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CITY OF



CARLISLE.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1932

BY

ALLAN SEMPLE,

M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow); D.P.H. (Bristol);

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, &c.

CARLISLE:

CHARLES THURNAM AND SONS LTD., 11 ENGLISH STREET

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, &c. &c.	ALLAN SEMPLE, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, and Assistant School Medical Officer	JAMES C. B. CRAIG, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C. W.)	MISS E. E. BOURNE, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer (V.D.) (part-time)	ALEX. C. B. McMURTRIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator (part-time)	JAMES LAMBERTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Consulting Obstetrical Surgeon (Corporation Maternity Home), &c. (part-time)	J. N. DOUGLAS SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.
Dental Surgeon	W. ALEXANDER ROBERTS, L.D.S.
Veterinary Inspector (part-time)	R. CRAIG ROBINSON, M.R.C.V.S.
Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, Shops Acts, &c.	* † ‡ WALTER HANSON
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector	* † ED. S. BROADHEAD
Junior Assistant Sanitary Inspector	** R. K. WAGENER
Health Visitors	Misses H. M. HILL, J. G. SMITH, C. STORDY
Nurse in charge of School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary	Miss M. E. GLOYNE
Tuberculosis and School Nurses	Misses M. B. COULTHARD, M. I. SAUNDERS, E. R. FERGUSON, J. C. V. ROSS
Matron of Maternity Hospital	Miss M. L. WEBSTER.
Matron of Infectious Diseases Hospital	Miss A. S. McLEAN
Clerks	G. E. BARROW, L. OATES, S. STYTH, R. SLEE; Misses M. PURDAM, A. WILSON, M. GRAHAM
Ambulance & Disinfecting Officer	H. PORTER
Superintendent of Public Slaughter-houses	* † ‡ J. ALDERSON
Public Analyst (part-time)	CYRIL J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C. DARLINGTON
Bacteriologists (part-time)	THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATOR (MANCHESTER (Prof. H. B. MAITLAND) AND THE CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, CARLISLE (Dr. J. STEVEN FAULDS)

* Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.

† Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, S.I.A.

** Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I. & S.I. Exams. Joint Board.

‡ Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.



To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the City and County Borough of Carlisle.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the City for the year 1932.

The contents and arrangement of the report are on the lines indicated in Circular 1269 of the Ministry of Health, dated 24th June, 1932.

The Infant Mortality Rate and general Death Rate are not quite so favourable, and the Death Rate from Diphtheria is deplorable in these days of immunisation.

The position with regard to the Tuberculosis scheme leaves much to be desired, particularly in respect of co-operation with the public and general practitioners.

No further developments have occurred in connection with hospital policy, although several consultations have taken place with the representatives of the Voluntary Hospital.

The future of the Smallpox Hospital will be one of the matters to be settled by the Council at an early date, when provision of health services is under review.

I have pleasure in expressing my thanks to the Health Committee for their support, and to the members of my staff for their loyal assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN SEMPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1933.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	-	-	-	-	4,488
Population, Estimate of Registrar-General	-				57,920
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1932)					
according to Rate Books	-	-	-	-	14,730
Rateable Value	-	-	-	-	£344,952
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	-			-	£1,362

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—

	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	956	516	440
Illegitimate	73	38	35

Birth-rate, 17.8

Still-births - 50 25 25

Rate per 1,000 total births, 46.3

Deaths - 763 374 389

Death-rate, 13.1

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—

From Sepsis	-	-	-	-	—
From other causes	-	-	-	-	3

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—

Legitimate	-	-	81.5
Illegitimate	-	-	82.1

Total, 81.6

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-	1
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	4
,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	-	-	-	9

Social Conditions.

The area is one which has a variety of industries, the chief sources of which are the London, Midland, and Scottish and the London and North Eastern Railway groups, which have their termini in the City. There are also engineering, printing, and lithographic works; textile, dyeing, and bleaching works; carpet factories, breweries, tanneries, felt hat works, biscuit and confectionery factories, and smaller miscellaneous trades. An extensive trade is also carried on in cattle and timber. There is a good deal of female labour employed in textile factories, and also in connection with lithographic, biscuit, carpet, sweet, and several other industries.

Population.

The estimate of the population at mid-year, 1932, supplied by the Registrar-General, was 57,920, and this figure has been used in making the various calculations in this report.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,029, an increase of 17 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 17.8 per 1,000 of the population, or an increase of .2 on the figure for 1931.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1932 was 15.3 per 1,000. The rate for the 118 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 15.4 per 1,000, and for the 126 smaller towns of England and Wales 15.4 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 50, and the still-birth rate is 0.86 per 1,000 of the population.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1932 was 0.66 per 1,000. The rate for the 118 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.70 per 1,000, and for the 126 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.51 per 1,000.

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.			Per 1,000 of the population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1928	595	514	1109	19.6
1929	508	529	1037	18.4
1930	528	494	1022	18.1
1931	536	476	1012	17.6
1932	554	475	1029	17.8

Table showing details of the Live Births in the several Wards, 1932.

Quarter Ended	Stanwix and Eterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	S. Cuthbert's	Caldeagate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
March 31	7	28	17	30	20	34	17	20	24	55	252
June 30	13	26	15	29	21	28	22	26	21	56	257
September 30 ...	12	31	18	32	18	39	20	15	27	57	269
December 31	14	27	10	28	21	35	19	23	32	42	251
Totals	46	112	60	119	80	136	78	84	104	210	1029

Illegitimate Live Births.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 73, or 70.9 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows an increase of 4 upon the figures for 1931.

In 18 instances, or 24.6 per cent. of the illegitimate live births, the mother was not a resident of the City.

Table showing details of the Illegitimate Live Births in the several Wards, 1932.

	Stanwix and Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	S. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
Males	1	12	2	7	2	5	2	1	4	2	38
Females	2	6	3	2	5	4	4	2	5	2	35
Totals	3	18	5	9	7	9	6	3	9	4	73

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 878, as compared with 805 in 1931. 30 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 145 persons not belonging to the City occurred in public institutions and other places within the City. Excluding the latter figure, and adding the deaths of Carlisle residents which occurred in other districts, a net figure of 763 remains, which is equal to a net death-rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 11.8 per 1,000 in 1931.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1932 was 12.0 per 1,000. The rate for the 118 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 11.8 per 1,000, and for the 126 smaller towns of England and Wales, 10.8 per 1,000.

Table showing details of Deaths of Residents in the various Wards, 1932.

QUARTER ENDED.	STANWIX AND ETERBY.	RICKERGATE.	AGLIONBY.	GREYSTONE.	ST. NICHOLAS.	CURROCK.	DENTON HOLME.	ST. CUTHBERT'S.	CALDEWEGATE.	NEWTOWN AND BELLE VUE.	TOTALS FOR CITY.
March 31	16	18	21	33	28	20	16	27	18	41	238
June 30	10	20	20	22	11	22	20	16	6	21	168
September 30 ...	8	16	11	23	14	14	12	14	10	23	146
December 31	15	26	21	15	21	20	21	26	18	28	211
Totals..	49	80	73	93	74	76	69	83	52	113	763

Table showing the number of Deaths at all Ages and at several age periods, 1932.

	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
No. of Deaths ...	763	84	23	16	26	252	362

The following Table shows the diseases causing the largest number of deaths during 1932, and a comparison with those of 1931, &c.:—

DISEASE.	1931	1932	Increase or Decrease	Average No. of Deaths for past 10 yrs.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis & Phthisis	39	49	+	46
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	11	5	—	11
Pneumonia	46	31	—	45
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	43	48	+	50
Measles	15	1	—	11
Influenza	9	18	+	16
Whooping Cough	4	4	...	7
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup ...	6	8	+	6
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	231	260	+	193
Rheumatic Fever, Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	4	8	+	8
Cancer and Malignant Disease ...	69	79	+	77
Diseases of Digestive System other than Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	27	26	—	26
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	23	32	+	27
Diseases of Nervous System ...	59	61	+	63
Prematurity and Injury at Birth, &c.	32	46	+	32
Accidents due to Negligence ..	13	25	+	22
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	5	15	+	14

+ Shows an increase in the number of deaths.

— Shows a decrease in the number of deaths

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1932 and previous years:—

YEAR.	Registrar-General's Estimate of Population to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age		AT ALL AGES.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1923	54,010	1181	1171	21.8	797	14.7	91	26	98	82.9	732	13.5
1924	54,910	1116	1123	20.3	849	15.4	103	17	106	94.9	763	13.8
1925	* 55,360 † 55,160	1045	1030	18.8	848	15.3	122	22	82	78.4	748	13.5
1926	* 56,320 † 56,140	1159	1163	20.5	821	14.6	110	18	95	81.9	729	12.9
1927	56,620	1037	983	18.3	802	14.1	122	19	71	68.4	699	12.3
1928	56,380	1109	1085	19.6	830	14.7	117	24	80	72.1	737	13.0
1929	56,380	1037	1011	18.4	852	15.1	116	21	73	69.4	757	13.4
1930	56,380	1022	1010	18.1	803	14.2	127	32	68	65.5	708	12.5
1931	57,510	1012	979	17.6	805	13.9	144	22	66	65.2	683	11.8
1932	57,920	1029	961	17.8	878	15.1	145	30	84	81.6	763	13.1

* For Birth-rate

† For Death-rate.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality since 1891.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Average Five Years.		
						Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1891	1207	30.8	789	20.1	137	31.8	20.1	142.6
1892	1213	30.5	805	20.2	123			
1893	1389	34.5	868	21.6	178			
1894	1315	32.0	780	19.2	133			
1895	1311	31.4	794	19.4	142			
1896	1246	29.6	753	18.2	137	29.9	19.5	146.6
1897	1324	30.8	811	19.4	134			
1898	1311	30.0	935	22.2	183			
1899	1200	29.4	818	19.2	145			
1900	1354	30.1	807	18.8	134			
1901	1246	27.3	810	17.8	129	26.7	17.9	131.0
1902	1245	27.0	856	18.5	117			
1903	1322	28.4	813	17.4	118			
1904	1278	26.7	933	19.7	152			
1905	1168	24.3	783	16.3	139			
1906	1227	25.3	811	16.7	132	23.6	15.1	127.5
1907	1178	23.8	848	17.1	143			
1908	1223	24.4	713	14.2	129			
1909	1149	22.6	735	14.5	123.6			
1910	1145	22.2	683	13.2	110.0			
1911	1109	23.8	776	16.7	145.0	23.2	17.1	128.2
1912	1142	24.6	813	17.5	102.4			
1913	1164	22.1	821	15.6	127.1			
1914	1209	23.0	848	16.1	122.4			
1915	1192	22.6	1027	19.5	144.3			
1916	1103	20.3	850	17.0	101.5	19.9	15.5	104.5
1917	1117	18.8	826	15.5	106.5			
1918	1033	17.1	921	17.1	126.8			
1919	1066	18.5	778	14.1	107.9			
1920	1425	24.7	785	13.7	80			
1921	1310	24.6	818	15.3	105.3	21.8	15.3	88.5
1922	1267	23.6	864	16.1	81.2			
1923	1181	21.8	797	14.7	82.9			
1924	1116	20.3	849	15.4	95.0			
1925	1045	18.8	848	15.1	78.4			
1926	1159	20.5	821	14.6	81.9	18.9	14.5	71.6
1927	1037	18.3	802	14.1	68.4			
1928	1109	19.6	830	14.7	72.1			
1929	1037	18.4	852	15.1	69.4			
1930	1022	18.1	803	14.2	65.5			
1931	1012	17.6	805	13.9	65.2	18.3	14.6	70.7
1932	1029	17.8	878	15.1	81.6			

The following figures relate to the deaths of persons not normally resident in the district which occurred within the City:—

Cumberland Infirmary	...	...	87
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	23
Fusehill Hospital	...	...	21
Private Houses	...	...	5
Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	2
Maternity Hospital	...	...	1
Strathelyde House	...	...	5
English Street	...	...	1

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 44 inquests. Of this number 30 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 14 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 4 related to children under five years of age, one of whom was under one year.

