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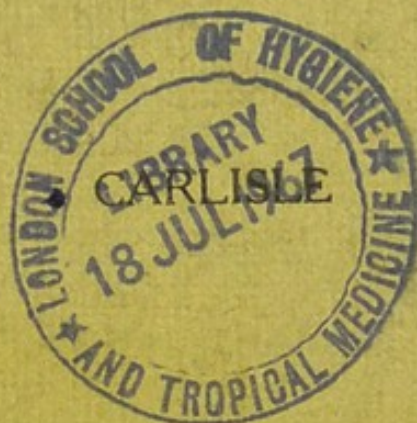
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CITY OF



REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1933

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., PRINTERS, ENGLISH STREET.
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Dental Surgeon	W. ALEXANDER ROBERTS, L.D.S.
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Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under Food and Drugs (Adultera- tion) Act, Shops Acts, &c.	* † ‡ WALTER HANSON
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* 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 sanitary administration of the City for the year 1933.

This is again a normal as distinguished from a survey report, but there are certain features which may be briefly commented upon. The Birth-rate shows a marked fall but is still above the average for England and Wales, while the Death-rate is higher than last year and is slightly above the average for the whole country, the increase being mainly in respect of Respiratory Diseases, Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels and Cancer.

The Stillbirth-rate is unduly high, and the causes for this are not easy to ascertain. Malnutrition in the mother immediately suggests itself, but investigation has not shown any constant connection with poverty due to unemployment. Arrangements have been made, however, to increase the provision of additional nourishment to expectant mothers in necessitous circumstances.

No changes have been made in connection with the arrangements for medical out-relief, but the principle of free choice of doctor has been under consideration, and the desirability of putting this into practice at the first favourable opportunity should not be lost sight of.

The Hospital Policy has not yet been settled although considerable advances have been made, and the future of Fusehill, the Small-pox Hospital, and The Infectious Diseases Hospital should be decided at a fairly early date now. The necessity for consultations with the representatives of the Cumberland County Council and the Cumberland Infirmary tends to make progress appear slow, but well considered action will eventually result in permanent improvement of the health services of the whole area.

There has been a considerable extension of the provision of facilities for dealing with surgical tuberculosis, and further improvements at the Fusehill Pavilions have been sanctioned and should provide much wanted accommodation for observation and advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Death-rate from Diphtheria has again been high, and the experience of the past two years would seem to indicate an increased virulence in the disease. Arrangements have now been made for an intensive campaign for the ascertainment of susceptible persons and immunisation against Diphtheria, and the response to date has been very encouraging. Some considerable time must elapse, of course, before the benefits of immunisation become evident, and delay in sending for medical help or awaiting confirmation of diagnosis by bacteriological methods will continue to give an unfavourable mortality rate.

A much higher percentage of cases of Scarlet Fever was afforded hospital isolation, but for periods usually not exceeding four weeks, and this appeared to have a favourable effect in checking the spread of the disease.

The City was again free from Smallpox, and the high percentage of successful vaccinations should form a valuable safeguard in the event of the introduction of the disease.

The portion of the report supplied by the venereal diseases officer merits careful attention, as does also the section dealing with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The abundance and purity of the water supply is a matter for congratulation during the long period of drought through which we are passing.

With regard to Housing, a study of the Census figures for 1931 affords considerable grounds for satisfaction, although there is still evidence of a housing shortage on the basis of one family for one house. Overcrowding has considerably diminished, due in some measure to smaller families, but the number of families living in single rooms is only about one half of the number so housed ten years previously. The Five Years' Programme for Slum Clearance under the 1930 Housing Act provides for action in respect of nearly 600 houses regarded as unfit. Several areas have already been represented and will be dealt with during the current year. These, together with the individual unfit houses which will be represented uniformly over the five years, will necessitate a Re-housing programme of 80 new houses per annum, and the balance of accommodation is expected to accrue from reconstruction of existing dwellings not requiring demolition.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the cordial support of the Members of the Health Committee and of the loyal services rendered by each member of my Staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN SEMPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1934.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	-	-	-	-	4,488
Population, Estimate of Registrar-General	-				58,560
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1933)					
according to Rate Books	-	-	-	-	14,916
Rateable Value	-	-	-	-	£351,274
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	-	-	-	-	£1,383

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—

	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	845	439	406
Illegitimate	55	27	28

Birth-rate, 15.3

Still-births	54	26	28
--------------	----	----	----

Rate per 1,000 total births, 60.0

Deaths	798	364	434
--------	-----	-----	-----

Death-rate, 13.6

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—

From Sepsis	-	-	-	-	3
From other causes	-	-	-	-	9

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

Legitimate	-	-	73.3
Illegitimate	-	-	54.5

Total, 72.2

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	3
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	-	4

Social Conditions.

The chief sources of industry 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, and an extensive trade is 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, 1933, supplied by the Registrar-General, was 58,560, 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 900, a decrease of 129 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 15.3 per 1,000 of the population, or a decrease of 2.5 on the figure for 1932.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1933 was 14.4 per 1,000. The rate for the 118 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 14.4 per 1,000, and for the 132 smaller towns of England and Wales 14.5 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 54, and the still-birth rate is 0.92 per 1,000 of the population.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1933 was 0.62 per 1,000. The rate for the 118 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.67 per 1,000, and for the 132 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.63 per 1,000.

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.			Per 1,000 of the population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1929	508	529	1037	18.4
1930	528	494	1022	18.1
1931	536	476	1012	17.6
1932	554	475	1029	17.8
1933	466	434	900	15.3

Table showing details of the Live Births in the several Wards, 1933.

Quarter Ended	Stanwix and Fetherby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	S. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
March 31	9	29	18	39	20	35	23	26	18	41	258
June 30	7	31	10	26	19	32	17	23	22	36	223
September 30 ...	12	23	17	24	15	29	21	17	25	42	225
December 31 ..	10	20	15	26	16	25	16	11	15	40	194
Totals	38	103	60	115	70	121	77	77	80	159	900

Illegitimate Live Births.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 55, or 61.1 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows a decrease of 18 upon the figures for 1932.

In 15 instances, or 27.2 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, 1933.

