.  (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	2	—	—	—

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 108.  
Nil.

(Signed) J. W. WATTERSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.

14th June, 1938.



## PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE A.

1, Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the year 1937.

	No.	Ton- nage	No. Inspected by Medica Officer of Health	No. Inspected by Sanitary Inspector	No. Reported to be Defective	No. of Vessels on which Defects were Remedied	No. of Vessels reported as having or having had during v'y'ge infectious disease on board
Foreign							
Steamers ... ..	4	2,579	...	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Motor ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sailing ... ..							
Fishing ... ..							
Total Foreign ...	4	2579	...	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coastwise							
Steamers ... ..	978	993337	...	...	...	...	...
Motor ... ..	104	32864	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fishing ... ..	Nil	Nil					
Sailing ... ..							
Total Coastwise...	1082	1026201	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise ... ..	1086	1028780	...	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE B.

## II.—Character of Trade of Port.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year.

No. of Passengers.	Belfast.		Isle of Man	Trans- migrants.
	1st Class	3rd Class	1st and 3rd Class	
Inwards ... ..	59662	128669	37025	—
Outwards ... ..	58618	127285	40008	—

There is no passenger traffic with foreign ports.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

**Principal Imports:** Live cattle, sheep, pigs and horses from Northern Ireland, also bacon, eggs, potatoes, linen goods and machinery. In 1937 67,785 cattle, 59,995 sheep, 98,952 pigs and 1553 horses were landed. There is little foreign trade and this consists chiefly of cork waste.

**Principal Exports:** Agricultural machinery and general merchandise. The Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive are Oporto and Lisbon.



### III.—Source of Water Supply:

Water is obtained from the town supply for the port and for shipping.

No water vessels are employed; vessels taking in water from stand-pipes alongside.

### IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933:

- (1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.  
This is usually received by the Customs Officer and handed later to the Sanitary Authority.
- (2) Boarding Vessels on arrival.  
By Customs Officer and by Officer of Sanitary Authority.
- (3) Notification to the Authority of Vessels requiring special attention. Customs Officer notifies M.O.H. by telephone.
- (4) Mooring Stations designated under Act 10.
  - (a) Inner Mooring. For cases of Smallpox and Typhus.  
Easterly end of North side.
  - (b) Outer Mooring. For cases of Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague. At Lune Deeps.
- (5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from provisions of Article 14.  
All ordinary notifiable infectious diseases other than those specified under (4).
- (6) Experience of working of Article 16.  
No experience.
- (7) Arrangements for:—
  - (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.  
No special premises have been provided. There is no foreign passenger traffic. Members of the crew would be examined on board.
  - (b) Premises for temporary accommodation of persons.  
No special premises.
  - (c) Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships.  
A Steam disinfecter is provided for bedding and clothing. Appliances and materials are available for the disinfecting of ships and this would be carried out by the Health Department Staff.
  - (d) Hospital Accommodation.  
A new hospital provided by a Joint Board on which this Sanitary Authority is represented, is now available for all cases except smallpox.



For smallpox cases the Sanitary Authority has an agreement with the Lancaster Corporation for the reception of seaborne cases in their hospital. This agreement will continue until the Joint Board make suitable provision.

(e) Ambulance transport.

A special motor ambulance is available with attendants.

(f) Supervision of contacts.

Contacts requiring to be kept under surveillance would be kept on board or accommodated at hospital.

(8 & 9) Arrangements for bacteriological or pathological examinations of rats and other materials.

Submitted to bacteriologists ordinarily employed by the Public Health Authority. Usually the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester University.

(10) Venereal Diseases.

No special arrangements for sailors. Facilities arranged by the County Council are available.

(11) Arrangements for interment of dead.

In cemeteries provided by the Sanitary Authorities.

**TABLE C.**

**Cases of Infectious Disease Landed from Vessels.**

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Pas'gers.	Crew.		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**TABLE D.**

**Cases of Infectious Disease occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival of vessel.**

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Pas'gers.	Crew.		
—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



### V.—Measures against Rodents.

No special measures have been necessary, the port being remarkably free from rats. Practically all traffic is from Northern Ireland, and the cargo is only on board a few hours and is transported direct by rail.

### VI.—Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

#### Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original Construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin, other conditions prejudicial to health.
British.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Nations.	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

### VII.—Food Inspection.

Periodical visits are made for the purpose of the Imported Food Regulations.

Visits are also made for the purpose of examining carcasses of animals slaughtered on board or after detention on landing.

No. of visits for the purposes of Imported Food Regulations Nil

No. of visits for the purpose of Meat Regulations ... .. 146

No. of animals inspected:—

Beasts ... ..	30
Calves ... ..	1
Pigs ... ..	320
Sheep ... ..	324
	<hr/>
	675
	<hr/>

For details of meat condemned see the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.



**BOROUGH OF MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY  
INSPECTOR, 1937.**

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To His Worship the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the  
Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.

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Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Morecambe and Heysham.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Report for the year 1937.

It is with regret that I learn that Dr. J. W. Watterson proposes to retire from office after many years' service. I am happy to have been associated with him for some 15 years, during which time our relations have been of a very pleasant nature.

The work of the Department has been of the usual varied character and details will be found under the various headings.

395 houses were erected during the year, a figure pretty much the same as for 1936. No doubt the figure of 510 in 1935 will not be again reached.

Although much has been done in the preparatory stages of the new sewerage scheme no actual constructional works have been commenced and it is hoped that they will not be long delayed.

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**PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

All branches of public cleansing are under the control of this Department and this work takes up a considerable amount of time.

The conditions are entirely different from those of the average inland town where the heaviest yield is obtained in the winter when refuse is at its best for handling. Here the highest yield is in the summer, when it reaches approximately 330 tons per week as against approximately 160 tons in winter. It is also lighter in character in summer when it averages some 3 cwts. per cubic yard as compared with 4 cwts. in winter. The increase in the organic content during the warmer months is also a factor to be considered.



The yield of refuse forms a rather good "trade" barometer but a constantly rising "glass" or too long a rise affects the estimates of the Department adversely as it results in increased expenditure and not increased income.

Some consideration was given during the year to the question of charging for the collection and disposal of trade refuse. The Public Health Act, 1936, gives a Local Authority discretion as to what, if any, trade refuse it will collect and provides for payment for any so collected. No decision, however, was arrived at.

Collection varies according to the season and class of property from daily to weekly. It is carried out by Pagefield Container System, Scammell moving floor vehicle and S.D. Freighters. Standard dustbins are used and there is a separate collection of waste paper and offal.

Disposal is carried out partly by salvage and incineration and partly by controlled tipping.

Street cleansing is carried out chiefly by orderlies equipped with modern trucks and working on the beat system. During the season a double shift is worked commencing at 4 a.m., the early shift being assisted by a Karrier motor sweeper-collector.

Gully cleansing is carried out by a Dennis mechanical gully emptier.

Foreshore cleansing consists chiefly of the removal of litter during the season.

Weight of refuse collected and disposed of:

	Tons cwt. qrs.		
House and shop refuse ... ..	10602	10	2
Fish and slaughterhouse offal ... ..	578	16	3
Waste paper ... ..	92	15	0
	11274	2	1

No. of premises served:

Dwelling houses (on Rate Book, 31/12/37) ... ..	9517
Shops, Warehouses, etc. ... ..	1100
No. of gullies cleansed ... ..	12540
No. of visits re provision of dustbins ... ..	26
No. of notices served ... ..	8
No. of dustbins provided ... ..	26

### CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Full details as to the incidence of the various diseases will be found in the Medical Officer of Health's report.