Uncertified Deaths.

55 deaths were registered of persons belonging to the City in which no certificate was given by a medical man, and in which no inquest was held.

During 1931, 23 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

25 bodies were removed to the Public Mortuary, a post-mortem examination being made in each instance.

Cancer.

The number of deaths registered as due to cancer was 79, as against 69 in 1931, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.3 per 1,000 of the population.

This figure includes all deaths from causes coming within the general term cancer.

Table of Deaths from Cancer, 1923-32.

Age.	Numbers.									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
1 to 5 years ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 15 years ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 25 years ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25 to 35 years ...	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	4	1	...
35 to 45 years ...	2	5	4	3	2	4	3	7	2	3
45 to 55 years ...	13	10	23	6	10	13	10	15	9	16
55 to 65 years ...	21	20	26	26	18	25	24	12	18	19
65 to 75 years ...	26	25	21	21	31	23	22	27	29	26
75 & upwards ...	16	10	10	9	15	14	19	13	10	15
Totals ...	78	72	84	67	79	83	80	78	69	79

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.

By arrangement, the nurses of the Carlisle District Nursing Association undertake the nursing of cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping cough, and epidemic diarrhœa. The Corporation pay to the Association a fee of £20 per annum, plus one shilling per visit per case.

The following table gives particulars of the cases referred during the year:—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Visits:
Pneumonia	8	117
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	97
	—	—
	12	214
	—	—

Midwives.

The Corporation do not employ midwives except at the Maternity Hospital, and do not pay any subsidy in respect of any midwife practising in the district.

There were 25 midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The administration of Medical Out-relief is controlled by the Public Assistance Committee, and no change has been made since its transfer to the Local Authority.

Legislation in Force.

No new legislation came into force during the year.

Hospitals.

Hospital services used by the inhabitants of the area—

Corporation Maternity Home	...	13 beds and cots
Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	51 beds
Corporation Smallpox Hospital	...	14 beds
Corporation Fusehill Hospital	...	124 beds
Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland		76 beds
(reservation by Corporation for City patients, 20 beds)		
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle Joint Committee for the Mentally Defective, Dovenby Hall, Cockermouth	...	185 beds
Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle	...	151 beds
Border Counties Home for Incurables, Strathclyde House, Carlisle	...	38 beds
St. Joseph's Home, Carlisle (aged poor)	...	96 beds
Cumberland & Westmorland Convalescent Institution, Silloth	...	94 beds

Carlisle Council of Social Service.

The Corporation pay to the Carlisle Council of Social Service an annual grant of £60 to the General Fund, and an additional annual grant of £40 to the Orthopædic Clinic Fund.

Carlisle Dispensary.

The Corporation contributes £20 per annum to the funds of the Dispensary.

North Cumberland and Carlisle City Association for Preventive Work.

Coledale Hall, the Headquarters of this Association, is the property of the Corporation, and is enjoyed by the Association free of rent and rates.

Ambulance Facilities.

These remain as outlined in the Annual Report for 1930.

List of existing Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres in the City.

<i>Nature of Clinic.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—		
Infant Clinic, Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Maternity Hospital, 4 George Street	Carlisle Corporation
Ante-natal Clinic, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC—		
Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
INFANT WELFARE CENTRE—		
Mondays, 2 p.m.	11 Abbey Street, Carlisle	The Carlisle Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Socy.
Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
SCHOOL CLINIC—		
Minor Ailments, daily, 9 a.m.	School Clinic, 2 George Street	Carlisle Corporation
Dental, daily, 9 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Ophthalmic, Wednesdays, 9-15 a.m.	Do.	Do.
X-ray, as required	Do.	Do.
ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC—		
Daily	Do.	Carlisle Council of Social Service
TUBERCULOSIS—		
Adult Clinic, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1 George Street	Carlisle Corporation
Children's Clinic, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Do.	Do.
Adult Clinic, Wednesdays, 7 p.m.	Do.	Do.
VENEREAL DISEASES—		
Female and Children's Clinics, Mondays, 2-30 p.m.; and Thursdays, 5-30 p.m.	Cumberland Infirmery	Jointly by Carlisle Corporation & Cumberland County Council
Male Clinics, Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m.; and Thursdays, 6 p.m.	Do.	Do.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

RAINFALL.

Observations taken at the Carlisle Cemetery.

MONTHS.	1932.		Average for 10 years 1922-1931.
	Rainfall.	Number of days on which Rain fell.	
	in.		in.
January	2·92	20	2·7
February	0·07	6	2·5
March	3·55	14	1·5
April	2·11	19	1·9
May	2·60	17	2·2
June	0·89	6	2·6
July	5·94	19	3·6
August	1·32	13	4·7
September	5·35	17	3·3
October	5·01	24	3·4
November	1·87	14	3·2
December	2·25	18	2·7
Totals	33·88	187	34·3
Total number of days on which Rain fell {	...	...	206

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

In view of certain unsatisfactory results of bacteriological examinations, a careful investigation was made in connection with collection and storage of water supply. Arrangements have been made for works designed to prevent contamination, and these will be put into operation during the current year.

Water Supply.

Total annual distribution of Water from Cumwhinton covered reservoir during the years 1923-32.

Year.	Number of Gallons.	No. of Gallons per head, per day.
1923	747,320,000	32.49
1924	712,630,000	30.90
1925	737,000,000	32.06
1926	758,630,000	33.00
1927	785,990,000	34.03
1928	875,658,000	37.77
1929	889,620,000	38.42
1930	803,940,000	34.69
1931	819,130,000	35.22
1932	938,400,000	40.47

Bacteriological results of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Date when sample was taken.	No. of colonies in			
	1 c.c.	2.5 c.c.	5 c.c.	10 c.c.
7th May	...	1	3	8
20th June	...	2	4	10
30th Sept.	...	...	7	15
23rd Dec.	27	53	120	230

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Date when sample was taken.	Bacillus coli present in		
	1 c.c.	10 c.c.	25 c.c.
7th May	—	—	—
20th June	—	—	+
30th Sept.	—	—	+
23rd Dec.	—	+	+

Results of Chemical Analyses of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000,	8th MARCH	8th JUNE	24th AUG.	27th SEPT.	7th DECEMBER
Chlorine as Chlorides	.9780	.9000	.9000	.9367	1.0840
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	.0285	.0256	.0411	.0350	.0238
Ammonia ... ..	.0015	.0028	.0040	.0015	.0011
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0020	.0045	.0055	.0050	.0025
Oxygen absorption ...	.0466	.0847	.2128	.0625	.1708
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper) ...	none	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C. ...	15	13	16	10	11
Temporary Hardness ...	3.40°	3.00°	3.60°	2.00°	1.80°
Permanent Hardness ...	3.80°	4.00°	3.00°	5.20°	4.20°
Colour and Appearance in two-foot tube ...	10	14	26	14	26
Odour when heated to 50° C.	Faint earthy	none	none	none	none
Microscopical Examina- tion	Minute deposit con- sisting of particles of earthy matter, some vegetable debris, micro- organisms, fibres of cotton and starch granules	Minute deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, many micro- organisms, starch granules and cotton fibres	Considerable deposit consisting of earthy matter, decomposing vegetable matter, fungus growths, very many micro- organisms (including diatoms and oscillaria) fibres of cotton and wool	Small deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, micro- organisms and cotton fibres	Minute deposit consisting of earthy matter, decompos- ing vegetable matter, some fungus growth a few micro- organisms (oscillaria & one or two cotton fibres)

Rivers and Streams.

None of the water from rivers or streams in the area of the Authority is used for drinking purposes, and no necessity arose for any action to be taken in respect of pollution.

Sewerage.

The construction of the second main out-fall sewer alongside the existing one, mentioned in the Report for 1931, has now been completed. The reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works is still in abeyance.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of schools generally is satisfactory, but some of the school buildings are old or out of date. A case of diphtheria occurred in a pupil resident in the Girls' High School Hostel. Investigation, including the taking of swabs, resulted in the discovery of 2 carriers. School closure was not considered necessary in any instance to prevent the spread of infectious disease. The usual routine measures for ascertaining and investigating cases of infectious disease, together with exclusion of individual scholars, were carried out.

HOUSING.

Up to the end of the year the Corporation had received the sanction of the Minister of Health for the erection of 3,159 houses, 422 being of the parlour type and 2,737 of the non-parlour type, including 335 two-bedroomed houses for the replacement of slum dwellings demolished. The total number of houses completed and occupied was 3,159.

1—*Inspection of Dwelling Houses.*

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	155
(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	127
Number of Inspections for purposes of 1 and 2	1445
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	45
(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 ...	82

2—*Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	14
--	----

3—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

(a)—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	None
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	28
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	28
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	None

(c)—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	51
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	None
(e) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs ...	None
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners ...	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	None
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close ...	None
(f) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	None
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ...	None
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	None
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	None

Re-housing.

The total number of houses represented to the Local Authority under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, was 85.