	Stanwix and Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	S. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
Males	2	7	3	1	2	3	1	...	1	7	27
Females	...	9	2	3	6	2	2	..	1	3	28
Totals	2	16	5	4	8	5	3	...	2	10	55

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 943, as compared with 878 in 1932. 32 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 177 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 798 remains, which is equal to a net death-rate of 13.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 13.1 per 1,000 in 1932.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1933 was 12.3 per 1,000. The rate for the 118 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 12.2 per 1,000, and for the 132 smaller towns of England and Wales, 11.0 per 1,000.

Table showing details of Deaths of Residents in the various Wards, 1933.

QUARTER ENDED.	STANWIX AND ETTERBY.	RICKERGATE.	AGLIONBY.	GREYSTONE.	ST. NICHOLAS.	CURROCK.	DENTON HOLME.	ST. CUTHBERT'S.	CALDEWATER.	NEWTOWN AND BELLE VUE.	TOTALS FOR CITY.
March 31	19	19	22	48	22	37	24	22	26	42	281
June 30.....	12	15	15	29	18	27	10	18	9	21	174
September 30 ...	9	11	16	25	10	19	14	11	18	29	162
December 31.....	13	15	18	26	24	21	11	16	9	28	181
Totals..	53	60	71	128	74	104	59	67	62	120	798

Table showing the number of Deaths at all Ages and at several age periods, 1933.

	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards.
No. of Deaths ...	798	65	24	27	32	278	372

The following Table shows the diseases causing the largest number of deaths during 1933, and a comparison with those of 1932, &c.:—

DISEASE.	1932	1933	Increase or Decrease	Average No. of Deaths for past 10 yrs.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis & Phthisis	49	41	—	46
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	5	10	+	10
Pneumonia	31	42	+	44
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	48	63	+	53
Measles	1	...	—	6
Influenza	18	18	...	17
Whooping Cough	4	3	—	7
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup ...	8	5	—	6
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	260	270	+	204
Rheumatic Fever, Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	8	9	+	8
Cancer and Malignant Disease ...	79	86	+	78
Diseases of Digestive System other than Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	26	27	+	27
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	32	29	—	28
Diseases of Nervous System ...	61	59	—	62
Prematurity and Injury at Birth, &c.	46	22	—	28
Accidents due to Negligence ..	25	24	—	23
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	15	10	—	14

+ Shows an increase in the number of deaths.

— Shows a decrease in the number of deaths

The following Table sets out the Cause and the Ages at Death of 98 persons belonging to the City:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.				NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
				All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
All Causes { Certified	749	64	10	8	24	26	66	190	361	395			
{ Uncertified	49	1	1	5	3	6	9	13	11	13			
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2			
Whooping Cough	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Diphtheria and Croup	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	7			
Influenza	18	2	2	...	3	...	2	2	7	5			
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3			
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	41	...	...	...	1	12	17	7	4	12			
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4			
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	7			
Cancer, Malignant Disease	86	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	39	47			
Rheumatic Fever	9	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	2			
Meningitis	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3			
Organic Heart Disease	146	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	110	56			
Bronchitis	48	6	...	...	...	...	2	11	29	13			
Pneumonia (all forms)	42	13	5	1	2	1	3	10	7	15			
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	15	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	6	2			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	20			
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	24	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	12	1			
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2			
Other Accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition	9	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	10			
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	28	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	18			
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	25	1	...	3	2	4	4	4	7	33			
Suicide	13	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	1	4			
Other Defined Diseases	247	6	2	1	6	5	19	62	146	137			
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			
Totals	798	65	11	13	27	32	75	203	372	408			
Sub- Entries included in above figures	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lobar Pneumonia	15	2	...	...	1	...	1	8	5			
	Pneumonia not defined	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3			

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1933 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
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
1933	58,560	900	833	15.3	943	16.1	177	32	65	72.2	798	13.6

* For Birth-rate

† For Death-rate.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality since 1901.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth- rate.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death- rate.	Infantile Mor- tality.	Average Five Years.		
						Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Infantile Mortality.
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	17.4	14.8	70.7
1932	1029	17.8	878	15.1	81.6			
1933	900	15.3	943	16.1	72.2			

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

Cumberland Infirmary	...	...	114
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	33
Fusehill Hospital	...	...	12
Private Houses	...	...	3
Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	7
Maternity Hospital	...	...	3
Strathclyde House	...	...	4
River Petteril	...	...	1

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 49 inquests. Of this number 31 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 18 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 7 related to children under five years of age, one of whom was under one year.

Uncertified Deaths.

49 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 1932, 55 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

15 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 86, as against 79 in 1932, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Table of Deaths from Cancer, 1924-33.

Age.	Numbers.									
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
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 ...	5	4	3	2	4	3	7	2	3	3
45 to 55 years ...	10	23	6	10	13	10	15	9	16	13
55 to 65 years ...	20	26	26	18	25	24	12	18	19	31
65 to 75 years ...	25	21	21	31	23	22	27	29	26	22
75 & upwards ...	10	10	9	15	14	19	13	10	15	17
Totals ...	72	84	67	79	83	80	78	69	79	86

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.

The Corporation contributes £50 per annum to the funds of the Carlisle District Nursing Association. In addition, the nurses of the Association undertake the nursing of cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping cough, and epidemic diarrhoea, and the Corporation pay an inclusive fee of £50 per annum in respect of these services.

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

	No. of Cases.	No. of Visits.
Pneumonia	7	77
Erysipelas	3	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	62
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 175

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.

Ambulance Facilities.

These remain as outlined in the Annual Report for 1930. A new motor ambulance for infectious cases was purchased 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 £25 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.

Carlisle Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers.

The amount of the Corporation's annual contribution to the Carlisle Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers during the current fixed grant period is £118 8s. 2d., and the premises in Abbey Street, which belong to the Corporation, are occupied by the Association free. The services of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer are available, and she attends the Clinics.

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.
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 Infirmary	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.	1933.		Average for 10 years 1923-1932.
	Rainfall.	Number of days on which Rain fell.	
	in.		in.
January	3·06	16	2·8
February	2·23	15	2·2
March	1·54	19	1·8
April	0·89	8	1·9
May	2·36	17	2·2
June	2·43	13	2·4
July	3·20	15	3·7
August	1·53	16	4·6
September	0·93	8	3·5
October	2·75	17	3·8
November	0·93	16	3·2
December	0·95	13	2·6
Totals	22·80	173	34·7
Total number of days on which Rain fell {	...	..	204

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

As a result of the investigations with regard to contamination of the water in the catchment area, the impounding of the springs has been improved and the collection and gauging chambers on the spring water pipe lines have been raised to prevent surface impurities from entering the chambers.