The work involved in disinfecting infected premises and articles, visiting and reporting upon cases was very much the same as in the previous year.

All cases are visited immediately upon notification and the fullest investigations made.

The transport of patients is carried out expeditiously by motor ambulance owned by the Joint Infectious Hospitals Board but all disinfection work is carried out by this Department.

A Washington Lyons steam disinfecter is used for bedding and clothing, rooms being treated with Formaldehyde.

No. of visits of inquiry into Infectious Disease Cases	109
No. of re-visits ... ..	64
No. of visits re disinfection ... ..	181
No. of houses ... ..	153
No. of schools at which disinfection was carried out ...	19
No. of rooms fumigated ... ..	339
No. of times disinfecter used (steam) ... ..	137

No. of articles disinfected by steam:

Beds, Mattresses ... ..	109
Pillows, bolsters, etc. ... ..	369
Article of clothing ... ..	465
Sheets and blankets ... ..	413
Miscellaneous ... ..	260

Total ... ..	1616
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### **DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND OTHER VERMIN.**

The National Rat Week was again supported but the work is not confined to one week of the year.

Various kinds of rat killer are kept in stock and issued free of charge.

Advice and assistance of a rat catcher in difficult cases, is also available.

It should be understood, however, that the onus of clearing premises of rats is on the occupier of the premises and is not the duty of the Council.

Visits to premises infested with other forms of vermin were doubled as compared with the previous year.

Stocks of various insecticides are carried and sold at cost price. Advice on the identification and treatment of various less common insects is given.



Four premises infested with wasps' nests were dealt with satisfactorily. This is hardly a Public Health matter but one causing pain and discomfort to the inmates of the house.

No. of tins of rat poison issued ... ..	685
No. of visits to rat infested premises ... ..	47
No. of visits by rat catcher ... ..	200
Total number of visits ... ..	247
No. of visits to verminous premises ... ..	195
No. of verminous premises dealt with ... ..	56

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fish frying is still the principal offensive trade carried on.

The trade may be offensive in law but it may be debated as to whether it is offensive in fact or not. The modern range leaves little to be desired but the habits of the customer who consumes the meal in the street, or on the beach, are very undesirable and difficult to control. Possibly some day some genius will devise an edible form of container and we shall be spared the enormous amount of street litter which results from the trade.

This, in my opinion, is now the most offensive part of it.

No. of trades established:	
Fish friers ... ..	28
Tripe dressers ... ..	2
Gut scrapers ... ..	1
Fat melters ... ..	1
No. of visits to premises ... ..	18
No. of applications for consent to establish ... ..	Nil
No. of applications for renewal of consent to establish ... ..	9
No. of applications granted ... ..	9

### FOOD INSPECTION—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

#### Meat Regulations.

There are eight slaughter houses in the district on annual licences, excluding one at the approved landing place for Irish cattle at Heysham Harbour.

Some of these are badly situated in consequence of building developments and the position will certainly not improve. The question of providing a public abattoir was considered some three or four years ago, the matter, however, was deferred pending a clearing up of the situation regarding the Government proposals for regional slaughtering. There is certainly a need for a public abattoir in the district.



The slaughter house at Heysham Harbour is only used in connection with animals in transit from Ireland. Any dealt with here have been slaughtered by reason of accident or unfitness to travel and naturally require special attention.

Those slaughtered in the premises in the town continue to be of high grade and this is reflected in the small amount of meat requiring to be condemned.

The Council's Veterinary Inspector holds an appointment as Meat Inspector and acts as consultant. His assistance, together with that of the Veterinary Inspector at the Harbour, is appreciated.

### Imported Food Regulations.

The bulk of the foodstuffs landed at the Harbour consist of bacon, potatoes and dairy produce from Northern Ireland, and call for little in the way of inspection.

### Potted Meat Premises.

Unless already registered under Factory and Workshops Acts, these are required to be registered under a Local Act.

Most of the premises registered are used for shrimp picking. It would be better to have this work carried out in central premises devoted to the purpose, but the work is of a very irregular character requiring much labour for short periods.

No. of visits to food premises ... .. 25

### Meat Inspection.

	Heysham		
	Town	Harbour	Ttl.
.....No. of visits to slaughter houses	... 467	..... 146	..... 613
No. of animals inspected:			
Beasts ... ..	439	30	469
Calves ... ..	25	1	26
Pigs ... ..	71	320	391
Sheep ... ..	3261	324	3585
	3796	675	4471

### Meat Condemned:

Tuberculous carcasses and parts:

Beast carcasses (with offal) ... ..	1	0	1
Pig carcasses (with offal) ... ..	0	3	3
Beast livers ... ..	1	0	1
„ lungs (pairs) ... ..	1	2	3
„ pluck ... ..	1	0	1
„ mesentery ... ..	1	0	1
Pig pluck ... ..	0	4	4
„ liver ... ..	1	1	2
„ head ... ..	3	18	21
„ mesentery ... ..	1	0	1



Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat  
(other than Tuberculous carcasses and parts):

	Town	Heysham Harbour	Ttl.
Beast carcase (with offal)—Bruising ... ..	0	2	2
„ „ „ „ —emaciation ... ..	0	1	1
Calves carcasses (with offal)—Immature ...	0	1	1
Pig carcasses (with offal)—Unsound... ..	0	5	5
„ „ „ „ —Suffocation ... ..	0	12	12
„ „ „ „ —Fevered... ..	0	2	2
„ „ „ „ —Syncope... ..	0	1	1
„ „ „ „ —Septicæmia... ..	0	1	1
Sheep carcasses (with offal)—Unsound ... ..	0	1	1
„ „ „ „ —Emaciation ... ..	0	4	4
Beast liver—Cirrhosis ... ..	6	1	7
„ „ —Abscesses ... ..	3	0	3
„ „ —Cysts ... ..	3	0	3
„ „ —Flukes ... ..	1	0	1
Beast lungs (pairs)—Abscesses ... ..	1	0	1
„ kidney—Abscesses ... ..	1	0	1
Pig liver—Cirrhosis ... ..	6	0	6
„ „ —Degenerated Cysts... ..	0	1	1
„ „ —Induration ... ..	0	1	1
„ pluck—Unsound ... ..	0	4	4
„ head—Bruising... ..	0	1	1
„ head—Unsound... ..	0	1	1
Sheep pluck—Abscesses ... ..	1	0	1
„ liver—Abscesses... ..	8	0	8
„ „ —Flukes ... ..	2	2	4
„ „ —Necrosis... ..	1	0	1
„ „ —Cysts ... ..	1	0	1
„ lungs (pairs)—Pneumonia ... ..	1	0	1
„ pluck—Flukes ... ..	0	1	1

Other foodstuffs:

Beef—Decomposition ... ..	36 lbs.
Pork—Decomposition ... ..	105 lbs.
Tinned Ham—Unsound ... ..	1
Forequarter—Bruising ... ..	1
Pork—Bruising ... ..	56 lbs.