As a result of the foregoing representations, 55 families were displaced from condemned property during the year. The re-housing of these families was accomplished as follows:—

Number of families removed from condemned property directly to new houses (slum replacement type)	30
Number of families removed from condemned property to other houses (conceding their claim of a slum replacement type house to some other person)	25
Number of families removed from other property to slum replacement houses ...	2
<hr/>	
Total slum replacement type houses (new), occupied during the year	57
Total number of this type occupied up to December, 1931	278
<hr/>	
Total occupied at December, 1932	335
<hr/>	
Number of tenants removed from condemned property to new houses of ordinary type during the year 1932	9

Undertakings were accepted by the Local Authority for conversion of certain unfit houses, either into houses of larger type or for business purposes.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Milk Supply.**

The production of milk within the City is being gradually reduced; supplies from one source have been diverted to a Creamery, and two producers ceased to keep milk cows. Satisfactory milking conditions at the remaining byres have been well maintained, judging by the inspection and results of bacteriological examinations.

Continued attempts to keep down the price of milk do not tend to the production of the best article, as the necessary small amount of extra labour required for careful grooming and cleanliness of cattle is uneconomical.

Tubercle bacilli were found in 7 samples of milk, all of which were produced in the adjacent County area. In 3 instances the animal was traced and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. With regard to 3 of the other samples, it was ascertained that the retailers had purchased accommodation depot milk in addition to supplies from producers in the County area, and the source of infection could not be traced.

Mention was made in the Report for the year 1931 of a complaint from a Medical Officer of Health of another area that samples of pasteurised milk received from Carlisle had contained tubercle bacilli. A further complaint from the same authority and in respect of the same source of supply was received in 1932. The usual investigation was undertaken and a thorough examination made of the plant, etc., at the local depot, and at the request of the Ministry of Health a report on the pasturisation process was submitted. The matter was also discussed locally with a London representative of the firm concerned and with an official of the Ministry of Health, and it was finally agreed that certain steps should be taken in order to prevent a recurrence. The whole question of tracing bulk supplies of milk is, however, bristling with difficulties, and it would appear that further legislation is desirable in this connection.

12 licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923—1 to the Carlisle Co-operative Society, Ltd., 1 to the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., and 1 to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. in respect of pasteurising plant, and 9 to retailers, 3 of which were in respect of Certified Milk, 3 in respect of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, and 3 in respect of Grade A Milk.

2 samples of Certified Milk, 24 of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, and 7 of Grade A Milk were obtained and submitted for the statutory bacteriological tests, all of which complied with the requirements of the Order.

There has been no refusal nor revocation of registration of a retailer of a licence for graded milk.

The following table gives the results of the examinations of 90 samples of milk, the standard adopted regarding raw milk being that laid down for Grade A Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

	Satisfactory	Contaminated (not T.B.)	Tubercular	Total.
Pasteurised Milk	7	3	None	10
Raw Milk ...	45	9	7	80

No sample of artificial cream, condensed milk, or dried milk was submitted for examination.

Meat and other Foods.

The Public Slaughter-houses, owned and controlled by the Corporation, are well situated and well adapted premises and were kept satisfactorily. Improvements to the piggeries and considerable re-wiring to the lighting system were completed during the year.

3 licensed private slaughter-houses, in 2 instances on railway premises and used for slaughtering of sheep only for the London and Birmingham trade, and in 1 instance for the slaughter of a small number of pigs at a Bacon Factory, were frequently inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Inspection of meat at the Public Slaughter-houses is performed in the first instance by the Superintendent, who retains all unsound, diseased, or suspected meat for further examination by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector. Inspection at the other slaughter-houses and premises where meat is sold or made up for food is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. Several visits were paid to private cold store premises where meat and fowl are held for short periods.

Humane killers of the Greener and Captive Bolt types are employed for the slaughter of animals, the Minister of Health's Bye-law 9b being enforced in the City. A further bye-law prohibits the hawking of meat within the City boundary, and meat stalls are not permitted, except those provided in the covered market owned by the local authority.

Condemned meat and offals from the Public Slaughter-houses are, after treatment, sent to premises outside the City for conversion into commercial products.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations.

Chemical examinations are carried out by Cyril J. H. Stock, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., &c., of Darlington.

Bacteriological examinations, with the exception of specimens from the Venereal Diseases Clinic, are carried out at the Pathological Department of the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle. In addition to samples of milk, the following examinations were carried out, viz.:—

Throat, nose, and ear swabs for K.L.B., 231; urine, 3; fæces, 4; cerebro-spinal fluid, 5; blood for culture, 2; blood for cell count, 2; ice-cream, 12; maternity outfit, 1.

Nutrition.

1,000 copies monthly of "Better Health" are circulated by the Department, the issues containing local health articles of general interest, in addition to which lectures and addresses have been given, and articles contributed to the local press, by members of the Staff of the Department.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

441 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 74 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis and 367 to other infectious diseases.

28 deaths were certified as due to the seven principal zymotic diseases, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.4 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year 31 deaths were certified as due to zymotic diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a further fall in the number of cases of scarlet fever, and the type of the disease was mild.

83.7 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No experimental work in connection with ascertainment of susceptibles nor in respect of immunization was undertaken.

1 return case of Scarlet Fever occurred.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from scarlet fever during the years 1928-1932.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases isolated in Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. of return cases.	No. of deaths.	Deaths per 100 cases.
1928	71	49	.	0	2	2.8
1929	67	42	43.9		0	0.0
1930	174	142	41.4	1	1	0.5
1931	89	67	43.0		1	1.1
1932	37	31	.	1	0	0.0

Diphtheria.

34 cases of diphtheria were notified, as against 45 in 1931, and the type experienced was more severe.

In 3 instances the patients were subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheria.

8 deaths occurred, and the death-rate for this disease was 0.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages.

The majority of the deaths can be ascribed to late notification of the disease, and it is to be regretted that in certain instances notification is not made, nor antitoxin treatment administered, until the diagnosis has been confirmed bacteriologically. These deaths must be regarded as preventable, and considerable effort has been made to bring to the notice of the general public the advantages to be gained from immunisation, but the response has been far from encouraging.

All the cases notified were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No return case of diphtheria occurred.

No experimental work in connection with ascertainment of susceptibles was undertaken.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from diphtheria during the years 1928-1932.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases isolated in Hospital.	No. of deaths.	Deaths per 100 cases.
1928	71	57	5	7.0
1929	74	52	9	12.1
1930	44	38	1	2.2
1931	45	43	6	13.3
1932	34	34	8	23.5

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

13 applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum, 140,000 units having been supplied.

Table showing case mortality of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria isolated in Hospital compared with that of Home Cases.

Year.	SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.			
	Hospital Cases.		Home Cases.		Hospital Cases.		Home Cases.	
	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100	No. of Cases Isolated.	Death-rate per 100
1928	49	0.0	22	9.1	57	5.2	14	14.3
1929	42	0.0	25	0.0	52	9.6	22	18.1
1930	142	0.0	32	3.1	38	2.6	6	0.0
1931	67	0.0	22	0.0	43	13.9	2	0.0
1932	31	0.0	6	0.0	34	23.5	0	0.0

Smallpox.

The City was free from this disease during the year, and no notification was received that a resident of Carlisle had been in contact with a case of smallpox elsewhere.

No vaccinations were undertaken during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Vaccination Return.

Number of births returned as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1931	...	...	...	1015
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	748
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	...	9
Had Small Pox	...	...	...	—
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	...	159
Died Unvaccinated	...	...	...	55
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	16
Removal to other Districts	...	...	...	6
Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached, and Cases not having been found	...	...	...	14
Number of Births remaining on 31st January, 1933, neither duly entered nor temporarily accounted for	...	...	...	8
Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccina- tion of Children under 14 received during 1932	...	...	...	746
Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received during 1932	...	...	...	170

Enteric Fever, Para-Typhoid Fever, Typhus or Continued Fever.

No notifications were received.

Table showing the average number of cases notified as Enteric Fever for 5-year periods, 1890—1929, and for the 3 years 1930-1932.

Years.	Average for periods of 5 years.	Year.	Number of cases notified.
1890-1894	21·2	1930	...
1895-1899	18·6	1931	6
1900-1904	12·6	1932	...
1905-1909	3·2		
1910-1914	3·8		
1915-1919	1·4		
1920-1924	2·2		
1925-1929	·6		

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

No notifications were received.

Pneumonia.

71 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 29 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 42 instances of the acute primary type.

In 6 instances the patients were removed to Hospital.

There was 1 death from influenzal pneumonia and 4 deaths from primary pneumonia.

Influenza.

18 deaths of residents were registered as due to influenza, as against 9 in 1931.

The age distribution of the deaths occurring among the 18 persons was as follows:—

0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and up- wards	Total
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	7	2	...	4	1	18

Encephalitis Lethargica.

1 case of encephalitis lethargica was notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

3 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified. In one instance the patient had died before notification was received. The other two patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; one was found to be suffering from nephritis and not cerebro-spinal meningitis; both cases recovered.

Diarrhœa.

15 deaths occurred from diarrhœa during the year as follows:—

Age.	No. of Deaths.
0—1 year	9
1—2 years	—
2—5 years	—
5—15 years	—
15—25 years	—
25—45 years	2
45—65 years	2
Over 65 years	2
	—
	15

Other Infectious Diseases.

544 notifications were received from School Attendance Officers and Head Teachers in respect of measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, and mumps.

Notification Fees.

The total amount paid in fees for notification of all notifiable diseases during 1932 was £29 14s. 0d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during the year 1932 from the City and Rural District.

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted during year	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31st Dec.
Scarlet fever	5	37	37	—	5
Scarlet fever complicated by other disease	—	1	1	—	—
Admitted as scarlet fever and diagnosis revised	—	2	2	—	—
Diphtheria	6	31	25	9	3
Admitted as diphtheria and diagnosis revised	—	4	4	—	—
Erysipelas	—	9	7	1	1
Enteric fever	4	—	3	1	—
Puerperal fever	—	2	1	1	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	8	8	—	—
Measles	5	3	8	—	—
Measles complicated by pneumonia	—	2	1	1	—
Admitted as measles and diagnosis revised	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	9	6	1	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	—	3	2	—	1
Admitted as cerebro-spinal meningitis and diagnosis revised	—	1	1	—	—
Mumps	—	1	1	—	—
	20	114	108	14	12

Cases admitted from the Rural District comprised 7 scarlet fever, 1 diphtheria, and 2 erysipelas.