Castle Carrock Reservoir has been thoroughly cleansed to eliminate algal growths present in the water, which have caused a certain degree of pollution and difficulty in filtration.

Water Supply.

Total annual distribution of Water from Cumwhinton covered reservoir during the years 1924-33.

Year.	Number of Gallons.	No. of Gallons per head, per day.
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
1933	918,240,000	39.62

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.
17th March ...	—	—	2	6
16th June ...	—	3	8	13
8th Sept. ...	—	1	2	6

B. Coli not found in 25 c.c. in any sample.

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

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000,	14th MARCH	14th JUNE	6th SEPT.	6th DEC.
Chlorine as Chlorides	.8870	.9680	.9500	.9100
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	.0202	.0290	.0247	.0665
Ammonia ...	.0024	.0017	.0031	.0063
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0030	.0020	.0063	.0043
Oxygen absorption ...	.1092	.1620	.2380	.0479
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper) ...	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C. ...	12	12	9	12
Temporary Hardness ...	2.60°	6.20°	.70°	1.80°
Permanent Hardness ...	3.40°	2.00°	5.90°	6.00°
Colour and Appearance in two-foot tube ...	Not quite bright	Not quite bright	Not quite clear	Not quite bright
Odour when heated to 50° C. ...	none	none	none	none
Microscopical Examina- tion ...	Noticeable deposit con- sisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, and some micro- organisms (including a few oscillaria)	Minute deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, very many micro- organisms, including oscillaria	Very small deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, many micro- organisms, fibres of cotton and fibres of wool	Small deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, some fungus growths, a few micro- organisms, and one or two starch granules

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.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the designing of the scheme to construct relief sewers for Currock and Denton Holme districts. Plans and estimates will be submitted to the Council early in 1934.

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 number of cases of diphtheria occurred in one class of the Bishop Goodwin Girls' School. The disease was virulent in type and was rather difficult to control, but ultimately a carrier was discovered and isolated.

HOUSING.

Up to the end of the year the Corporation had received the sanction of the Minister of Health for the erection of 3,219 houses, 422 being of the parlour type and 2,797 of the non-parlour type, including 395 two-bedroomed houses for the replacement of slum dwellings demolished. The total number of houses completed and occupied was 3,219.

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 ...	110
Number of Inspections for purposes of 1 and 2	1724
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	110
(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 ...	None

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	33
--	----

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	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

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	45
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	45
(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	20
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13

(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	5
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	3

Re-housing.

The total number of individual houses represented to the Local Authority under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, was 67, in addition to 60 houses in Clearance Areas.

As a result of the foregoing representations, 79 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)	45
Number of families removed from condemned property to other houses (conceding their claim of a slum replacement type house to some other person)	14
Number of families removed from other property to slum replacement houses	1
Total slum replacement type houses (new), occupied during the year	60
Total number of this type occupied up to December, 1932	335
Total occupied at December, 1933	395
Number of tenants removed from condemned property to new houses of ordinary type during the year 1933	3
Number of tenants removed from condemned property to slum replacement houses (not new) during the year 1933	17

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.

A relatively small proportion of the milk supply is produced within the City. Only 10 producers, occupying 20 sheds, are on the register, compared with 14 in the previous year. Production at two farms ceased during the year as the result of action by the Milk Marketing Board, and two other premises were removed from the register.

Tubercle bacilli were found in 1 sample of milk, which was produced in the adjacent county area. The animal was traced and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

9 licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923—1 to the Carlisle Co-operative Society Ltd., 1 to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., and 1 to the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. in respect of pasteurising plant, and 6 to retailers, 2 of which were in respect of Certified Milk, 2 in respect of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, and 2 in respect of Grade A Milk.

20 samples of Certified Milk, 23 of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, and 5 of Grade A Milk were obtained and submitted for the statutory bacteriological tests. In 6 instances, viz.:—3 Certified and 3 Grade A, the samples were found to be below the standard, and the producers were communicated with.

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 75 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	8	None	None	8
Raw Milk ...	24	42	1	67

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

Meat and other Foods.

Inspection of meat and other foods at slaughter-houses, shops, and premises where foodstuffs are made up, is carried out systematically.

The Public Slaughter-houses, owned by the Corporation, are satisfactory, and several improvements were carried out during the year. Inspection of meat at these 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.

In consequence of the activities of the Pig Marketing Board the services of your Sanitary Inspectors were severely taxed towards the end of the year at the Harraby Bacon Factory, the examination of home-killed pigs necessitating daily attention. In addition to the licensed slaughter-house at this factory, two other licensed slaughter-houses, on railway premises, are used for the slaughter of sheep for the London and other markets. These slaughter-houses also received frequent attention.

Humane killers of the Greener and captive bolt types are employed for the stunning of all animals. A byelaw prohibits the hawking of meat within the City boundary, and meat stalls are not permitted, except those 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., etc., 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., 167; urine, 2; cerebro-spinal fluid, 5; blood for culture, 6; blood for cell count, 2; ice-cream, 6; fæces, 2; miscellaneous, 4.

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.

Table showing the Age Groups and Wards in which cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during 1933.

	Number of Cases notified at various Ages.							Number of Cases notified in each Ward.										Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in- correctly notified	Nett number of cases notified	Number of cases removed to hospital
	Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—15 years	15—25 years	25—45 years	45—65 years	65 and up- wards	Stanwix and Enderby	Ricker-gate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldegate	Newtown & Belle Vue				
Scarlet Fever	1	25	147	32	6	3	...	10	5	14	40	24	33	14	25	20	29	214	1	213	145
Diphtheria	...	5	25	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	19	...	2	...	7	37	9	28	35
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	1
Erysipelas	4	1	5	9	20	22	5	4	3	2	7	6	9	3	4	9	19	66	1	65	18
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	7	13	10	3	8	3	2	1	...	3	7	3	5	3	9	4	11	46	...	46	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	4	3	5	4	8	4	1	1	2	2	5	4	2	3	4	1	5	29	...	29	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	2	11	...	11	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2
Measles	4	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	18	...	9	...	4	...	3	37	...	37	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	1	20	17	11	4	6	2	3	6	3	9	2	7	5	11	54	...	54	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	2	17	3	6	1	...	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	4	7	30	...	30	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	7	5	...	1	...	3	2	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	13	...	13	7

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

545 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 84 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis and 461 to other infectious diseases.