## MILK AND DAIRIES.

The number of dairy farms in the district continues to slowly diminish owing to land being taken up for building and no doubt this will continue.

A considerable amount of loose milk is still produced here and in the immediate neighbourhood and sold direct by the producer or by roundsmen. The amount brought in from outside districts is, apparently, on the increase and in this case consists chiefly of bottled milk. Most of this is handled as a side line by grocers and confectioners and others not previously engaged in the milk trade.

Twenty-three samples of ungraded milk taken for bacteriological examination again showed very low counts. More than one-half had total bacteria counts of less than 10,000 and more than two-thirds showed no B. Coli in 0.1 c.c.

Samples of designated milks were also up to standard.

No. of visits to farms ... ..	21
No. of visits to dairies ... ..	40
No. of visits to retail purveyors of milk ... ..	96
No. of premises registered as dairies ... ..	52
No. of persons registered as Wholesale Traders and/or Producers ... ..	38
No. of persons registered as Retail Purveyors ... ..	97

Licences issued:

To sell Tuberculin Tested milk ... ..	7
To sell Accredited milk ... ..	2
To bottle Accredited milk ... ..	1
To sell Pasteurised milk ... ..	10

The above exclude four licences to produce and sell Accredited milk.

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## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Many changes will take place in 1938 in the administration of these. The chief will be the appointment of full-time Veterinary Inspectors by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the abolition of part-time officers appointed by local authorities.

The functions of lay inspectors, who will be still appointed by and under the control of the Council, remain substantially the same.

In these appointments both the Health Department and the County Police are represented.

Anthrax Order, 1910:

Notices served defining infected place ... ..	1
No. of notices withdrawn ... ..	1



## Swine Fever Order, 1908:

Notices served defining infected place ... ..	1
No. of notices withdrawn ... ..	1

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**SHOPS ACTS 1934.**

In addition to other matters the Act deals with the provision of sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, ventilation and temperature in shops. It has added to the duties of the Department and has placed obligations on occupiers and owners of shops.

A survey of existing shops has been commenced and all plans for new premises are examined to secure compliance with the Act.

No. of visits to shops ... ..	57
No. of shops inspected ... ..	47
No. of re-visits to shops ... ..	7
Informal notices served re lack of suitable sanitary conveniences ... ..	11
Informal notices served re lack of suitable washing accommodation ... ..	7

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**HOUSING.**

Housing conditions in the district are generally good but there is still a lack of houses for letting at moderate rentals. There are too many families compelled to live in rooms in houses not intended to accommodate more than one family. These houses may not in themselves be insanitary and perhaps not overcrowded according to the standards laid down but they are certainly not conducive to the well-being of their occupants, more especially those with young families.

In addition there are several houses on which Closing Orders have been operative for some years and which are still occupied, also those houses which are overcrowded even under the low standards of the 1936 Act.

The assistance of Building Societies may meet the needs of those in steady work but there are many whose work is so uncertain as to make house ownership very undesirable.

The scheme for the erection of 250 houses which was submitted to the Ministry of Health some years ago, and was later dropped as an economy measure, might be again revived with considerable advantage to many.



There are probably schemes of other kinds more worthy of economy.

Total number of houses erected during 1937 ... ..	395
Number erected by Local Authority ... ..	Nil
Total number of houses inspected (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... ..	246
Number of visits ... ..	318
Number found to be unfit for habitation ... ..	Nil
Number found to be not reasonably fit ... ..	66
Number made fit after informal notice ... ..	57

### HOUSING ACT 1935—ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

#### Section 61.—Temporary overcrowding licences:

No. of applications received ... ..	7
No. of licences granted ... ..	6
No. of applications refused ... ..	1
Copies of licences served on landlord ... ..	6

#### Section 62.—Entries in rent book etc.

No. of notices served re proposed visit of Inspector to measure premises in order to ascertain permitted number of persons ... ..	431
No. of visits of Inspector to measure premises ... ..	440
No. of premises measured ... ..	304
Certificates issued ... ..	234
Dwellings affected ... ..	466
No. of visits to examine rent books ... ..	662
Rent books examined ... ..	493
Rent books not complying with provisions ... ..	126
Informal notices re absence of information ... ..	152

#### Section 66.—Enforcement:

No. of formal notices served requiring statement of occupants ... ..	36
Legal proceedings ... ..	Nil
Miscellaneous visits of Inspector ... ..	80



TABLE 1.

Details of overcrowding existing at end of 1937:

No.	Permitted Number.	Persons.	Equivalent Adults.
4	5	8	7½
5	4½	6	5½
6	4½	5	5
9	6	10	7
11	7½	10	10
12	4½	5	5
14	7	9	7½
15	5	4	4
16	—	1	1
19	5	7	6½
20	6	8	6½
22	7	8	8
23	0½	2	2
24	0½	2	2
25	1	2	2
26	1½	2	2
29	1	2	1½
30	3½	5	4½
31	2	3	3
32	3	5	4½
34	3	4	4
39	2	2	2
43	3	5	3½
44	7½	10	9½
45	7	8	8
46	7	8	7½
48	7	9	9
50	5	6	6
28	—	156	144½

(No. 39 overcrowded by reason of sex).



TABLE 2.

Details of overcrowding relieved during 1937:

No.		Permitted Number.		Persons.	Occupied by:— or as	Equivalent Adults.
1	...	1	...	3	...	2½
2	...	1½	...	3	...	3
3	...	5	...	6	...	6
7	...	4½	...	8	...	6
8	...	4½	...	6	...	5½
10	...	6½	...	11	...	10½
13	...	4½	...	5	...	5
17	...	—	...	4	...	4
18	...	5	...	6	...	6
21	...	6½	...	9	...	7½
27	...	2	...	3	...	2½
28	...	3	...	4	...	4
33	...	1½	...	2	...	2
35	...	3	...	5	...	3½
36	...	2	...	3	...	2½
37	...	2	...	3	...	2½
38	...	2	...	3	...	2½
40	...	3	...	6	...	4
41	...	3	...	3	...	4
42	...	2	...	4	...	3
47	...	7	...	8	...	7½
51	...	3	...	6	...	5
52	...	7	...	10	...	9
23	...	—	...	121	...	108

(Nos. 51 and 52 were new cases and offences under the Act).

TABLE 3.

New cases discovered during 1937:

No.		Permitted Number.		Persons.		Equivalent Adults.
49	...	2	...	3	...	2½
51	...	3	...	6	...	5
52	...	7	...	10	...	9
53	...	2½	...	3	...	3



### TENTS, VANS ETC.

The sections of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to camping and which came into force in October last have not been in operation sufficiently long to enable their value to be assessed. As is the case with most other Acts there are too many exemptions, the one excluding fields occupied for less than 42 consecutive days (or 60 days in the year) from licensing is particularly weakening, and in many cases leaves us as we were.

No. of visits to camps ... ..	18
No. of visits to caravans ... ..	29
No. of caravans permanently occupied ... ..	14

### SEWERS AND DRAINS.

It is satisfactory to note that the proposed new sewerage scheme has passed the application for loan and public enquiry stages and it is hoped that the work will not be held up much longer. One can only repeat that delay is dangerous.

As in previous years drainage work on new buildings is supervised by the Borough Surveyor's Department and alterations or repairs to existing drains by this Department.