Cases admitted from the Cumberland Infirmary, resident in areas outside the City or Carlisle Rural District, comprised 2 measles (1 admitted as measles and diagnosis revised), 2 erysipelas, 2 cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 pneumonia, and 1 mumps.

1 death from diphtheria was of a patient temporarily resident in Carlisle.

1 case of puerperal fever was a County case removed from the Corporation Maternity Home.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis received during the year was 74, of which 63 were from medical practitioners and 11 from the Authority's Medical Officers.

50 were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis and 24 of other forms of tuberculosis. 19 additional cases came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification, making a total of 93 new cases.

As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 5 in the total number of cases, the figures for both the pulmonary and the non-pulmonary types of the disease being slightly higher than in the year 1931.

The sex incidence of all new cases is: males 47, females 46; divided as to pulmonary—males 33, females 29, and non-pulmonary—males 14, females 17.

The number of deaths of City residents was 54, equal to a death-rate of 0.9 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 49, or 90 per cent., of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.8 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths and proportion due to pulmonary tuberculosis were slightly higher than the figures for 1931. 18 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons who had not been notified, as compared with 16 per cent. in 1931. A further 5 per cent. occurred within a week of notification, so that 23 per cent. of the deaths occurred before any action could be taken by the Authority. 61 per cent. of the deaths occurred more than one month and 50 per cent. more than three months after notification. Once more these figures point out the unsatisfactory state of notification of a disease which, in most cases, is of a chronic nature, and is curable if treated in its earliest stages.

The number of cases on the notification register at the beginning of the year was:—

<i>Type.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	112	121	233
Non-Pulmonary	55	53	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	167	174	341
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

and at the end of the year:—

<i>Type.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	112	118	230
Non-Pulmonary	60	56	116
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	172	174	346
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

131 new cases were examined in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year. 23 of these cases were contacts, none of which were found to be definitely tuberculous.

Of 108 cases notified or referred as suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, 69 were definitely tuberculous and the remaining 39 were not considered to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Of the 69 new cases definitely tuberculous, 48 were pulmonary and 21 non-pulmonary, 50 being adult cases and 19 children.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary was 645, of which 268 were by insured persons, 238 by school children, and 139 by other categories.

The number of consultations with general practitioners was 22.

At the beginning of the year there were 228 cases on the Dispensary Register. After the yearly revision there remained 221 on the register at the end of the year, of which number 162 were pulmonary and 59 non-pulmonary.

Patients were supplied with cod-liver oil and malt or virol in 11 instances.

The number of sputa examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 144, 13 more than in the previous year.

The number of cases selected for Sanatorium treatment was considerably reduced, and 27 cases in all were dealt with at Blencathra. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of the 18 patients discharged during the year was 179 days, 4 staying less than three months, 10 over three months and less than six months, 2 over six and less than twelve months, and 2 over twelve months. The average period of residence in respect of the 9 patients still undergoing treatment in the Sanatorium at the end of the year was 187 days.

35 cases in all were dealt with in the Pavilion beds at Fusehill Hospital for advanced cases, under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer. The average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 10.

8 cases in all of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were dealt with at the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, 3 being discharged before the end of the year. The average duration of residence of these 3 patients was 257 days.

The arrangements for X-ray examinations were continued, and 36 cases were referred by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year.

The number of reports received in respect of insured persons was 81.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under Section 62, Public Health Act, 1925.

1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	228	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ..	140
2. Number of Cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ... ..	...	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	1656
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	13	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	144
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	32	(b) X-ray examinations made	36
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	645	in connection with Dispensary work	
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ..	16	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ... ..	...
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal .. ..	...	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	63
(b) Other	22		

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council	One.
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	None.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Fusehill Pavilions ...	10	...	...	5	15

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult females	...	...	...	..	...
	Children	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	..	...	..	...
Number of definitely tuber- culous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	3	14	11	...	6
	Adult females	1	11	8	...	4
	Children	1	5	2	...	4
	Total	5	30	21	...	14
Grand Total ...	...	5	30	21	...	14

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis ad- mitted for treat- ment	Adult males	2	13	9	5	1
	Adult females	1	5	2	3	1
	Children	..	...	...	..	...
	Total	3	18	11	8	2
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmon- ary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	...	1	1	...	...
	Adult females	...	1	1	...	...
	Children	3	9	8	...	4
	Total	3	11	10	...	4
Grand Total		6	29	21	8	6

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

NIL.

**Summary of Notifications during the period from the
3rd January, 1932, to 31st December, 1932.
FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.**

Age periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis											Total Notifications	
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & upwards		Total (all ages)
Pulmonary—													
Males	3	4	3	6	4	2	...	22	23
Females	1	...	1	6	10	7	3	...	..	...	28	29
Non-pulmonary													
Males	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	10	11
Females	1	3	7	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	14	14
Totals	3	7	10	11	15	11	9	4	3	1	74	77

Supplemental Return.

New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males	1	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	...	11
Females	1	...	...	...	1
Non-pulmonary												
Males	2	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Females	1	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Totals.....	...	3	1	...	1	3	4	6	1	..	...	19

The sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained are stated below:—

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death (From Local Registrars	2	4
Returns (Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	3	...
Posthumous Notifications .....	..	...
"Transfers" from other areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	7	3
Other sources if any (specify) .....	...	...

Distribution of the Deaths from Tuberculosis in the various Wards of the City, 1932.

	Stanwix and Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Outhbert's	Caldegate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Carlisle
Pulmonary ...	4	3	5	5	5	7	...	6	3	11	49
Non-pulmonary ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5
Totals	4	4	6	5	5	7	...	7	5	11	54

Age and Sex distribution of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1932.

Age Periods.	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and over.
<u>New Cases.</u>											
Pulmonary—											
Male	1	...	...	4	6	6	9	5	2	...
Female	1	...	1	6	10	7	4	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary—											
Male	3	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	1
Female	1	4	7	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
<u>Deaths.</u>											
Pulmonary—											
Male	1	...	..	1	2	10	6	3	1	1
Female	1	...	1	2	9	6	3	1	...	1
Non-Pulmonary—											
Male	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Female	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

Table showing the period persons dying in 1932 survived after notification.

	Not Notified	Died before Notification	Died within 7 days	Survived more than								
				1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years
Pulmonary ...	6	...	3	40	32	26	17	12	12	9	3	2
Non-Pulmonary	4	...	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932														
	Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus												
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)											
Disease arrested	Adults	M.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chil- dren	F.	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease not arrested	Adults	M.	4	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	2	7	1	7	1	9							
	Chil- dren	F.	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	4	3	1	6	5	12							
	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1								
Condition not as- certained during the year	...	7	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	...	30	4	3	3	10	4	...	3	1	4	5	...	1	1	20	...	2	...	2	8	4	1	5	11	6	1	5	12	11	2	3	2	7	10	2	13	7	22				
Discharged as recovered	Adults	M.	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chil- dren	F.	...	...	...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	...	...	...	...	...	240	6	1	2	...	3	8	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	6	2	...	2	4	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1				
Dead	Adults	M.	201	1	3	9	5	17	...	1	4	8	13	1	...	2	5	7	1	1	5	5	11	1	1	2	9	12	3	...	3	4	7	2	...	1	4	5	
	Chil- dren	F.	192	3	1	6	...	7	...	1	8	7	16	1	...	6	7	13	1	...	3	6	5	14	5	...	5	5	10	1	...	3	5	8	...	1	1	6	8
	44	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	...	1	2	1	1		
Total written off Dispensary Register	945	14	6	17	6	29	13	2	12	16	30	10	1	8	15	24	10	7	11	10	28	12	3	7	16	26	4	...	6	10	16	2	1	2	11	14		
GRAND TOTALS	18	6	20	7	33	18	2	13	16	31	30	1	10	15	26	18	11	12	10	33	23	9	8	21	38	15	2	9	12	23	12	3	15	18	36		

the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal

Total	1930					1931					1932				
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
..	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	2	...	..	..	...	...
3	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	3	4	1	..	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	4	..	1	13	18
...	3	...	..	1	4	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	1	...	3	9	4	3	1	6	14	6	..	1	13	20
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3	2	...	1	2	5	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
...
1	..	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
9	2	...	2	2	6	1	..	...	1	2	...	1	...	..	1
14	7	1	2	5	15	5	3	1	7	16	6	1	1	13	21

**Deaths from Tuberculosis, Influenza, and other
Respiratory Diseases, 1928-32.**

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis, all forms.	Influenza.	Other Respiratory diseases.
1928	56	5	61	18	71
1929	37	4	41	35	123
1930	40	12	52	6	68
1931	39	11	50	9	89
1932	49	5	54	18	... 79

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 116 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, a decrease of 1 compared with the figure for 1931.

23 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 4 from soft chancre, 49 from gonorrhœa, and 40 from conditions other than venereal, and 641 doses of arsenobenzol compounds were administered. 3,251 attendances were made by these patients.

2 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, and 18 doses were issued during the year.

16 specimens of pathological material for Wassermann re-action were sent on behalf of medical practitioners.

No action was taken under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Clinics.

Clinics were held on the same days and at the same hours as in the previous year, viz.:—for women and children on Mondays at 2-30 p.m. and Thursdays at 5-30 p.m. The male clinics for syphilis were held on Wednesdays at 2-30 p.m. and Thursdays at 6 p.m., and the male clinics for gonorrhœa on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancere		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F	
	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	54	41	3	...	37	8	..	..	94	49	143
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	5	11	...	...	10	1	...	...	16	12	28
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	5	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	1	6
" secondary	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	1	4
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1
" all later stages	8	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	8	16
" congenital	7	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	3	10
Soft Chancere ... ..	...	...	7	...	...	..	...	...	7	7	14
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	55	26	...	...	55	26	81
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	7
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	37	...	38	37	75
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	4	1	...	...	18	1	...	...	22	2	24
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	86	67	10	...	124	39	37	39	259	143	402

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	...	3	...	39	14	39	37	89	53	142
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—										
Syphilis, primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
" secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
" latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" all later stages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
" congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Soft Chancere	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	18	7	25
" later	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	4
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	...	1	...	25	3	...	...	29	8	37
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	...	1	...	11	4	...	...	21	6	27
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	...	3	...	28	10	...	...	81	52	133
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	86	67	10	124	39	39	37	259	143	402

10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—										
Syphilis, primary	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" secondary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" all later stages	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" congenital	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

11. Number of attendances:—										
(a) for individual attention of medical officers	1002	722	41	...	765	291	67	1883	1080	2963
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	1	...	1	...	889	641	...	892	641	1533
Total Attendances	1003	722	42	..	1654	932	67	2775	1721	4496

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1932—cont.