21 deaths were certified as due to the seven principal zymotic diseases, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.3 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year 28 deaths were certified as due to zymotic diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a large increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, but the type of the disease was mild.

67.7 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.

4 return cases of Scarlet Fever occurred.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from scarlet fever during the years 1928-1933.

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	34.7	0	2	2.8
1929	67	42	43.9	0	0	0.0
1930	174	142	41.4	1	1	0.5
1931	89	67	43.0	0	1	1.1
1932	37	31	34.8	1	0	0.0
1933	214	145	32.8	4	3	1.4

Diphtheria.

37 cases of diphtheria were notified, as against 34 in 1932.

In 9 instances the patients were subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheria.

5 deaths occurred, and the death-rate for this disease was 0.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages.

Cases continue to be notified from the third day of the disease onwards, and in certain instances notification is delayed for twenty-four hours for bacteriological confirmation. The death-rate in these circumstances is bound to be high, and the type of the disease recently has been of a grave character, accompanied by severe forms of paralysis.

35 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No return case of diphtheria occurred.

Experimental work in connection with ascertainment of susceptibles is being arranged.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from diphtheria during the years 1928-1933.

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
1933	35	33	5	14.2

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

16 applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum, 216,000 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
1933	145	1·3	70	1·4	35	14·2	2	0·0

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

1 case of Enteric Fever was notified of a patient in the Cumberland Infirmary.

Table showing the average number of cases notified as Enteric Fever for 5-year periods, 1910—1929, and for the 4 years 1930-1933.

Years.	Average for periods of 5 years.	Year.	Number of cases notified.
1910-1914	3·8	1930	...
1915-1919	1·4	1931	6
1920-1924	2·2	1932	...
1925-1929	6	1933	1

Smallpox.

The City was free from this disease during the year. Notification was received from other Authorities that 7 residents of Carlisle had been in contact with cases of smallpox elsewhere; these contacts were kept under observation.

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, 1932	...	1013
Successfully Vaccinated	...	743
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	8
Had Small Pox	...	—
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	177
Died Unvaccinated	...	66
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	3
Removal to other Districts	...	9
Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached, and Cases not having been found	...	3
Number of Births remaining on 31st January, 1934, neither duly entered nor temporarily accounted for	...	4
Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccina- tion of Children under 14 received during 1933	...	673
Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received during 1933	...	173

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

One notification of Dysentery was received. The patient was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Pneumonia.

75 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 29 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 46 instances of the acute primary type.

In one instance the patient was removed to Hospital.

There were 8 deaths from influenzal pneumonia and 7 deaths from primary pneumonia. 4 of the former and 2 of the latter had occurred before notification was received.

Influenza.

18 deaths of residents were registered as due to influenza, the same number as in 1932.

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
2	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	18

Encephalitis Lethargica.

1 case of encephalitis lethargica was notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

2 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified. The patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and both recovered.

Diarrhœa.

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

Age.				No. of Deaths.
0— 1 year	...	...	...	4
1— 2 years	...	...	...	—
2— 5 years	...	...	...	—
5—15 years	...	...	...	—
15—25 years	...	...	...	1
25—45 years	...	...	...	1
45—65 years	...	...	...	2
Over 65 years	...	...	...	2
				—
				10
				—

Other Infectious Diseases.

686 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 1933 was £65 11s. 9d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

			In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted during year	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31st Dec.
Scarlet fever	...	...	5	169	164	3	7
Admitted as scarlet fever and diagnosis revised	...	...	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	3	34	22	8	7
Admitted as diphtheria and diagnosis revised	...	...	—	10	10	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	1	19	17	3	—
Enteric fever	...	...	—	2	1	1	—
Puerperal fever	...	...	—	1	—	1	—
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	—	7	3	4	—
Pneumonia	...	...	2	1	2	1	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	1	2	3	—	—
Other conditions	...	...	—	7	7	—	—
Smallpox contacts	...	...	—	5	5	—	—
			12	258	235	21	14

Cases admitted from the Rural District comprised 25 scarlet fever, 9 diphtheria, and 1 erysipelas.

Cases admitted from the Cumberland Infirmary, resident in the areas outside the City or Rural District, comprised 10 erysipelas, 3 scarlet fever, 1 diphtheria, 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 1 German measles.

1 case of enteric fever was admitted from Wigton.

1 death from diphtheria was of a patient not resident in Carlisle City or Rural District.

2 cases of puerperal pyrexia were County cases removed from the Corporation Maternity Home, one of whom died from tuberculosis; of the City cases one died from tuberculosis and 1 from pernicious anæmia.

30 scarlet fever cases were treated with Serum, and in 2 cases mastoid operations were performed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis received during the year was 84, of which 65 were from medical practitioners and 19 from the Authority's Medical Officers.

54 were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis and 30 of other forms of tuberculosis. 16 additional cases came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 100 new cases.

For the second year in succession there was an increase in the total number of cases, the figures for both the pulmonary and the non-pulmonary types of the disease being slightly higher.

The sex incidence of all new cases is: males 50, females 50, divided as to pulmonary—males 31, females 33, and non-pulmonary—males 19, females 17.

The number of deaths of City residents was 51, equal to a death-rate of 0.8 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 44, or 86 per cent., of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.7 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths and proportion due to pulmonary tuberculosis were slightly lower than the figures for 1932. 21 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons who had not been notified, as compared with 18 per cent. in 1932, and a further 1.9 per cent. occurred within a week of notification. 58.6 per cent. of the deaths occurred more than one month and 47 per cent. more than three months after notification. This is still very unsatisfactory, particularly with regard to pulmonary cases, but notification of non-pulmonary forms continues to improve.

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	118	230
Non-Pulmonary	... ..	60	56	116
		<hr/> 172 <hr/>	<hr/> 174 <hr/>	<hr/> 346 <hr/>

and at the end of the year as shown in the following table.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at 31st Dec., 1933, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough ...	119	117	236	69	65	134	370
Number of cases <i>re-moved</i> from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Recovery from the disease ...	2	9	11	5	3	8	19
3. Death ..	21	23	44	3	4	7	51

180 new cases were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year and a much higher percentage of contacts was dealt with, the actual numbers being 114 cases notified or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and 66 contacts.