#### Land Drainage:

This important work has been transferred from the County Council. Some good work has since been carried out but a considerable amount still remains. Trouble which is still being experienced in the Sandylands district through past neglect demonstrates that land drainage should be viewed more from the public health than the agricultural aspect than has been previously the case.

It is of little use fixing the height above O.D. for the lowest floor of houses and requiring concrete to be placed over the site if land water is able to rise above the concrete covering.

No. of visits re testing of drains ... ..	40
No. of visits re proposed alterations to drains and sanitary fittings ... ..	10
No. of visits re inspection of new and repairs to old drains ... ..	42
No. of drains tested ... ..	28

### MORTUARIES.

There are two mortuaries in the district. The principal one, situated at the Queen Victoria Hospital, was erected under agreement between the hospital authorities and the Council for joint use.

It is of modern design and well equipped.

The other is situated at the rear of the former Heysham Council Offices. It is of poor design and badly situated and could, no doubt, be dispensed with.



**NUISANCES.**

These have been of the usual varied character with choked drains predominating.

No. of complaints received ... ..	272
No. of visits re complaints and nuisances ... ..	278
No. of nuisances discovered ... ..	290
No. of nuisances abated ... ..	249
No. of revisits to nuisances ... ..	251
No. of informal notices served ... ..	109
No. of formal notices served ... ..	10
Legal proceedings ... ..	Nil

**Summary of nuisances dealt with:**

Choked drains ... ..	50
Choked gullies ... ..	16
Choked water closets ... ..	5
Choked eave and downspouts ... ..	1
Choked combined drains ... ..	4
Choked sink waste pipe ... ..	3
Defective drains ... ..	8
Defective gullies ... ..	4
Defective water closets and urinals ... ..	13
Defective house roofs ... ..	7
Defective waste water closets ... ..	1
Defective flues and fireplaces ... ..	4
Defective windows ... ..	6
Defective eave and downspouts ... ..	1
Defective state of privies ... ..	3
Defective yard paving ... ..	2
Absence of intervening ventilated space to W.C. ...	1
Damp walls ... ..	10
Insufficient water supply ... ..	4
Improper keeping of animals ... ..	1
Filthy condition of houses ... ..	2
Offensive smells in houses ... ..	10
Offensive condition of camping grounds ... ..	2
Offensive accumulation of refuse ... ..	8
Offensive state of dykes ... ..	5
Overflowing cesspool ... ..	2
Untrapped waste pipes ... ..	3
Verminous premises ... ..	49
Water in cellars ... ..	10
Water on site of house ... ..	4
Wasps nests ... ..	4
Miscellaneous ... ..	6

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 249
 

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No. of visits not classified ... ..	144
No. of visits to stables and piggeries ... ..	4
No. of visits re cleansing (Refuse Collection etc.)...	393
No. of visits to eradicate wasps nests ... ..	6
No. of visits re registration of nursing homes ... ..	2

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### STAFF.

There has been no alteration in the staff, Mr. Makin and Mr. Ashbrook remain as Additional Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Baxter acts as Assistant, Mr. Turner as Clerk and Mr. Austin as Junior Clerk.

My thanks are due to them for their loyalty and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

H. MORGANS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



**LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.****BOROUGH OF MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM.****Summary**

embodying particulars required by the Ministry of Health Circular 1650, dated the 4th October, 1937, to be included in the

**ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the Year 1937.**

**1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

Area in acres.—3,655, excluding foreshore and tidal water.

Population—Census, 1931, 24,542. Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937: 29,840.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931), 5,749. End of 1937 according to rate books, 9,517.

Rateable value, £259,087 (31st December, 1937). Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,020 (Estimate for 1937-8).

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area.—Morecambe and Heysham is classed high in the front rank of progressive Seaside Health and Pleasure Resorts; has an enormously increasing popularity; and the chief industry is that of catering, in the most modern manner, for the needs of all classes of Health and Pleasure Seekers.

Extent of unemployment.—The approximate averages were: During "the Season" 450 (380 M. 100 F.); during the "off Season" 1,250 (830 M. 420 F.). Part of the increase due to transference from the P.A.

The influence of any particular occupation on public health.—None.

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**VITAL STATISTICS.**

See Table I. in Text of the Report.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment.—None. The Puerperal cases receive a detailed critique in the Text, on similar lines to that of the 3 cases of last year (see pages 22-23 of the 1936 report). The full import of this rate is rarely understood.



Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year.—Puerperal cases, 3 in number, fully noted in the Text. Epidemic Influenza in January, and Measles in October and November.

Any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.—None.

Any evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults?—None.

## 2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health—John William Watterson. Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as M.O.H. at 31/12/1937, £140, plus £60 as Port M.O. Is he a whole or part-time officer of the local authority?—Part-time. Any other public appointments held by him?—School Medical Officer. Is he in private practice?—Yes.

Sanitary Inspectors.—Herbert Morgans. Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as S.I. at 31/12/37, £375. Whole or part-time as S.I., Whole. Other appointments held (if any): Inspector Diseases of Animals Acts; Rats and Mice Dest. Act; Shops Acts. William S. Makin, £260, Whole. Thomas H. Ashbrook, £208, Whole.

Veterinary Inspector (any appointment or arrangement by the local authority)—Mr. G. C. Webster, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Mr. Greenhalgh. Remuneration (state whether salary, or fees, and amount), Combined salary £64/4/6. Are his duties entirely in connection with action under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925—No. If not, what other duties does he perform for the local authority?—Veterinary Inspector Diseases of Animals Acts, Meat Inspector. Does he make a routine examination of every herd in the district?—No. If occasional inspection only is carried out, under what circumstances do these inspections take place (e.g., at the request of M.O.H., etc.)?—At request of M.O.H.

Any other Specialised Inspectors (e.g., Food Inspector)?—H. Morgans, Smoke and Food Inspector; W. S. Makin, Food Inspector. Remuneration (including bonus, if any) at 31/12/1937, included in salary. Is he a whole or part-time officer?—Part-time for food.

Other Public Health Officers, such as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors, Special Nurses, Dental Surgeon, etc. (If any, state number and remuneration): Health Visitor—none at present; there will be no hesitation in appointing one when conditions call for such action. School Nurse—one, whole time. The late nurse at £200 per year (to Aug. 31st). The present nurse at



£180 per year (from Nov. 1st). Dental Surgeons—The regulation number is two, both part-time at £2/2/- per session and the total amount paid to them this year, £285/12/0.

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Ambulance facilities for:—(a) Infectious cases, Motor, provided by Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board; (b) Non-infectious and accident cases, Motor, provided by St. John Ambulance Brigade. (c) Maternity patients, Motor, provided by Hospital.

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Professional Nursing in the Home. Nature of arrangements made by the local authority in the district for—(a) General nursing: None. Usually carried out by District Nursing Association, by "Private" Nurses, and occasionally by help from St. John members. (b) Nursing of infectious diseases, e.g., measles, etc.: None. Total amount of financial assistance given by local authority to voluntary associations—£25 annually.

Is there in the district:—Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and treatment): Methodist Schools, Parliament St., Weekly—Monday afternoon. Ante-natal Clinic: A new and special one commenced service at the School Clinic, fortnightly. Day Nursery: One, but this year has been in "suspended animation." School Clinic: Centrally placed at Euston Road Schools; Nurse gives daily service, S.M.O. on Wednesday afternoons and at other times if required. Orthopaedic Clinic: No; our Centre is at Thurnham House, Lancaster, each weekday. Artificial Light Clinic: No; our Centre is at Royal Lancaster Infirmary, daily (excepting Sundays).