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Items 3 above classified according to age periods ...	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	7	3

	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	For Spirochetes	For Gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea
	16. Pathological Work (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...	3	115
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ..	2	129	302	...	...

Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given :—Nil.

With regard to the joint scheme of the County Council and the City, during the year 402 patients were dealt with, the same number as in the previous year. 231 attended for the first time and 28 were re-admitted, making 259, an increase of 28. The total attendances were 4,496, an increase of 288.

Of the new cases 107 were suffering from gonorrhœa compared with 101 in 1931, while the new cases of syphilis were 42, compared with 53 in 1931.

Areas in which Patients resided.	New Patients.	Total Attendances.
Carlisle	116	3,250
Cumberland	68	988
Westmorland	7	65
Northumberland	2	25
Scotland	25	140
London	3	4
Leeds	1	3
Lancashire	2	2
U.S.A.	2	2
Bedfordshire	1	3
Liverpool	1	1
Sussex	1	1
West Riding	1	3
Manchester	1	2
Durham	—	6
Staffordshire	—	1
	231	4,496

The following remarks relating to the treatment centre at the Cumberland Infirmary have been extracted from a report by the medical officer (Dr. Mc.Murtrie):—

New Premises.

On the 12th December, 1932, the clinic was transferred from the old premises, which had been in use since its inception in 1919, to the new premises, consisting of part of the old Out-patient Department of the Cumberland Infirmary.

It still remains a purely Out-patient Clinic, and it is regretted that the Committee of Management of the Cumberland Infirmary has been unable to comply with the requests of the Local Authorities to provide bed accommodation.

Apart from one additional waiting room, the number of rooms in the new premises is the same as in the old.

Considerable advantages have been gained, as it has been possible to make a better arrangement of the accommodation, to renew and replace some of the equipment, and to provide a certain amount of new equipment.

Separate entrances for men, and for women and children, have been provided, and there are two waiting rooms. By closing one door it is possible to cut off communication between the two parts of the building, at the same time allowing access to the treatment rooms for either sex. Thus the difficulty encountered by overlapping of the male and female Clinics has been overcome, and urgent cases of either sex can be dealt with at a session intended for the opposite sex only.

The male irrigation room has been greatly improved and is divided into service space and three cubicles, each with drainage, hot and cold water, etc., the fittings of these being the best obtainable. It should attract a larger number for intermediate treatment.

All the old fittings, such as sinks, basins, work benches, and cupboards were transferred to the new premises, so that the cost of reconstruction was minimised. It was intended to put in steam sterilisers, but, owing to the cost, gas sterilisers have been substituted, and the steriliser for hot and cold sterile water has been omitted. It is hoped that it will be possible to add this at some future time. Steam is available and could be laid on.

In spite of certain objections, notably the distance from the Out-patient Department and the provision of special entrances to the V.D. Department, the decision to carry out the scheme was a wise one, the only alternative being to sever all connection with the Cumberland Infirmary and establish a clinic elsewhere.

The most has been made of the available accommodation. The Infirmary architect carried out the scheme to meet the requirements of the Local Authorities, the original building being altered as little as possible.

The accommodation consists of two waiting rooms, Medical Officer's consulting room, small examination and test room, syphilis treatment room, with annexe for dispenser and clerk, female examination and treatment room, male irrigation room, and W.C. for patients.

Daily Treatment of Female Patients.

On 15th August, 1932, the nurse appointed by the two Local Authorities took up her duties. In the latter part of 1931 and early in 1932 the daily treatment of gonorrhœa in the female had been experimentally carried out and was found to work well. Owing to the illness of the Sister-in-Charge it fell into abeyance, and has now been revived on a more satisfactory basis.

In 1931 there were 111 attendances, while in 1932 they increased to 641. In the same periods the female attendances for gonorrhœa at the Medical Officer's Clinic increased from 145 to 291, showing that the institution of daily treatment has had the effect of keeping these cases under medical supervision for longer periods and of attracting more new cases. In 1931 there were 14 new cases of female gonorrhœa; in 1932 there were 29.

This is not due to a general increase in the prevalence of gonorrhœa. On the contrary it appears to be declining, because the new cases of gonorrhœa in the male fell from 86 to 59. The increase of female cases apparently consists of cases which would otherwise have gone without treatment. The result is most gratifying and is largely attributable to the conscientious way in which the work has been carried out by the Nurse.

In addition to her duties at the Clinic, the Nurse visits defaulters in Carlisle and neighbourhood. In only a few cases has this been necessary, but, in all but one, who had apparently given a false address, the visit was effective.

In 1931 the percentage defaulting out of the total cases of female gonorrhœa was 32.3 per cent.; in 1932 it was 28.2 per cent.

Incidence of Syphilis in the Carlisle Area.

New cases of syphilis in the early and infectious period of the disease showed a continued decline, falling from 30 in 1930 to 17 in 1931, and 10 in 1932. In the later stages the numbers fell from 21 to 16. New cases of congenital syphilis also fell from 15 to 10.

The number of injections of arsenobenzene compounds given (1043) was greater than in previous years in spite of the fall in new cases. This is because it is now recognised that more prolonged treatment is necessary.

Attendance at the Carlisle Centre.

The total attendances were 4,496, the highest figure since 1929, when they reached 4,630. At the Medical Officer's Clinics the attendances were 2,963; this is an increase of 247 over the 1931 figure and is the highest recorded since the Clinic was opened in 1919, and nearly double that of 1924.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1,034 notifications of birth, being 24 less than in 1931, were received during the year; 986 of these related to live births and 48 to still-births. 493 notifications were by medical practitioners and 537 by midwives, while in 4 instances the birth was notified by a person living in the house. In addition, in 15 instances, 13 being in respect of live births and 2 of still-births, notification was only received after the attention of the medical practitioner had been drawn to the omission.

Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Corporation Health Visitors:—

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	12,235
Primary visits in connection with the notification of births	...	...	999
Re-visits to children between			
0—1 year	...	...	4,180
1—2 years	...	...	3,237
2—3 years	...	...	2,964
3—4 years	...	...	2,794
4—5 years	...	...	1,930
		—	15,105
Total number of routine visits to children	...		16,104
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents	...	...	166
Visits to expectant mothers—			
Primary	...	...	208
Re-visits	...	...	251
		—	459
Visits in connection with—			
Deaths of children under 1 year	...	...	76
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	47
Diarrhœa	...	...	99
Bronchitis	...	...	148
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	30
Acute Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	131
Measles—			
Under 5 years	...	...	166
Over 5 years	...	...	50
Re-visits	...	...	103
		—	319
Whooping Cough—			
Under 5 years	...	...	175
Over 5 years	...	...	142
Re-visits	...	...	172
		—	489
Chicken-pox	...	...	30
Visits to Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	15

During the year it was arranged that the Health Visitors in rotation should attend the weekly clinic for Child Welfare at George Street, and in this way 487 further interviews have taken place with children accompanied by their parents.

Inspection of Midwives.

31 certified midwives gave notice of intention to practise during 1932, and 6 left the district, leaving 25 on the register at the end of 1932. 12 of the midwives practise privately, 5 are employed by the District Nursing Association, 2 work exclusively in Private Nursing Homes, and 6 are attached to Public Institutions. 1 of the midwives who practises privately has a small Nursing Home; the proprietor of another small Nursing Home left the district during 1932.

The midwives engaged in private practice, and excluding those employed in hospitals, attended a total of 317 confinements.

1 notified case of puerperal pyrexia occurred among midwives' cases, the child having been born before the midwife arrived.

Notices from private midwives, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, were received in respect of the following conditions:—

Cases in which a midwife called for the assistance of a medical practitioner	179
Notification of the intention to substitute artificial for breast feeding	49
Notification of still-births	5
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	6
Notification of having laid out a dead body ...	3

The conditions for which medical help was obtained or advised were as follows:—

Condition of Mother—

Ante-natal	12
Œdema	1
Threatened Abortion	3
Hæmorrhage	1
Miscellaneous	7
During Labour	67
Delayed Labour	26
Malpresentation	13
Hæmorrhage	10
Miscellaneous	18

Post-natal	...	...	...	67
Retained Secundines	...	...	5	
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	50	
Rise of Temperature	...	...	6	
Hæmorrhage	...	...	3	
Miscellaneous	...	...	3	
Condition of Child	...	...	...	33
Feebleness	...	...	6	
Inflammation of the Eyes	...	...	18	
Malformation	...	..	3	
Miscellaneous	...	...	6	

The following are stated as the reasons for the substitution of artificial feeding:—

Mother's milk insufficient	...	17
Tuberculosis (latent) and Anæmia		2
Pyrexia	...	2
Albuminuria	...	4
Cardiac disease	...	2
Breast condition	...	2
Baby twin or premature	...	6
Post-operative debility	...	1
Mental derangement	...	1
Diabetes	...	1
Disinclination of mother	...	2
Infant nursed out	...	8
Cleft palate	...	1
		—
		49
		—

48 routine and 33 special visits were made by the Medical Officers to midwives at their own homes for the purpose of the inspection of bags, outfits, and registers.

Letters in connection with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board and other matters were written to midwives as follows:—

Making appointment	...	...	2
Reminders to forward registers for inspection	...	...	61
Request for information <i>re</i> cases attended as			
Maternity Nurses	...	...	13
Booklet for distribution	...	...	13
Reminder of Central Midwives' Board rules	...	...	3
<i>Re</i> incomplete entry in Register	...	...	1
<i>Re</i> treatment of maternity cases in her home	...	...	1
			—
			94
			—

Corporation Maternity Home.

The following particulars relate to the work of the Maternity Home:—

In Hospital on 31st December, 1931 ...	...	6
Admitted during year ...	...	294
		<hr/>
		300
Average duration of stay ...	...	12.2 days
Number of cases delivered by midwives ...	...	207
Number of cases delivered by a doctor ...	...	71
Total number of confinements ...	...	278
Dead undelivered ...	...	1
Abortions ...	...	4
Number of cases treated ante-natally only ...	...	10
Number of cases treated during Puerperium only ...	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia notified ...	...	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	0

The number of patients dealt with in this institution was 12 more than during the previous year; 51 of the patients, being 11 more than last year, were admitted at the request of medical practitioners and 2 at the request of midwives. There was 1 maternal death in the Home during the year.

Obstetrical operations were performed as follows:—

Cæsarean Section, 4; Application of Forceps, 12; Induction of Labour, 28; External Version, 13; Internal Podalic Version, 8; Craniotomy, 2; Repair of Perineum, 28.