Of the 72 new cases definitely tuberculous, 43 were pulmonary and 29 non-pulmonary, 52 being adult cases and 20 children.

Of the total number of attendances at the Dispensary, 313 were by insured persons, 225 by school children, and 160 by other categories.

The number of consultations with general practitioners was small and an improvement in this respect would greatly benefit the scheme.

At the beginning of the year there were 162 pulmonary and 59 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register, and after the yearly revision there remained 151 pulmonary and 78 non-pulmonary cases still on the register.

Patients were supplied with cod-liver oil and malt or virol in 36 instances, which is a considerable increase.

The number of sputa examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 43 less than in the previous year.

With regard to Sanatorium treatment, 38 cases in all were dealt with at Blencathra. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of the 19 patients discharged during the year was 129 days, 5 staying less than three months, 8 over three months and less than six months, 6 over six and less than twelve months. The average period of residence in respect of the 19 patients still undergoing treatment in the sanatorium at the end of the year was 141.5 days.

37 cases 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.

9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were dealt with at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, 8 being discharged before the end of the year. The average duration of residence of these 8 patients was 176.6 days.

The arrangements with Dr. Connell for X-ray examinations were continued, and 32 cases were referred by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year.

The number of reports received in respect of insured persons was 53.

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

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	20	21	...	2	5	6	11	7	25	27	11	9	72	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	6	10	42	
B—Contacts examined during the year :—														41
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	17	24	64	
C—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered ...	2	3	1	8	3	...	2	3	5	3	3	11	22	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26	23	34	106	
D—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	67	54	12	18	10	12	30	26	77	66	42	44	229	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	...	221	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ..	115
2. Number of Cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	...	7	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1577
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	...	14	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	101
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	...	37	(b) X-ray examinations made ...	32
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	...	698	in connection with Dispensary work	
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	...	11	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 ..	...	4	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ..	73
(b) Other ...	...	18		

(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 (approved for this purpose by the Ministry of Health)	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 Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult females	...	..	...	..	...
	Children	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	..	...	..	...
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	6	18	11	1	12
	Adult females	4	12	10	1	5
	Children	4	3	4	...	3
	Total	14	33	25	2	20
Grand Total		14	33	25	2	20

(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	1	13	6	6	2
	Adult females	1	9	5	3	2
	Children	..	...	...	..	...
	Total	2	22	11	9	4
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmon- ary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	...	1	...	...	1
	Adult females	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	4	8	6	...	6
	Total	4	9	6	...	7
Grand Total ...		6	31	17	9	11

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

NIL.

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals.			
			Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.				Totals.		
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.																		
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	5
	Died in Institution	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10
Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	2	8
	Died in Institution	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	8
	Died in Institution	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6
TOTALS (pulmonary)			13	10	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	2	1	19	18	1	38	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.																		
Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	4	1	6		
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organs.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)			2	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	1	9	15

**Summary of Notifications during the period from the
1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1933.**

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Age periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												Total Notifi- cations
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up- wards	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary—													
Males .....	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	6	2	1	24	26
Females .....	...	1	...	1	5	7	9	1	2	1	3	30	31
Non-pulmonary													
Males .....	...	1	5	7	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	17	20
Females	1	1	3	2	..	2	1	3	...	..	...	13	13
Totals	1	3	8	10	10	13	13	10	9	3	4	84	90

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	1	1	...	1	2	7
Females .....	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-pulmonary												
Males .....	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Females	1	1	...	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	4
Totals.....	1	4	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	1	2	16

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	4	4
Returns (Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General	2	1
Posthumous Notifications	2	...
"Transfers" from other areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	2	1
Other sources if any (specify)	...	...

[illegible]

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

30	1931						1932						1933					
	Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	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
.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
.	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	8	1	...	...	...	1
.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	3	..	...	2	5
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
.	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	5	4	..	1	4	9	3	1	...	14	18
.	1	1	..	1	...	...	1	2	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
.	2	3	4	3	...	...	6	13	5	..	1	13	19	8	1	3	19	31
.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.
.	1	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
.
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	3	12	1	..	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	..	2	...	..	...	1	1
2	5	15	5	3	...	...	7	15	6	1	1	13	21	8	1	3	20	32

**Deaths from Tuberculosis, Influenza, and other
Respiratory Diseases, 1929-1933.**

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmon- ary Tubercu- losis.	Tuberculosis, all forms.	Influenza.	Other Respir- atory diseases.
1929	37	4	41	35	123
1930	40	12	52	6	68
1931	39	11	50	9	89
1932	49	5	54	18	79
1933	44	7	51	18	105

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 137 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, an increase of 21 compared with the figure for 1932.

37 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 6 from soft chancre, 66 from gonorrhœa, and 28 from conditions other than venereal, and 867 doses of arsenobenzol compounds were administered. 3,865 attendances were made by these patients.

2 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds and 6 doses were issued during the year.

18 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, 1933.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F	Totals.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	50	42	3	...	28	10	..	..	81	52	133
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	6	3	1	...	8	4	...	...	15	7	22
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	17	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	17	1	18
" secondary	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
" latent in 1st year of infection .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" all later stages	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
" congenital	6	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	4	10
Soft Chancres .. ..	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection .. ..	...	...	...	...	82	16	...	...	82	16	98
" later .. ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4
Conditions other than venereal .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	24	...	30	24	54
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	8	3	...	..	9	..	...	...	17	3	20
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 ..	98	66	12	...	129	32	30	24	269	122	391

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—

Syphilis, primary

" secondary

" latent in 1st year of infection

" all later stages

" congenital

Soft Chancre

Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection

" later

7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure

8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...

9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December

Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—

Syphilis, primary

" secondary

" latent in 1st year of infection

" all later stages

" congenital

11. Number of attendances:—

(a) for individual attention of medical officers ...