Hospitals in the district—(a) Public, none. (b) Voluntary, Morecambe and Heysham Queen Victoria Hospital, Thornton Road.

Is there any Institutional provision in your area for:—Unmarried mothers, No. Illegitimate infants, No. Homeless children, No.

Registration of Nursing Homes: Action taken during the year 1937:—No. of applications for registration, One (a Transfer). No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registered registration, None. No. registered, 6. Medical, Surgical and Maternity, No. of beds, 10. Medical and Surgical only, No. of beds, 2. Maternity only, No. of beds, 5. No. of applications for exemption from registration, None. Arrangements made for supervision: Regularly inspected by M.O.H.

Health Education:—Any action taken by the local authority during the year in regard to the publication of information or dissemination of knowledge relating to health or disease and the importance of early treatment? (e.g., health week, special lectures, etc.)—Yes; by Talks, Placards, Leaflets etc. Numerous placards have been posted in public places; thousands of leaflets issued and distributed, and intensified talks to parents at the Clinic at the



Routine Inspections and at Minor Ailment Sessions. The leaflets were distributed at the Schools and they and the Folios at the Clinic and the Public Libraries. Specially drawn Official Cards stating in clear form Health Services available to all people were displayed at the Post Offices.

New legislation (if any) and date of operation:—Local Acts, None. Special Local Orders, None. General Adoptive Acts, None. Bye-laws relating to public health, None. Observations as to their administration, None.

### 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—Authority from which supply obtained—City of Lancaster. Source of supply—Upland surface. Particulars of any new sources of public supply—None. Is supply of district satisfactory?—(a) in quality, Yes; (b) in quantity, Yes. Constant or intermittent—Constant. Approx. No. of dwellinghouses with piped supplies (public and private)—(a) direct from mains, 9875; (b) by stand pipe, None. Possibilities of contamination—None known. Action taken in respect of any form of contamination—None required. Any liability to plumbo-solvent action—Yes, but none evident. If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination—If so, No. of examinations: One (tap water). Results “Satisfactory.” Chemical analyses, 2. Results Satisfactory. Approx. No. of dwellinghouses supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc.—None. Any insufficiency, and where—None. Nature of extensions (if any) during the year—To new property as required. But see Text re occasional muddiness, low pressure, etc., recorded during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Sewage disposal works, method of treatment—No treatment beyond screening. Any extension or improvement during the year with regard to works or sewerage system—To new houses as required. Any progress made in improving character and sufficiency of arrangements for drainage—Application for loan made to Ministry of Health for loan £350,000. Public Inquiry held December 15th, 1937. Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system, and reason therefor—Westgate area without. Other areas insufficient. Awaiting sanction to new scheme. Action taken—Drain testing, flushing, etc.: New drains tested with smoke machine. Old drains with smoke or colour as required.

Rivers and Streams.—Action taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams—Dykes culverted as land laid out for building. Sources and nature of pollution—Storm overflow from sewage works. Have any new works been established (such as artificial silk works, cheese manufactories, etc.), and is there any resultant river pollution?—No.



## Closet Accommodation at end of 1937:—

Privy middens: No. of middens, 5; No. of closets attached to these middens, 5.

Does this system still exist in populous and closely built centres?—No.

No. of pail closets, 6 (None in use). No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens), 2. No. of movable ashbins 10,800 (approx.)

No. of houses on water carriage system, 9875. No. of fresh water closets 11,350. No. of waste water closets, 50 approx.

## Conversions—

Dur'g yr 1937. Five Years 1932-36.

No. of privy closets—

To fresh w.c.'s ... ..	2	10
To waste w.c.'s ... ..	Nil	Nil
To pails, etc. ... ..	Nil	Nil

No. of pail closets—

To fresh w.c.'s ... ..	Nil	4
To waste w.c.'s ... ..	Nil	Nil

No. of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s 1 Nil

No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles... 1 Nil

Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets?—Practically all have been dealt with.

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—No.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property?—Fresh water closets.

Public Cleansing.—(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse: By Pagefield Container system and motor vehicles. (b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies: No earth closets. From privies by motor vehicle as required. (c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse: By salvage and incineration and by controlled tipping. (d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies: Taken to tip and buried. (e) The method of cleansing cesspools: By Dennis mechanical vehicle. (f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents: To nearest sewer. If a destructor provided, state situation: White Lund. State whether public cleansing is carried out by sanitary authority, contract, or occupiers of houses?—By Sanitary Authority. Any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements?—No. Are motor vehicles used?—Yes; one Pagefield unit. One Scammell mechanical horse with moving floor container. One Ford 2 tonner. Two S.D. Freighters, One Karrier Sweeper-Collector,



One Dennis gully emptier. If privy middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—Early morning. Does the Sanitary Inspector supervise the scavenging?—Yes. All public cleansing and public conveniences under control of Health Department.

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Sanitary Inspections during 1937.—No. of premises visited, 4106. Defects or nuisances—No. discovered, 290; No. abated, 249. No. of notices served—Informal, 109; Statutory, 10. Legal proceedings, Nil.

Shops—Particulars of any action taken under provisions of Shops Act, 1934, relating to: (a) Ventilation of shops, None. (b) Temperature of shops, None. (c) Sanitary conveniences, Survey commenced.

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Smoke Abatement.—Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement?—None required. No. of factory and works chimneys in the district—7. No. of observations—None. No. of legal proceedings taken and result—None. Particulars of any co-operative action with industry—New bakehouses and fish friers encouraged to use gas or electricity. Representations made to Gas Committee re charges. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—2 minutes per half hour.

Swimming Baths and Pools—Brief particulars of any: (a) Public swimming baths or pools: One large open-air pool. Well equipped with own laundry, filtration and chlorination plant. One small open pool subject to tidal action. (b) Privately-owned swimming baths or pools open to public: One fine new covered bath, at the Broadway Hydro-Hotel. Any action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water?—One sample of water submitted for bacteriological examination during busy season. Results: "Satisfactory. This water is kept in good condition."

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Eradication of bed bugs.—Particulars of action taken during 1937—No. of houses found to be infested: (a) Council houses, None. (b) Other houses, 56. No. of houses disinfested: (a) Council houses, None. (b) Other houses, 56. Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs: Fumigation with sulphur and spraying with proprietary insecticides. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to council houses—None required. Very few council houses. Is work of disinfestation carried out by local authority or by a contractor?—By L.A. Contractors occasionally engaged privately. Measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or reinfestation after cleansing.—Re-visits to disinfested houses and verbal advice to tenants.

Schools.—(a) Sanitary condition, Good. (b) Water Supply, Town's Supply. Satisfactory?—Yes, though one school has experienced shortage at times due to lack of pressure.



Offensive Trades.—No., 32. Character, Fish friers 28, Tripe dressers 2, Gut scrapers 1, Fat melter 1. Action taken: Frequent visits. Date of bye-laws, 1915. Are they adequate?—Fairly.

Workshops and Workplaces.—No. on register, 214. What is their condition?—Fairly good.

Common Lodging-houses.—No. on register, None.