Medical help was called for in 122 instances, and apart from cases of disproportion and unavoidable laceration, the most important abnormalities were Albuminuria, 6; Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 12; Post-partum hæmorrhage, 4; Heart disease, 2; Eclampsia, 3; Diabetes, 1; Puerperal mania, 1; Malformation of Infant, 5.

There were 17 still-births in the following circumstances:—Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 6; Craniotomy, 2; Prematurity, 3; Eclampsia, 1; Difficult labour, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Syphilis, 1; Accident, 1; Twin Birth, 1.

10 deaths occurred before the age of 10 days—due to Prematurity, 4; Malformation, 2; Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 2; Twin birth, 1; Diarrhœa, 1.

Complete breast feeding was carried out in all but 36 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers was 1,432, or 385 more than last year; 299 were first visits of new patients.

Patients are encouraged to attend the Clinic for post-natal examination a month after confinement, if further attention is necessary after the routine examination which is made before each patient leaves the Hospital.

Infant Consultations.

At the Clinics for children up to five years of age there were 1,878 attendances, 175 being children aged one to five; 298, including 262 under one year, were first attendances of new cases. With the 166 new cases under one year seen at the Voluntary Centre, 43.4 per cent. of the total number of births were under supervision at Welfare Centres.

Voluntary Agency.

BABIES' WELCOME AND SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.

The following is a general summary of the work of the Centre:—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	126
Attendances of children—				
First attendances, aged 0—1 year				166
aged 1—5 years				57
Subsequent attendances,				
aged 0—1 year				1,329
aged 1—5 years				2,689
			Total	4,241
Attendances of mothers—				
First attendances	...	...		148
Subsequent attendances			...	3,891
			Total	4,039
Classes and addresses—				
Mothercraft	...	...	...	18
Hygiene	...	...	...	39
				57

WELFARE NURSE.

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	2,716
Visits to children—			
0—1 year	...	...	1,249
1—2 years	...	...	826
2—3 years	...	...	626
3—4 years	...	...	122
4—5 years	...	...	707
			— 3,530
Visits to expectant mothers—			
First visits	...	...	80
Re-visits	...	...	63
			— 143
Number of Attendances at Babies' Welcomes	...		126

Free Provision of Milk by the Corporation.

The facilities in this respect were considerably increased during the year, and 4,262 gallons of milk were supplied free of cost to 349 families for the purpose of assisting the feeding of infants and to nursing mothers.

Provision of Ancillaries.

No application was received during the year for a sterilized maternity outfit.

Still-births.

The number of still-births notified was 48, and in addition there were 2 not notified, making altogether 50, 4 less than in 1931. Of this number 7 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City. The total still-birth rate was 46.3 per 1,000, or 3.7 per 1,000 less than in 1931. 50 still-births were registered preliminary to burial in the Carlisle Cemeteries. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 39.8 per 1,000.

1 of the still-births, a City case, was illegitimate, giving an illegitimate still-birth rate of 13.7 per 1,000; the legitimate still-birth rate was 51.2. In 9 cases no doctor was present at the birth. Maternal conditions accounted for the still-birth in 22 cases, viz., Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 15; Albuminuria, 2; Eclampsia, 2; Cardiac Disease, 1; Accident, 1; Syphilis, 1. The causes of the remaining still-births were Craniotomy, 2; Instrumental Delivery, 5; Malformation, 6; Prematurity, 7; Malpresentation, 2; Unknown, 6.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under 1 year in the City was 84, giving a net infant mortality rate of 81.6 per 1,000, a higher rate than that for 1931, the increase being due to deaths from prematurity, birth injuries, and gastro-enteritis. Gastro-enteritis caused 8 deaths, equal to a rate of 7.7 per 1,000.

The number of deaths caused by prematurity was 11 more than last year, and there was a regrettable increase of 7 in the number of neo-natal deaths due to birth injuries.

42, *i.e.*, half of the total number of infant deaths, or 15 more than in 1931, occurred before the child was one month old; 29 of the deaths occurred during the first week of life, including 13 which occurred before the child had lived for 24 hours.

The number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia was 21, *i.e.*, 18.7 per 1,000.

The deaths from infectious diseases were 4, due to whooping-cough.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 78, or 81.5 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 6, equal to a rate of 82.1 per 1,000.

**Infant Mortality,
with deaths from stated causes, at various ages and in various seasons, of children under one year of age.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										MONTH.												Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks & under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
	All Causes.	29	6	2	4	41	15	10	7	10	10	18	13	10	3	4	4	3	2	6	6	4		83
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	1	1	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	15
Enteritis and Gastro Enteritis	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	8
Prematurity	13	3	1	1	18	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	22
Congenital Defects	5	2	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	11
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Melaena ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birth Injuries	6	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Status Lymphaticus	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mastoid Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidentally Suffocated	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Internal Haemorrhage	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	29	7	2	4	42	15	10	7	10	10	18	13	10	3	4	5	3	2	6	6	4	84	

**Rates of Mortality among Infants at various ages, and
from the principal causes, per 1,000 births.**

Year	Nett Infant Mortality Rate.	AGES.					CAUSES.					
		Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Not Preventable.			Preventable.		
							Premature Birth	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	Congenital Malformations and Atelectasis.	Diarrhea and Enteritis	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Measles and Whooping Cough
1912	102.4	42.0	15.8	16.6	17.5	10.5	15.8	15.8	9.6	9.6	21.9	11.3
1913	127.1	49.8	17.2	27.5	19.0	13.7	28.4	12.9	6.0	19.0	18.0	3.4
1914	122.4	48.0	25.6	21.5	15.7	11.6	19.8	15.7	5.6	20.7	18.2	5.7
1915	144.3	51.2	30.2	26.8	14.3	21.8	30.2	12.6	5.9	15.9	20.1	17.6
1916	101.5	47.1	13.6	16.3	15.4	9.1	27.2	7.3	8.1	17.2	14.5	0.0
1917	106.5	39.4	16.1	23.3	15.2	12.7	20.6	7.2	10.8	24.2	10.7	4.4
1918	126.8	38.7	17.4	26.1	30.0	14.5	22.3	10.6	4.8	14.5	25.2	21.2
1919	107.9	45.9	17.8	18.8	13.1	12.3	19.7	22.5	9.4	13.1	20.6	3.7
1920	80.0	30.2	13.4	19.3	10.5	7.0	16.1	11.9	9.1	8.6	13.3	4.2
1921	105.3	38.2	17.5	23.7	16.8	9.1	11.4	17.5	9.1	22.1	13.7	2.2
1922	81.2	35.5	11.0	14.2	7.9	12.6	17.4	8.7	6.3	5.5	15.8	2.3
1923	82.9	39.7	11.0	7.6	14.3	10.1	29.6	5.0	6.7	7.6	11.8	8.4
1924	95.0	30.5	23.3	10.7	18.8	11.7	17.0	9.9	6.3	5.4	26.9	4.4
1925	78.4	37.3	15.3	3.8	9.6	12.4	26.8	4.8	9.6	6.7	15.3	3.8
1926	81.9	38.8	13.8	13.8	3.4	12.1	20.7	6.0	13.8	10.4	12.9	9.4
1927	68.4	24.1	6.8	13.5	14.4	9.6	8.7	1.9	12.5	7.7	24.1	0.9
1928	72.1	45.1	11.7	6.3	4.5	4.5	28.8	1.8	14.4	6.3	11.6	1.8
1929	69.4	28.0	6.7	8.7	11.5	14.5	11.5	2.9	14.5	1.9	21.2	11.5
1930	65.5	36.2	11.7	10.8	3.9	2.9	19.6	4.9	12.7	8.8	7.8	2.9
1931	65.2	26.6	10.9	6.9	9.9	10.9	10.9	2.9	9.9	2.9	15.8	8.9
1932	81.6	40.8	14.6	9.7	6.8	9.7	21.3	0.9	10.6	7.7	20.4	3.8

Infant Mortality Rates for the various Wards, 1923-1932.

Year	Stanwix & Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Carlisle
1923	163.2	79.6	64.0	82.6	77.5	44.9	73.0	64.1	141.0	107.6	82.9
1924	68.9	96.7	150.0	36.6	81.4	93.4	55.1	130.0	158.8	36.1	95.0
1925	85.1	70.1	66.6	90.9	78.2	37.3	101.5	59.3	97.0	92.7	78.4
1926	30.3	75.7	79.4	71.4	66.6	55.5	112.7	76.9	116.7	112.1	81.6
1927	45.4	72.0	108.1	51.2	102.0	66.6	41.6	54.0	79.1	61.8	68.4
1928	57.6	47.1	81.3	102.0	69.3	54.9	49.5	75.4	101.6	69.1	72.1
1929	0.0	60.2	27.0	42.3	32.9	97.5	101.0	19.6	117.6	107.1	69.4
1930	40.8	56.1	49.1	55.5	85.3	94.4	77.6	49.5	108.1	36.6	65.5
1931	45.4	42.1	84.7	40.0	160.9	69.2	65.2	66.0	90.9	28.5	65.2
1932	21.7	35.7	100.0	109.1	137.5	58.8	115.3	83.3	57.6	90.4	81.6

Infant Mortality in Relation to the Mode of Feeding.

The following table shows the deaths of infants under one year in relation to the mode of feeding:—

MODE OF FEEDING.	1932.						21 years.		
	Number so Fed		Number of Deaths.			Mortality rate per 1,000 so fed.	Total No. of Children.	Total No. of Deaths.	Actual Mortality Rate.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.					Total.
Breast	591	28	619	30	2	32	17765	751	42.2
Partly Breast and partly Bottle	152	4	156	8	...	8	1766	302	171.0
Bottle	189	35	224	18	1	19	2965	658	221.9

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 73, or 70.9 per 1,000 registered births, being 2.8 per 1,000 more than the figure for 1931.

Children Act, 1908.

The Health Visitors paid 166 visits as Infant Protection Visitors to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents.

Number of foster-parents on the Register at the end of the year	...	...	32
Number of children on the Register:—			
(a) At the end of the year	...	...	32
(b) Who died during the year	...	...	None
(c) On whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	None

Maternal Mortality.

During the year three deaths occurred of mothers resident in Carlisle, and in addition there were 2 deaths of mothers resident outside the City area.

The deaths of those resident in the City were found to be due to post-partum hæmorrhage, pulmonary embolism following puerperal pyrexia and eclampsia respectively.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

9 notifications of puerperal pyrexia and 3 of puerperal fever were received; 2 of the cases terminated fatally, one being from the County area. Of the total, 10 cases were treated in hospitals.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

At the beginning of the year 6 homes were registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927; during the year 1 home was discontinued on the proprietor leaving the district.