(b) for intermediate treatment, *e.g.*, irrigation, dressing

Total Attendances

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	2	1	6	...	38	11	30	23	76	35	111
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
" secondary	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" all later stages	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
" congenital	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	18	9	...	...	18	9	27
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	6	3	...	..	17	1	...	...	23	4	27
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	13	2	...	...	15	3	..	..	28	5	33
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	61	44	1	...	37	8	...	1	99	53	152
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	98	66	12	...	129	32	30	24	269	122	391
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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" all later stages	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" congenital .. ..	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	1	1
11. Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of medical officers ...	1218	813	26	...	935	249	66	43	2245	1105	3350
(b) for intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> , irrigation, dressing	2	...	1	...	1483	440	4	...	1490	440	1930
Total Attendances	1220	813	27	..	2418	689	70	43	3735	1545	5280

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1933—cont.

13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	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.	
	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	7	5
16. Pathological Work (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ... (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	Microscopical				Serum Tests						
	For Spirochetes		For Gonococci		Wassermann		Others for Syphilis		For Gonorrhoea		
	4		117			
7		79		336		...		...

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 553 persons were dealt with at the Treatment Centres at Carlisle and Whitehaven, of whom 335 attended for the first time and 32 were re-admitted suffering from the same infection after ceasing to attend or having been transferred to other Treatment Centres in a previous year.

Of all cases 104 were found not to be suffering from Venereal disease, leaving 449, a decrease of 27 in the total number, under treatment or observation for Venereal disease as compared with the year 1932.

The attendances at the Medical Officer's Clinics were 4,384, an increase of 262, while the attendances for intermediate treatment under supervision by the Medical Orderly or Nurse were 1,936, an increase of 392.

The total attendances were 6,320, an increase of 654 compared with the previous year, and the highest figure attained since the opening of the Clinics in 1920.

Areas in which Patients resided.

County, County Borough, or Country in which patients resided.	New Cases.	Attendances, All Cases.
Cumberland	160	2,155
Carlisle	137	3,865
Westmorland	5	68
Scotland	20	168
Barrow-in-Furness	1	1
Liverpool	1	4
London	1	25
Northumberland	1	5
Leeds	1	6
Manchester	2	5
Nottingham	1	2
Lancashire	1	1
Spain	4	15
	<hr/> 335	<hr/> 6,320

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):—

Pathological Examinations.

During the year, by arrangement with the Manchester Laboratory, the Complement Fixation Test for Gonorrhœa was introduced, and 105 of these were done. It is used both as an aid to diagnosis and as an additional test for cure.

The Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary.

This was the first complete year in which the new premises had been open. The general working arrangements have been satisfactory, and the new premises have been found very much better and more convenient than the old. So long as the centre remains a purely outpatient department it should be adequate to meet all requirements.

Attendance at the Carlisle Centre.

The improvements are reflected in the figures for the year. There was an increase of 5 in the total number of new cases, but, omitting those who came for diagnosis and were found not to be suffering from venereal disease, there was an increase of 26 in the number of new cases of venereal disease.

The total attendances increased by 784, attendances at the Medical Officer's Clinics by 387 and for intermediate treatment by 397. The increase is particularly noticeable in the attendance of male patients for the daily treatment of Gonorrhœa. In 1932 there were 889, while in 1933 the number was 1,483.

Daily Treatment of Female Patients.

It is regrettable that more use has not been made of the provision of daily treatment of Gonorrhœa in the female. The nursing service has been excellent, but 440 attendances cannot be regarded as satisfactory. It is thought that the facilities for treatment are not sufficiently well-known and that practitioners in Carlisle might do more in the way of persuading their patients to attend if they realised how conscientiously the treatment is carried out. Probably the separate entrance to the Clinic is largely responsible for the poor result in this part of the scheme, fear of being seen and recognised being a strong deterrent to those who desire treatment.

Need for In-patient Accommodation.

The need of beds still remains an urgent problem. As there was no immediate prospect of finding any accommodation for In-patients in Cumberland or Carlisle it was necessary in 1932 to make arrangements for the admission of patients to the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This was intended to provide for patients of either sex when treatment at the out-patient clinics here was impossible.

In 1933, 7 patients were sent to Newcastle and the number of "In-patients days" there was 262. A much larger number of patients would undoubtedly have benefited by in-patient treatment if there had been local facilities.

The arrangement is both inconvenient and costly, and, owing to the necessity for making arrangements in advance for each patient admitted, delay is unavoidable in urgent cases. It cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

It is agreed by all who have studied the problem that beds for patients of either sex with satisfactory nursing service and adequate facilities for treatment ought to be provided in Carlisle without delay.

It would be necessary to equip a treatment room in connection with the wards, and this can be done at no great cost. It would be possible to employ a whole-time trained Medical Orderly in place of the present part-time one, and he would attend to the male In-patients in addition to his duties in the Out-patient clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary.

Incidence of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis in the Carlisle Area.

There were 98 new cases of gonorrhœa applying for treatment during the first year of infection and not previously treated at other centres. This figure compares with 81 in 1932, showing an increase of 17.

New cases of syphilis in the early and infectious stage increased from 11 in 1932 to 29 in 1933.

New cases of congenital syphilis remain the same at 10. New cases of syphilis in the later stages decreased from 16 to 13.

From these figures it is obvious that both gonorrhœa and syphilis are at present increasing, and that the increase of syphilis is alarming. As one infected female often accounts for a considerable number of infections in the male, it is comforting to note that, while only 2 females came under treatment in the infectious stage of syphilis in 1932, 6 were dealt with in 1933.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

947 notifications of births, being 87 less than in 1932, were received during the year; 893 of these related to live births and 54 to still-births, 429 notifications were by medical practitioners and 515 by midwives, while in 3 instances the birth was notified by a person living in the house. In addition, in 10 instances, 9 being in respect of live births and 1 of still-birth, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary.

Health Visitors.

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

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	11,187
Primary visits in connection with the notification of births	...	...	896
Re-visits to children between—			
0—1 year	...	...	3,702
1—5 years	...	...	10,375
		—	14,077
Total number of routine visits to children	...		14,973
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents	...	...	162
Visits to expectant mothers—			
Primary	...	...	161
Re-visits	...	...	194
		—	355
Visits in connection with—			
Deaths of children under 1 year	...		54
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	44
Diarrhœa	...	...	45
Bronchitis	...	...	105
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	41
Acute Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia			116
		—	405

Measles—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	55	
Over 5 years	...	...	...	37	
Re-visits	...	...	...	32	
				—	124

Whooping Cough—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	167	
Over 5 years	...	...	...	77	
Re-visits	...	...	...	178	
				—	422

Chicken-pox 21

Mumps 11

Visits to Child Welfare Clinic 47

In addition 1,698 interviews have taken place with children accompanied by their parents at the Child Welfare Clinic at George Street.