Houses let in lodgings.—No. on register, None.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.—Action taken: Frequent inspections. Action required: Prevention of permanent occupation and advice on suitable sites to large parties. Date of bye-laws, April 27th, 1920. Are they adequate?—No. Insufficient to prevent disorderly behaviour.

Underground Sleeping Rooms.—Any need for regulations?—No.

Canal Boats.—No. inspected, None.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928:—No. of premises in district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.—None.

Notable sanitary improvements during 1937.—None.

Chief sanitary requirements of district.—Provision of new sewerage scheme.

#### 4.—HOUSING.

##### (a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ), 395; (i) By the local authority, Nil; (ii) By other local authorities, Nil; (iii) By other bodies or persons, 395. (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts: (i) By the local authority (included under (a) (i) above), Nil; (ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above), Nil.

1.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), 246; (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose, 318. (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, Nil. (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose, Nil. (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, Nil. (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, 66.



2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers, 47.

3.—Action under statutory powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs—Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—(a) By owners, Nil; (b) By local authority in default of owners, Nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied, 10.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were remedied after service of formal notices:—(a) By owners, 10; (b) By local authority in default of owners, Nil.

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made, Nil. (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, Nil.

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made, Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit, Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding:

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year—28.

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein—29.

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein—156.

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year—4.

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year—23.

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases—121.

#### (b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding:—Condition generally good.



(a) Old cottages, fairly sound, approx. number, 50. (b) Large terrace houses chiefly used as boarding houses, number stationary. (c) Modern semi-detached houses and bungalows, number increasing rapidly. Large private hotels also now being erected. Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district.—None.

## 2.—Sufficiency of supply of houses.

- (a) Extent of shortage (if any): Approx. 250 houses required for persons now living in rooms.
- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated—None.
- (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future.—Residential population increasing rapidly.
- (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses.—Lack of sewerage facilities is preventing the use of many sites.

## 3.—Overcrowding.

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during 1937—Nil.
- (b) Number of cases of overcrowding which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations—Nil.
- (c) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.—Nil.
- (d) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes—how far it is due to inability to pay the rents of available houses, etc.—Generally due to houses not being available on rental at all.

## 4.—Fitness of houses.

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts.—No special difficulties.
- (b) No. of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply.—None.
- (c) No. of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation.—None.

## 5.—Action taken during the year regarding:—

### Clearance Areas—

- No. of areas represented—None.
- No. of areas cleared—None.
- No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants—None.

### Improvement Areas—

- No. of areas represented—None.
- No. of houses demolished—None.
- No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants—None.



## 5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## (1) Milk Supply.—Action taken with regard to—

The administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—The County Council is responsible for the health of cattle in cowsheds. Other duties, including T.B. Order, 1925, carried out by Health Department.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936—

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1937 in respect of—"Tuberculin Tested" milk: (1) Bottling, Nil; (ii) Distribution, 7; "Accredited" milk: (i) Bottling, 1; (ii) Distribution, 1. (Excluding licences granted by County Council).

No. of licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" milk: Pasteurising plants, Nil. Retail distributors, 10.

Method used for the pasteurisation of milk ("flash" or "holding"), Nil.

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation, No.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—Yes. How often?—As circumstances permit; 136 visits during year. What is their condition?—Older premises fair. Newer premises good.

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings, e.g., re-modelling of cowsheds? (Give brief particulars).—Two new cowsheds erected.

Any information as to the cost of the work, actual or estimated.—Not known.

Farms.—No. of dairy farms, 19. Approximate number of cows in the district, 350.

Cowkeepers.—No. of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms), 19. No. of inspections during the year, 21.

Dairymen or purveyors of milk (other than cowkeepers).—No. of dairymen or milk purveyors, 52 (other than cowkeepers).

If a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed give (a) the approximate number of cows inspected and (b) the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis.—(a) None; (b) None.

Action taken by local authority as to—(a) Tuberculosis milk: No. of samples submitted for biological test, Nil. (ii) Bacteriological examinations: Standard adopted, not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. No B.Coli in 0.01 c.c. No. of samples, 26. No. satisfactory, 25. No. unsatisfactory, 1. (iii) Sediment tests: No. c.c. samples, Nil.



## (2) Meat and other foods.—Observations on—

(a) Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared.—613 visits to slaughterhouses including 146 visits to Heysham Harbour slaughterhouse. 43 visits to other food premises. No. of legal proceedings and result—None.

## (b) Inspection of meat—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	—	—	—	—
Number inspected... ..	469	26	3585	391
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	3	1	5	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	16	—	17	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... ..	4.05	3.46	.61	8.95
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	6	—	—	28
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	1.49	—	—	7.17

(c) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—No. Private slaughterhouses: No. licensed, 8. Are they conducted satisfactorily?—Yes.

(e) Food poisoning (including suspected cases).—Action taken (if any).—One suspected case. Food examined with negative results. Patient rapidly recovered. No further developments.

(f) Bakehouses.—Number, 73. Condition—Fairly good.

## (3) Adulteration, etc.—

Action taken by local authority (if they are a Food and Drugs Authority) in respect of—(i) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928; (ii) Other Food Acts or Regulations—None.

(4) Chemical and bacteriological examination of food (excluding milk)—No. and nature of analyses during the year, and the laboratories to which specimens were sent.—None.



## (5) Nutrition—

Steps taken to increase knowledge of public on the subject and to bring to their minds the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children, by means of lectures, films, etc.—By “Talks” at Clinic, at Routine and Minor Ailment Sessions; by Leaflets, Folios and Placards.

Particulars of any special investigation which has been made on the subject of nutrition.—Special note made in all cases of Routine Inspections and Re-inspections at the Schools.

## (6) Shell-fish (Molluscan)—

- (a) Particulars of any shell-fish beds or layings in the district.—Extensive beds on foreshore and to seaward, chiefly at westerly end of district.
- (b) Specify the kinds of shell-fish.—Mussels.
- (c) Are the layings liable to pollution?—Yes.
- (d) Action under—(i) Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934—None. Beds closed under Heysham and Morecambe Bay (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1926. (ii) Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.—None. Prior attempts to establish purification tanks failed owing to disagreement with mussel trade on choice of site.
- (e) Give any available information as to—(i) the places to which the shell-fish taken from layings in the district are sent to be marketed.—Chiefly to N.E. fishing ports for use as bait. (ii) the layings from which shell-fish (specifying the kinds of shell-fish), which are marketed in the district, are derived.—Mussels—Ireland.

## 6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation provided or available:—For small-pox—Yes. No. of beds, 11. Where situate—Littlefell, Lancaster.

Is the hospital used by “agreement” or “arrangement”?—Agreement for sea-borne cases and “arrangement” for all others. Are any retaining fees paid?—Yes. If so, what sum or sums?—Retention fee, £25 per annum and £5 for seaborne cases.

Or, if a joint hospital, is the district a constituent authority?—Joint controlled by Lancaster Corporation.

For other infectious diseases—Yes. No. of beds—Not specified, 17 cubicles and 56 beds available for District of Joint Board, plus 26 in course of erection. Where situate, Slyne Road, Lancaster.



Is the hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"? State nature thereof—Controlled by Joint Board on which this Council is represented. Are any retaining fees paid?—No. Or, if a joint hospital, is the district a constituent authority?—Yes.