13 visits were paid to these homes by the Medical Officers.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

11 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified by medical practitioners, all but 1 being definitely cases of purulent ophthalmia.

In 6 instances both eyes were affected; in every case recovery was complete, no permanent damage resulting.

In 2 cases the services of a specialist were called for, and the nurses of the District Nursing Association undertook the treatment of 4 severe cases under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case. Treatment in respect of the milder cases was carried out at home under the direction of the medical practitioner in attendance.

CASES.			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths during treatment.	Remarks.
Notified.	Treated.						
	At Home.	In Hospital.					
11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 838 visits to cases of zymotic diseases, the number of visits in this connection being 2,085 less than in 1931.

Poliomyelitis.

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Deaths among children aged 1-5 years.

22 deaths among children aged 1—5 years occurred as follows:—

Parenchymatous Tonsilitis	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	1
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	5
Meningitis	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	2
Burns and Scalds	...	...	2
Motor Car accident	...	...	1
			—
			22
			—

The number of deaths among children aged 1—5 years was 15 less than in 1931, the number of deaths from measles and pneumonia being much fewer.

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

**Report by Mr. R. Craig Robinson, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.**

During the year 101 newly-purchased cows were examined in byres of the City, and the following abnormal conditions were found:—

Obstruction in the teat	2
Enlarged glands in the neck	1
Indurated udder	2
Septic condition of uterus	1

These animals were returned to the sellers.

A total of 2,926 examinations of milk cows were made, in the course of which 27 ailing animals were discovered, the conditions from which they were suffering being as follows:—

Septicæmia	4
Mastitis	1
Gastric derangement	8
Milk fever	6
Johnne's disease	1
Chill	1
Septic metritis	2
Abortion	2
Induration of udder	2

58,823 bovine animals exposed for sale at the Sands Cattle Market and the Auction Marts were examined, and 183,687 sheep and 20,861 pigs were examined at the Auction Marts.

5 cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

2 cases under the Swine Fever Order were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Scrapings from the skin of a horse were submitted for microscopical examination under the provisions of the Parasitic Mange Order, but the result was negative.

20,224 imported cattle from Ireland and 7,049 free cattle were exposed for sale at the Sands Authorised Market, making a total of 27,273, an increase of 4,478 as compared with 1931.

During the year part of Messrs. Harrison and Hetherington's Earl Street Mart was licensed for the sale of animals imported from Ireland and the Isle of Man, and 184 cattle and 1,624 sheep were exposed for sale.

REPORT
OF
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

In accordance with the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, I submit herewith a report upon the work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1932, together with other tabulated information.

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER HANSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

NOTICES ISSUED.

The total number of notices served was 312, 8 statutory and 304 informal. 11 of these were not complied with at the end of the year. As usual, a considerable amount of work was accomplished informally, as a result of interviews and negotiation with owners and contractors.

PARTICULARS OF NOTICES SERVED.

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	285
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act	...		...	14
Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	...	13
			—	312
Notices served under the Housing Act, 1930				78

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected and re-inspected	...	...	1,988
„ visited <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...	...	230
„ „ Overcrowding	...	...	220
„ „ Dirty Condition	...	...	39
„ „ Animals kept	...	...	54
„ „ Water Supply	...	...	27
„ „ Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	149
„ „ under Housing Acts	...	...	1,445
„ „ Nuisances	...	...	1,343
„ „ and particulars specially recorded under Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	...	...	127
No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated			97
„ „ „ „ Removed to Hospital			101
Nuisances investigated	...	...	1,343
Courts and Lanes inspected	...	...	5,736
Vans inspected at the Sands, etc.	...	...	214
Entertainment Houses, No. of visits	...	...	59
Schools visited	...	...	167
Factories visited	...	...	51
Workshops visited	...	...	176
Meat Preparation Premises visited	...	...	322
Bakehouses visited	...	...	142
Shops visited <i>re</i> Shops Act	...	...	1,295
„ „ Meat and other Foods	...	...	449
Dairies inspected	...	...	237
Cowsheds	...	...	66
Ice-cream Premises inspected	...	...	65
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	251
Markets inspected	...	...	394
Fried Fish Shops inspected	...	...	59
Offensive Trade Premises inspected	...	...	22
Stable Premises inspected	...	...	88
Drains inspected	...	...	906
Smoke observations	...	...	76
Visits <i>re</i> Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	46
No. of visits to Tips	...	...	185
No. of visits to Lavatories and Urinals	...	...	49
No. of visits to Watercourses	...	...	53
No. of visits to Lodging-houses	...	...	29
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	1,190
No. of Complaints investigated	...	...	223
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)	...	...	356

WORKS EXECUTED.

	<i>By Notice.</i>	<i>Without Notice.</i>
Houses :—		
Provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation	—	1
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	1	5
Cleansed	1	—
Disinfected	96	—
No. of rooms disinfected ...	109	—
„ beds „ „ ...	30	—
Yards paved or repaired	5	24
Spouting fixed or repaired ...	10	24
Spouting disconnected from drain	1	5
Factories :—		
Sanitary conveniences, additional provided	1	1
Separate sanitary improved accommodation provided for the sexes	1	—
Workshops :—		
Cleansed or lime-washed ...	18	73
Lighting and ventilation improved	—	—
Found with no notice (Sec. 3) ...	5	—
Sanitary accommodation provided	1	—
Warehouses closed	3	—
Bakehouses (Retail) :—		
Cleansed and lime-washed ...	4	53
Sanitary conveniences cleansed or repaired	1	—
Milk and Dairies Order :—		
<i>Byres</i> —		
Closed	—	2
Walls lime-washed and wood-work cleansed	6	27
Ice-cream premises :—		
Cleansed and lime-washed ...	3	3
Entertainment Halls :—		
Cleansed	—	1
Decoration improved	—	2

	<i>By Notice.</i>	<i>Without Notice.</i>
Drains :—		
Opened out for inspection ...	6	4
Constructed (new) ...	52	8
Cleansed or repaired ...	30	—
Ventilated ...	9	2
Inspection chambers built ...	21	1
Openings removed from inside buildings ...	1	—
Self-cleansing gullies provided ...	92	13
Subsoil drains provided... ..	19	—
Sinks and other Sanitary Fittings :—		
New sinks fixed ...	14	19
Bath or W.H.B.'s fixed ...	—	3
Waste pipes trapped or repaired... ..	—	7
Sinks repaired ...	3	31
Urinals :—		
Cleansed ...	22	1
Demolished ...	1	—
Erected ...	1	—
Ashpits :—		
Abolished ...	2	—
Water-closets :—		
Repaired or cleansed ...	17	—
New cisterns fixed ...	35	7
Cisterns repaired ...	3	—
Substituted for other types ...	24	2
Soil pipe repaired ...	2	—
Total No. of W.C.'s provided ...	9	—
Offensive Trades :—		
Premises lime-washed ...	4	—
Streams and Watercourses :—		
Cleansed ...	5	—
Nuisances :—		
Arising from the keeping of Swine or other animals, abated ...	1	—
Arising from the emission of Smoke, abated ...	2	—
Offensive Accumulations :—		
Removed ...	11	3
Slaughter-houses :—		
Lighting and ventilation improved	—	1
Buildings repaired ...	—	1
Floor repaired ...	—	1
Lime-washed ...	3	—
Miscellaneous ...	3	—

Tabulated list of Housing Works executed during 1932.

Particulars of Works executed.	Number of Houses.	
	By Notice.	Without Notice
Walls and Ceiling plastered or re-plastered ...	78	8
Circulation of Air provided ... ..	...	2
Floors re-laid or repaired	13	5
Windows repaired and made to open for ventilation	45	16
Cooking ranges re-set or repaired	11	2
Interior walls remedied of dampness	3	2
Woodwork of stairs, doors, cupboards, &c., repaired	32	9
Roofs repaired and made watertight	10	3
External walls pointed	13	10
Chimney stacks repaired or heightened ..	22	4
Yards repaired or paved	3	...
Lighting and ventilation improved	19	2
Wash-house repaired	1	...
Food Store provided	13	2
Sink and Water provided	10	...
Sills and Jambs repaired	15	5
Miscellaneous	8	...

DRAINAGE, ETC.

The supervision of drainage and sanitary constructional works called for 906 inspections during the year. 60 new drains were laid under the supervision of the Department and 30 others were repaired. Smoke or colour tests were applied to 84 drains and the water test to a further 38. 3 certificates were issued respecting the sanitary condition of property.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number and description of the offensive trades in the City are 1 fellmonger, 1 tripe boiler, and 1 gut scraper. Of the two latter trades one is adjacent to, and the other conducted upon, the Corporation's abattoir premises. 22 visits were made to offensive trade premises, which were conducted satisfactorily and without complaint. Although not scheduled as an offensive trade in this City, 35 fried fish and potato shops received 59 visits. No complaint was received respecting the conduct of this trade.

AIR POLLUTION.

It was unnecessary to take any official action in regard to dense smoke from factory chimneys. 14 firms had their attention directed to intermittent emissions from their chimneys; 41 observations were taken during the year, and the average emission in minutes of dense smoke per half hour was 1.73.

LAVATORIES, URINALS, &c.

The 2 underground public lavatories and 21 urinals were subjected to daily cleansing (including Sunday) throughout the year. During the year the old iron urinal in Port Road was demolished and a new building was erected and opened in November. The lavatories at Court Square were fitted with special locks and the premises re-decorated.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

Staff, &c.

There was no alteration in the staffing of this department, with the exception of one additional man designated as tip attendant. The total regular staff is 47 men, including foremen, etc. At the close of the year there were 14 horses kept at the stables, 4 having been purchased and 4 disposed of during the year. 9 horses and 4 S.D. freighters are engaged on refuse removal work, and the remaining horses are employed by the Surveyor's Department in street cleansing, etc., work.

Collection.

House and trade refuse is removed daily from the central portion of the City, and in other districts twice or thrice weekly, according to locality. There is a separate weekly collection of waste paper from shops, and 32 tons of this paper were baled and sold. This is an increase of 8 tons upon last year, an effort having been made to increase the amount owing to the very favourable price obtainable.

Disposal, &c.