Inspection of Midwives.

27 certified midwives gave notice of intention to practise during 1933, and 2 ceased practice, leaving 25 on the register at the end of 1933. 11 of the midwives practise privately. 6 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 midwives engaged in private practice, and excluding those employed in hospitals, attended a total of 313 confinements as midwives and 259 as Maternity Nurses.

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	... ..	164
Notification of the intention to substitute		
artificial for breast feeding	... ..	34
Notification of still-births	... ..	6
Notification of liability to be a source of infection		5
Notification of having laid out a dead body	... ..	6
Notification of death of baby	... ..	1

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

Condition of Mother—

Ante-natal	... ..	10
Œdema	... ..	2
Threatened Abortion	... ..	3
Albuminuria	... ..	2
Miscellaneous	... ..	3
During Labour	... ..	57
Delayed Labour	... ..	39
Malpresentation	... ..	8
Hæmorrhage	... ..	6
Miscellaneous	... ..	4
Post-natal	... ..	68
Retained Secundines	... ..	2
Ruptured Perineum	... ..	57
Rise of Temperature	... ..	3
Hæmorrhage	... ..	4
Miscellaneous	... ..	2
Condition of Child	... ..	29
Feebleness	... ..	9
Inflammation of the Eyes	... ..	15
Melæna	... ..	2
Miscellaneous	... ..	3

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

Mothers' milk insufficient	...	20
Tuberculosis (latent) and Anæmia		3
Albuminuria	... ..	2
Breast condition	... ..	4
Baby twin or premature	...	4
Post-operative debility	...	1
		<hr/>
		34
		<hr/>

41 routine and 44 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	... ..	1
Reminder to forward registers for inspection	...	46
<i>Re</i> errors in entries in Register	... ..	2
<i>Re</i> incomplete notification of birth	... ..	1
		<hr/>
		50
		<hr/>

Corporation Maternity Home.

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

Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1932	...	12
Admitted during year	... ..	293
		<hr/>
		305
		<hr/>
Average duration of stay	... ..	12.8 days
Number of cases delivered by midwives	...	211
Number of cases delivered by a doctor	...	63
Total number of confinements	... ..	274
Died undelivered	... ..	2
Abortion	... ..	1
Number of cases treated ante-natally only	...	18
Number of cases treated during Puerperium only		10
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	... ..	7

The number of patients dealt with in this institution was 5 more than during the previous year; 50 of the patients, 30 of whom were from the County area, were admitted at the request of medical practitioners, and 1 at the request of a midwife. 15 cases from outside the City area were admitted at their own request, of whom 5 had been patients on a previous occasion, and 3 were from areas beyond Cumberland. 2 cases were admitted from Coledale Hall who belonged to the County area. There were 4 maternal deaths in the Home during the year, 2 being cases from the County area; the causes were eclampsia 1, concealed accidental hæmorrhage 1, Cæsarean section for placenta prævia 1, laparotomy for full term abdominal pregnancy 1.

Obstetrical operations were performed as follows:—Cæsarean Section, 5; Application of Forceps, 18; Induction of Labour, 19; External Version, 11; Internal Podalic Version, 10; Repair of Perineum, 33; Repair of Cervix, 2; Removal of Adherent Placenta, 2.

Medical help was called for in connection with 124 mothers and 35 infants, and the most important abnormalities were Hyperemesis, 5; High blood pressure, 4; Albuminuria, 7; Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 15; Post-partum hæmorrhage, 3; Heart disease, 3; Eclampsia, 3; Malformation of Infant, 7; Malpresentation, 8; Ectopic gestation, 2; Tuberculosis, 2; Mastitis, 2; Pyrexia, 7.

There were 28 still-births in the following circumstances:—Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 11; Prematurity, 2; Difficult labour, 2; Hydramnios, 1; Malformation of Fœtus, 4; Extra uterine gestation, 1; Defect of Cord, 1; cause unknown, 6.

4 deaths occurred before the age of 10 days—due to Prematurity, 1; Malformation, 1; Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1; Difficult labour, 1.

Complete breast feeding was carried out in all but 25 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinic

The number of attendances by expectant mothers was 1,372, or 160 less than last year; 238 were first visits of new patients.

Post-natal Clinics are held also for patients who require further attention following the routine examination which is made before each patient leaves the Hospital. Extension of this work is under consideration.

Infant Consultations.

At the Clinics for children up to five years of age there were 1,698 attendances, 227 being children aged one to five; 245, including 214 under one year, were first attendances of new cases. With the 117 new cases under one year seen at the Voluntary Centre, 37 per cent. of the total number of live births notified were under supervision at Welfare Centres; a much higher percentage is desirable.

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			117	
aged 1—5 years			48	
Subsequent attendances,				
aged 0—1 year			1,318	
aged 1—5 years			3,109	
			—	4,592
Attendances of mothers—				
First attendances	...	...	132	
Subsequent attendances	...	...	4,103	
			—	4,235
Classes and addresses—				
Mothercraft	...	...	...	56
Hygiene	...	...	...	72
Cooking	...	...	...	2
			—	130

WELFARE NURSE.

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	2,789
Visits to children—			
0—1 year	...	...	1,847
1—5 years	...	...	2,395
		—	4,242
Visits to expectant mothers—			
First visits	...	...	69
Re-visits	...	...	66
		—	135
Number of attendances at Babies' Welcome	...		125

Free Provision of Milk by the Corporation.

3,593 gallons of milk were supplied free of cost to 313 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 sterilised maternity outfit.

Still-births.

The number of still-births notified was 54, and in addition there was 1 not notified, making altogether 55, 5 more than in 1932. Of this number 10 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City. The total still-birth rate was 56.6 per 1,000, or 10.3 per 1,000 more than in 1932. 52 still-births were registered preliminary to burial in the Carlisle Cemeteries, and 3 presumably were buried in their own districts. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 47.0 per 1,000.