Are patients required to contribute towards cost of treatment?—Not in public wards.

Cost of hospital treatment for infectious disease. The total cost to the local authority for two recent years:—Year ended 31st March, 1936, £3,800. Year ended 31st March, 1937, £3,460.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation—Sufficient, excepting in extensive epidemics. A new block to contain 26 beds is now in the course of completion.

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage?—None especially. It is always used to the best advantage.

Has action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever?—No; but a visiting Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon has been appointed to take charge of these special organs in both uncomplicated and complicated cases. Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home?—No. We aim for 100 per cent Hospital Isolation in certain diseases.

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative?—No. Or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases such as measles or whooping cough?—Certain cases of Measles and Whooping Cough are admitted to cubicles.

Infectious diseases generally:—Review briefly the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1937, and give any noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection. As compared with 1936:—Some reduction in Scarlet Fever; one less of Diphtheria, and a few less in Respiratory Tuberculosis; Oph. Neon. is as in 1936; whilst increases are recorded in cases of Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Non-respiratory Tuberculosis. In addition, one case of each of the following was notified (as against none last year), Encephalitis Leth., Cerebro Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis. See Text for points on "Source" and "Spread."

Give the clinical type and diffusion of: (a) Diphtheria, Mild, excepting in one case. See Text. (b) Cerebro-spinal fever: This was an Imported case. See Text.



Notes on the supply and prompt use of: (a) Diphtheria anti-toxin, 244,000 units during the year in the Borough: Always very prompt. (b) Anti-meningococcus serum: Full supply used at the Joint Isolation Hospital. Are supplies readily available?—Yes, night and day. If so, where kept?—At M.O.H.'s Home. Are any other vaccines or sera supplied free to medical practitioners?—Yes, all kinds of proved value supplied free of cost. See Text.

Any observed relation between various forms of streptococcal infection (scarlet fever, sore throat occurring without a rash, and puerperal fever).—No.

Influenza.—Observations on any special inquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics.—The Epidemic in January was "Mild" in type generally, but some "severe" cases were noted and in fact 21 died and this is the highest mortality since the year 1933. See the next paragraph.

Pneumonia, malaria, and dysentery.—Experience in regard to these diseases.—No Malaria. No Dysentery. Pneumonias notified, 32 as compared with 25 last year and 52 in 1935. Of the 32 the Influenzal type accounted for 15. Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms), 11 as against 18 last year and 21 in 1935. Eleven cases had hospital treatment and all of these recovered.

Other diseases which have received special attention, e.g., locally contracted anthrax, epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever, or psittacosis?—None; but special enquiry was made in one case of application for the importation of parrots.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period.—Measles, No; Diarrhoea (under 2 years), No; Whooping cough, No; Chicken-pox, No; Any others, No. Observations:—For reasons given on several occasions I urge the compulsory notification of Whooping Cough; also of Chicken-pox if Small-pox is present or suspected.

Any local action taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation?—Supplies offered to medical practitioners free of cost. I believe a revolution in this prophylaxis will follow the freer and more copious supplies now available.

Discovery of and action taken in regard to (a) contacts, (b) return cases, (c) carrier cases (specify disease):—"Return cases," 4, Scarlet fever. "Carriers," 2, Diphtheria. Full action taken and the "Carriers" are treated as Diphtherias of dangerous infective order. All dealt with according to Joint Memorandum of M. of H. and B. of Education.

The extent to which school intimations of disease are utilised.—A system of prompt notification of 'Suspicious Infectious' cases is in force, with the zealous co-operation of the Head Teachers.



Pathological and bacteriological examinations.—At which laboratory are specimens examined: Several; Victoria University, Manchester; The Virol Research Laboratories, Bedford Sq., London; Joint Isolation Hospital and Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Lancaster.

State number and nature of specimens examined in 1937.—Throat Swabs, 143. Nose Swabs, 7. Sputa, 37. Blood, 7.

No. of times School Closure adopted during 1937 for—Scarlet fever, None. Whooping cough, None. Diphtheria, None. Chicken-pox, None. Measles, 4 (embracing one continuous period of time, through extensions of the primary period). Influenza, 1 (all Schools). Any other diseases, None.

Number of reports made during 1937 under Article 17 (7) of Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.—Subjects of reports, None.

Immunisation.—Specify any action taken to provide artificial immunisation against diphtheria and/or scarlet fever: (a) In hospitals, residential institutions or schools, None. (b) At special clinics or day schools: None as yet. This has been under consideration and I feel sure the scheme will soon be inaugurated. (c) Otherwise than (a) or (b) All medical practitioners have been circularised on the L.A.'s offer of free supplies for Schick Tests and Immunising Agents, but, so far, little use has been made of these. Is immunisation material supplied free to medical practitioners?—Yes. No. of children inoculated—Against (a) scarlet fever, One batch (10 c.c. vial used). (b) Diphtheria, Three. Have any post-Schick tests been undertaken?—No.

Disinfection after infectious disease:—

No. of houses disinfected during 1937—153 and 19 schools. Method (state disinfectant used): Formaldehyde spray and vapour. Are houses disinfected after (a) pulmonary tuberculosis: Yes. (b) Measles, Yes, if notified. Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (steam or otherwise): Steam. No. of articles disinfected: Beds and mattresses, 109. Pillows and bolsters, 369. Sheets and Blankets, 413. Articles of clothing, 465. Miscellaneous, 260. Total 1616.

Where is apparatus situated?—White Lund. If apparatus at hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of patients not removed to the hospital?—No. If not, please state how disinfection of clothing, etc., in these cases is carried out.—Steam disinfection, White Lund.

Disinfestation:—What arrangements exist for the disinfestation of verminous, etc., persons?—None. The prevalence of any animal or insect pests such as rats, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, etc., should be referred to and particulars given of the measures taken for their suppression.—247 visits re rats and mice and 685 tins of rat poison issued. 195 visits to other verminous premises and 56 premises dealt with,



Cancer.—Any observations as to the prevalence of cancer?—A small reduction in the number of deaths this year. Of the deaths 70.1 per cent were of the Alimentary System as against 73 per cent last year. For “prevalence” and organs affected see Text. So far as one can judge the fullest and earliest use of the most modern method of diagnosis and treatment are in full action. Medical practitioners are most alert and active.

Particulars of any action taken to impart to the public information regarding cancer (i.e., facilities available, etc.): Special propaganda chiefly by the distribution of leaflets, etc., and talks.

Particulars of any alteration, improvements or other developments in the availability of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in the area which have been effected during the year (whether by local authority or voluntary hospitals): The inauguration of an extended and markedly improved ante natal clinic under a specialist.

Are the present facilities adequate?—They are capable of extension and I am sure will be.

If not, give particulars of any action considered necessary to remedy deficiencies.—I am of opinion that the setting up of full confidential conferences between the medical practitioners and the whole time M.O.H. would be very helpful.

Is any use made of facilities provided by National Radium Centres?—Yes.

Any local investigation or action undertaken on the lines suggested in the series of Ministry's circulars on cancer?—See Text. More will, I believe, be accomplished in the near future.

Prevention of Blindness. Action taken (if any) under section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.—Yes. Circularisation to Medical Practitioners, re Notification.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING  
THE YEAR 1937.

“Notified” Cases **only** to be included.