A small destructor, containing 2 units, is maintained for the incineration of shop refuse, paper, fish, offals, etc., and 60 per cent. of the material is delivered by private

traders. The whole of the house refuse is disposed of by "controlled" tipping, which is still proving very successful. No complaint has been received, although tipping is carried out in close proximity to new housing estates. This form of tipping is being directed towards constructional work, and present developments include the formation of a new roadway, making of two large gardens, preparation of playing fields, and the reclamation of land liable to floods.

Propaganda work was undertaken by the inclusion of entries in processions at Carnivals. The Department's exhibits attracted considerable attention.

House refuse removed to tips	...	24,725 loads.
Slaughter-house garbage removed to tip		548 loads.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

Regular attention is paid to the destruction of this pest, and advice and help is given almost daily. The use of a Cyanogas pump, together with Red Squill poisons proved effective upon both Corporation and private lands. The Corporation continues to pay 2d. per head for rats caught in the City and delivered to the refuse destructor. 5,190 such rats were received there during the year.

46 visits and inspections were made in consequence of complaints of rats on private premises. Where necessary, drains were tested and advice given.

Propaganda work during National Rat Week included the exhibition of posters at railway yards and other places; and advice leaflets, bearing prescriptions, were distributed from the office.

HYGIENE OF PICTURE HOUSES, THEATRES, &c.

At the request of the Minister of Health visits of inspection are paid to picture houses and other places of public entertainment. At 1 of these houses new drainage was constructed, and 3 other houses were re-decorated during the year. Sitting accommodation was improved at 1 picture house. 1 variety theatre was converted into a picture house, and the improvements included new sanitary conveniences and re-decorations throughout. Sanitary conveniences are, generally, well

placed and conducted satisfactorily, whilst the ventilation of picture houses (always a difficult matter) receives constant attention.

The manager of 1 picture house was written to on the subject of inefficient ventilation.

VAN DWELLINGS.

The only vans requiring supervision were those congregated on land owned by the Corporation at the Sands, where sanitary conveniences and water supply are provided. During Fair times, when the vans were more numerous, special enquiries were made in regard to the discovery of infectious disease, etc. 214 visits were made during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The administration of the various Factory and Workshop Acts and Welfare Orders is taken as routine work. H.M. Inspector of Factories acquaints us of any matters, remediable under the Public Health Acts, occurring in factories, and 2 such Notices were received during the year. These matters received attention and the Factory Inspector was subsequently acquainted with the action taken. The sanitation of workshops is controlled by this Department and 640 visits to workshops and 51 to factories were made during the year.

23 notices were served requiring improvements or cleanliness in workshops or factories.

DAIRIES.

The number of persons on the register is 79. Of these, 65 are retailers (39 of whom reside outside the City), and 14 producers, occupying 24 byres. All these byres comply with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

A new dairy, including modern pasteurisation and bottling plant, was opened by the C.W.S. at Botcherby.

Improvements during the year included a new bottle washing machine installed at the local Co-operative Society's Dairy, Collier Lane, and the installation of a Frigidaire apparatus at a private dairy. 1 new Grade A Dairy was registered.

All milk producers in the City were circularised, in May, on the subject of the production of clean milk.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Continued attention is given to the provision of clean and wholesome food supply. Supervision is kept over shop premises where meat, fish, and general food stuffs are displayed, together with market shops and stalls. The provision of a public abattoir tends to centralize the inspection, so far as meat is concerned, at the abattoir; and the establishment at the abattoir of several lock-up premises for the purpose of making-up meat foods would have the effect of closing a few existing undesirable premises used for this purpose and, in all probability, be a convenience to traders.

9 tradesmen received notices directing their attention to breaches of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations. Practically the whole of the meat adjudged to be unsound or diseased was surrendered, but a Magistrate's Order was considered necessary in 1 case.

ICE CREAM.

Registration of manufacturers of Ice-cream is not compulsory, but 65 inspections were paid to such premises. 12 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and 9 of these were found not to conform to a reasonable standard of cleanliness. These vendors were warned and the premises re-inspected, with a view of securing an improvement in manufacturing conditions.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The total number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was 190, particulars of which are on pages 80 and 81.

Samples of a perishable nature were examined for the presence of preservatives under the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1927, and in each case the amount was within the prescribed limits. In the case of 2 samples of sausage, which contained preservative, the vendors were warned against negligence in labelling.

9 samples of milk were declared by the Analyst to be below the presumptive standard set up by the sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. In 2 cases the deficiency was in non-fatty solids and in 8 cases there was a deficiency in the fat content. In connection with these, 3 "appeal to the cow" samples were taken, in one of which the milk was

still below standard. No legal proceedings were taken, the vendors being first offenders. Written warnings were given in 7 cases, including 4 by the legal department, and the 2 other vendors were noted for further sampling.

SHOPS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Supervision of shop premises, to ensure conformity with the Act, is difficult on account of the varying local orders and the confusion of closing hours, particularly in regard to small mixed businesses. Printed circulars setting out the provisions of the Acts are circulated to all new shopkeepers, and there are numerous enquiries at the office regarding the provision of assistants' weekly half holidays, etc.

As a result of 1,295 inspections made under this Act, 50 of which were evening patrols and 6 Sunday inspections, 44 cautionary letters were addressed to shopkeepers, and a few others were warned by the legal department. No legal proceedings were considered necessary during the year.

DUTIES UNDER MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Rag Flock Act.

4 samples of rag flock were submitted for analysis. All the samples conformed to the prescribed standard of cleanliness.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

6 samples submitted to the Analyst included various kinds of cattle feeding stuffs. All were found to be in conformity with the statutory particulars contained on the invoice.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Frequent inspections were made in order to secure compliance with this Act, but no samples were taken during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

One prosecution took place for trespassing on a "controlled" refuse tip. The Bench accepted an undertaking from defendant to cease to frequent tips and ordered the payment of the costs, 15s.

Evidence was given in one private case concerning the ejection of a dirty tenant.

APPENDICES.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Table showing incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

ANIMAL.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Affected.	Amount unfit for food.		
			Offal	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.
Cattle	4538	133	82	14	37
Calves	304	2	1	...	1
Pigs	6469	10	10	...	...
Total	11311	145	93	14	38

Table showing number of Carcasses and Part Carcasses condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.

DISEASE.	Unfit for food.							
	Part Carcase.				Whole Carcase.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Accident	1	2	1	...	2	1	..	...
Inflammation and Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1
Asphyxiation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dropsy & Emaciation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parasitic and Dropsical ... ..	..	2	...	...	...	6	...	...
Fœtal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3
Pneumonia and Pleurisy ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carcinoma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fevered ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Part Carcasses	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whole Carcasses ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	12	1	8

The following tables give the number of animals killed annually during the past five years:—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
1928	4,651	17,714	320	6,682	29,367
1929	5,054	17,740	501	5,403	28,698
1930	4,988	17,105	494	4,420	27,007
1931	4,687	17,132	248	5,317	27,384
1932	4,538	19,501	304	6,469	30,812

L.M. & S. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

1928	...	52,213	...	...	52,213
1929	...	37,686	...	...	37,686
1930	...	23,884	...	...	23,884
1931	...	38,332	...	...	38,332
1932	...	29,110	...	...	29,110

L. & N.E. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

1928	...	74,126	...	...	74,126
1929	...	45,790	...	...	45,790
1930	...	29,039	...	...	29,039
1931	...	43,635	..	...	43,635
1932	...	37,895	...	...	37,895

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1928	..	...	...	606	606
1929	..	..	...	580	580
1930	...	...	...	221	221
1931	...	..	...	101	101
1932	...	...	...	243	243

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following table shows the amount of food seized or surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:—

Nature of Food Condemned.	Quantity.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	12	9	1	17
Mutton	6	3	24
Pork	10	0	26
Veal	3	3	21
Total	13	10	2	4
Tinned Meat	11 tins
Herrings	1½ cwts.
Salmon Trout	3½ st.
Mixed Fish	10½ cwts.
Kippers	11 st.
Fowls, Ducks, etc.	74
Rabbits	162
Pheasants	16
Chestnuts	16 lbs.
Chocolates	7 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Table showing nature of articles purchased, with result of analyses:—

Article	No. of Samples	No. found to be genuine	No. adulterated
Milk	79	70	9
Butter	26	26	...
Margarine	9	9	...
Cheese	9	9	...
Cream	8	8	...
Tea	6	6	...
Milk (Tinned)... ..	6	6	...
Coffee	4	4	...
Sausages	4	4	...
Jam	4	4	...
Lard	3	3	...
Baking Powder	5	5	...
Dripping	2	2	...
Whiskey	2	2	...
Gin	2	2	...
Rum	2	2	...
Cream (Tinned)	1	1	...
Mineral Waters	2	2	...
Tinned Meat	4	4	...
Rice	2	2	...
Miscellaneous	10	10	...
Total	190	181	9

Average composition of 79 samples of Milk taken during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

	No.	Average contents	
		Fat	Non-fatty solids
Certified as genuine ...	70	3.88%	9.33%
„ „ adulterated ...	9	2.71%	8.68%

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, & Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES	51	...	...
WORKSHOPS	} 640	23	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)			
TOTAL	691	23	Nil

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2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	13	13	...	...
Want of light ventilation ...	1	1	...	..
Overcrowding... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective drainage of floors &c.	3	3	...	...
Other nuisances	11	11	...	...
<i>Sanitary accommodation :—</i>				
{ Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective	2	1	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)...	...	..	...	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this report)
Total	30	29	Nil	Nil

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3.—Home Work.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						
Lists received from Employers.						
NATURE OF WORK.	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.
Wearing apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	2	...	2	...	...	..
Cleaning and						
Washing ...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year				Number.
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, are enumerated here.	Workshops ...	...	...	219
	Bakehouses ...	...	...	79
Total number of workshops on Register ...				298

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory & Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901):	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	3
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) —	
In use at the end of the year	2

6.—Classified List of Workshops.

Business.	No.	Business.	No.
Millinery	12	Fishing Tackle	2
Tailoring	26	Stocking Knitting... ..	1
Sugar Boiling	2	Scale Repairers	2
Cycle Repairing	12	Picture Framing	1
Dressmaking	16	Photography	4
Bakehouses	79	Tripe Boiling	1
Boot Repairing, Cloggers	41	Marine Stores ... ..	...
Saddlery	4	Gut Scraper	1
Meat Preparation	51	Fellmonger	1
Watch Makers, Jewellers	17	Sewing Machine Repairers	2
Upholstering	7	Engraver	1
Coopers	2	Chocolate Making ... ..	...
Basket Making	2		
Umbrella Repairing	2		
Taxidermist	1		
Tinsmiths	3		
Hand-weavers	1	Total	29