“Notifiable” Diseases	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.													Total D'ths	Hospital		
	Total Cases at all Ages.	YEARS.													The figures in this column should agree with those supplied by the Registrar-General	Total cases removed to Hospital from District	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over				
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	93	...	...	4	8	10	43	11	8	6	3	...	...	...	78	...	...
Diphtheria, including membranous croup	18	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	17	1	...
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute primary pneu- monia	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6	1	12	7	11	6	...	...
Acute influenzal pneu- monia	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	4	1	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...
Malaria—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contracted—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In this country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abroad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other diseases noti- fiable in district, e.g.,	Not Notifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox																	
Measles, excluding Ger- man Measles																	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	164	6	3	5	9	12	49	15	12	19	7	18	9	16	111	3	...

\* Deaths classified together as Puerperal sepsis.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937†

Age Periods.	*NEW CASES.				DEATHS.—The number of deaths classified should agree with the total supplied by the Registrar-General.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.								
0—1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5—10...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10—15...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	1
20—25...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
25—35...	4	2	...	3	1	...	...	...
35—45...	3	1	1	1	3	1	...	...
45—55...	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
55—65...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	11	11	5	10	8	4	...	1

\*All *primary* notifications should be included, and also any other *new* cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

†What is the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths?—None.

In your opinion, is the notification of tuberculosis in your district efficient?—Yes.

Has any action been taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify?—None necessary.

Is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district?—No.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Any action taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.—Under Articles 3, 5, 6 and 7—None.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1925 and 1936.

Any action taken under section 62, Public Health Act, 1925, or section 172, Public Health Act, 1936—None.

If so, No. of applications for Orders for compulsory removal to hospital—None.



### 7.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Is the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out by the local authority or by the County Council—By County Council.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Details should be given in the following table of each case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in your district during 1937.

Cases		Number - 5		Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified See Table, page 16	Treated.						
	At Home	In Hospital					
1	1	...	1	<del>1</del>	Nil	Nil	
1	...	1	1				
1	...	1	1				
1	1	...	1				
1	...	...	1				

Child Life Protection (under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).  
Action taken—None necessary; will be when occasion arises.

Signed,

**J. W. WATTERSON,**

1st June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.



**SHADE TEMPERATURE.**

Measured by Maximum and Minimum Thermometers in a  
Stevenson Screen.

1937	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Lowest	Date	Highest	Date
January ..	46.2	37.2	28	15th, 16th	57	22nd
February ..	45.0	37.0	28	12th	52	3rd, 4th
March ...	44.3	33.5	27	22nd	55	18th
April ...	53.4	43.3	37	1st	62	9th
May ... ..	61.0	47.6	38	6th	73	29th
June ... ..	61.7	51.5	45	19th, 30th	68	10th, 11th, 13th
July ... ..	65.4	55.3	48	5th	75	3rd
August ...	68.8	55.5	48	8th, 22nd and 27th	81	1st
Sept.... ..	62.1	50.6	38	21st	75	27th
Oct. ... ..	57.0	45.5	35	19th	66	1st
Nov. ... ..	47.8	37.0	24	14th	57	3rd
Dec. ... ..	42.0	33.5	21	18th	53	24th
Year ...	54.6	44.0	21	18th Dec.	81	1st Aug.

**THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR.**

Measured by means of the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers  
forming the Hygrometer.

1937	Wet Bulb Mean	Dry Bulb Mean	Relative Humidity
January ... ..	40.1	41.8	86
February ... ..	39.7	41.7	84
March ... ..	36.4	39.0	78
April ... ..	45.9	48.3	82
May ... ..	51.1	55.7	72
June ... ..	53.8	57.9	76
July ... ..	57.5	60.6	81
August ... ..	59.1	63.1	77
September ... ..	53.8	57.2	80
October ... ..	49.0	51.7	81
November ... ..	39.8	41.0	90
December ... ..	37.1	38.3	89
Year ... ..	46.9	49.7	81



**SUNSHINE AT MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM.**

Measured by Campbell-Stokes Instrument.

1937	Actual Sunshine hrs. mins.	Greatest Daily Amount of Sunshine hrs. mins.	Date	Days on which Sun shone	Sunless Days
January ..	39 12	4 24	25th	16	15
February .	78 18	9 18	23rd	19	9
March ...	121 30	11 48	29th	27	4
April ...	126 48	14 0	27th	26	4
May ... ..	243 48	14 12	27th	30	1
June ... ..	193 30	16 12	22nd	28	2
July ... ..	157 6	15 24	16th	30	1
August ...	227 30	14 48	7th	30	1
Sept.... ..	166 30	11 30	3rd	26	4
Oct. ... ..	81 48	9 48	12th	23	8
Nov. ... ..	85 42	7 48	12th	20	10
Dec. ... ..	53 36	6 0	11th, 16th	21	10
Year ...	1575 18	16 12	22nd June	296	69

The average daily amount of sunshine during the year=

4 hours 18 minutes.

**ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.**

Measured by Barometer at 9.0 a.m. Greenwich time.

1937	Mean	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January ..	29.66	30.44	8th	29.09	18th
February .	29.47	29.99	15th	28.78	27th
March ...	29.60	30.34	30th	28.94	12th
April ...	29.79	30.43	30th	29.23	16th
May ... ..	29.96	30.33	1st	29.46	21st
June ... ..	29.99	30.26	15th	29.71	29th
July ... ..	29.92	30.17	18th	29.64	23rd
August ...	30.03	30.33	27th	29.55	17th
Sept.... ..	29.86	30.24	11th	29.17	17th
Oct. ... ..	29.74	30.55	5th	28.82	25th
Nov. ... ..	29.99	30.39	28th	29.20	19th
Dec. ... ..	29.84	30.64	27th	28.92	14th
Year ...	29.82	30.64	27th Dec.	28.78	27th Feb.



**WIND.**

Measured by Beaufort Scale.

1937	Average each month at 9 a.m.	Highest Velocity m.p.h.	Date
January ... ..	3.4	35	28th
February ... ..	3.0	42	20th, 28th
March ... ..	2.5	35	11th
April ... ..	1.9	15	23rd
May ... ..	2.3	21	5th
June ... ..	2.2	35	29th
July ... ..	2.3	27	22nd
August ... ..	1.9	21	17th, 19th
September ... ..	2.9	35	8th
October ... ..	2.5	21	24th, 26th
November ... ..	1.8	21	10th
December ... ..	2.8	27	3rd, 21st
Year ... ..	2.5	42	20th, 28th Feb.

**RAINFALL.**

1937	Total Amount in inches	Wet days of fall 0.01 ins. or more	Greatest Fall in Inches	Date
January ... ..	2.34	15	0.53	5th
February ... ..	5.10	21	0.61	26th
March ... ..	1.65	16	0.30	16th
April ... ..	3.17	16	0.62	16th
May ... ..	2.08	13	0.41	20th
June ... ..	2.91	15	1.00	3rd
July ... ..	2.34	16	0.53	23rd
August ... ..	2.27	13	0.63	13th, 31st
September ... ..	2.66	15	0.49	15th
October ... ..	1.91	13	0.40	23rd
November ... ..	1.73	7	0.46	22nd, 30th
December ... ..	2.46	16	0.53	10th
Year ... ..	30.62	176	1.00	3rd June