5 of the still-births were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate still-birth rate of 90.9 per 1,000; the legitimate still-birth rate was 57.9. In 18 cases no

doctor was present at the birth. Maternal conditions accounted for the still-birth in 11 cases, viz.:—Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 9; Albuminuria, 2. The causes of the remaining still-births were Instrumental Delivery, 7; Malformation, 8; Prematurity, 14; Malpresentation, 3; Extra-uterine gestation, 4; Hydramnios, 1; Delayed labour, 1; Unknown, 6.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year in the City was 65, giving a net infant mortality rate of 72.2 per 1,000, 9.4 per 1,000 less than for 1932.. A decrease occurred in deaths from prematurity, congenital defects, birth injuries, and gastro-enteritis; the latter caused 4 deaths, all of which occurred in the colder months, equal to a rate of 4.4 per 1,000, as against 7.7 in 1932.

The number of deaths caused by prematurity was 6 less, by congenital defects 5 less, and by birth injuries 5 less than in 1932.

31 deaths, or 11 less than in 1932, occurred before the child was one month old; 21 of the deaths occurred during the first week of life, 14 of which occurred before the child had lived for 24 hours.

The number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia was one less than in 1932, although the mortality rate, owing to the smaller number of total births, was slightly higher.

The deaths from infectious diseases were 2 due to whooping cough, 1 to tuberculosis, and 1 to erysipelas.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 62, or 73.3 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 3, equal to a rate of 54.5 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.	21	5 1	1	3	30 1	9	9	11	5	10 1	7	12	6	3	3	1	2	2	3	4	11	64 1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
{ Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	...	1	2	3	3	5	2	1	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Enteritis and Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
{ Prematurity	11	2	...	2	15	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	16
{ Congenital Defects	4	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Birth Injuries	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	8
Convulsions	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Accidentally Suffocated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Intestinal Strangulation	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Streptococcal Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hepatitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suppurating Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	21	6	1	3	31	9	9	11	5	11	7	12	6	3	3	1	2	2	3	4	11	65

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.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Measles and Whooping Cough
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
1933	72.2	34.4	10.0	10.0	12.2	5.5	17.7	4.4	6.6	4.4	22.2	2.2

Infant Mortality Rates for the various Wards, 1924-1933.

Year	Stanwix & Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Carlisle
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
1933	52.6	19.4	100.0	60.8	100.0	74.3	77.9	103.8	100.0	88.0	72.2

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.	1933.						22 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.				
Breast	488	20	508	17	1	35.4	18273	769	42.1
Partly Breast and partly Bottle	139	4	143	8	...	55.9	1909	310	167.6
Bottle	226	26	252	14	2	63.4	3217	674	209.5

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 55, being 61.1 per 1,000 registered births, or 9.8 per 1,000 less than in 1932.

Children Act, 1908.

The Health Visitors paid 162 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	...	...	27

Number of children on the Register:—

(a) At the end of the year	...	...	27
(b) Who died during the year	...	...	1
(c) On whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	None

Maternal Mortality.

12 deaths occurred of mothers resident in Carlisle, and in addition there were 4 deaths of mothers resident outside the City area.

The deaths of those resident in the City were found to be due to pernicious anæmia, 2 cases; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 case; heart disease, 2 cases, 1 of which followed cæsarean section; hæmorrhage, 1 case; eclampsia, 1 case; mania, 1 case; embolism, 1 case; sepsis, 3 cases, 1 of which followed abortion, and 1 followed mastitis. The maternal mortality rate was 12.5, which is extremely unfavourable and a matter for serious concern. The rate for the five-year period ended 1933 was 7.1, the figures for the separate years being as follows:—

1929	...	...	6.4
1930	...	...	9.3
1931	...	...	4.6
1932	...	...	2.7
1933	...	...	12.5

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

13 notifications of puerperal pyrexia and 4 of puerperal fever were received; 7 of the cases, including 1 from the County area, terminated fatally. Of the total, 11 cases were treated in hospitals.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

5 homes were registered under the Act, and 8 visits were paid to these homes by the Medical Officers.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

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

In 5 instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result.

In 3 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.
Noti-fied.	Treated.						
	At Home.	In Hos-pital.					
11	10	1	11	...	...	...	...

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 578 visits to cases of zymotic diseases, the number of visits in this connection being 260 less than in 1932.

Poliomyelitis.

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Deaths among children aged 1-5 years.

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

Laryngitis	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	7
Meningitis	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Mastoid disease	...	...	...	1
Miliary tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	1
Mediastinitis	...	...	...	1
Accidents	...	...	...	3
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	2
				—
				24
				—

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

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

During the year 77 newly-purchased cows were examined in byres of the City, and the following abnormal conditions were found:—

Catarrhal Mastitis	...	...	1
Induration of Udder	...	...	1
Disease of Lungs with irregular breathing	...	...	1

These animals were returned to the sellers.

A total of 2,111 examinations of milk cows were made, in the course of which 10 ailing animals were discovered, the conditions from which they were suffering being as follows:—

Septicæmia	...	...	3
Gastric derangement	...	...	1
Milk fever	...	...	1
Chill	...	...	5

62,941 bovine animals exposed for sale at the Sands Cattle Market and the Auction Marts were examined, and 149,976 sheep and 20,416 pigs were examined at the Auction Marts.

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

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

24,489 imported cattle from Ireland and 7,012 free cattle were exposed for sale at the Sands Authorised Market, making a total of 31,492, an increase of 4,219 as compared with 1932.

During the year part of Messrs. Harrison & Hetherington's Earl Street Mart was licensed for the sale of animals imported from Ireland and the Isle of Man, and 90 cattle were exposed for sale.

A request was received from the Police for the examination of a consignment of cattle in transit from Bristol to Hamilton. One roan cow, which was found to be in an emaciated condition lying in the truck, was slaughtered. Two other cows which were in a bruised and damaged condition and unable to travel by rail were detained until they were in a fit state to travel.

The owner of the cattle appeared before the County Magistrates and was fined £25 and £20 costs.

1,658 licences in quadruplicate were issued for the movement of cattle from the authorised markets. The Sheep (Movements into Scotland and Northumberland) Order came into force during the year, and 201 licences in triplicate were issued.

Registers prescribed by the Movements of Animals Record Order, 1925, have been inspected during each quarter.

Since the Pig Marketing Scheme came into force, 31 licences for the movement of pigs from Scheduled areas have been issued.

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 1933, together with other tabulated information.

Your obedient Servant,
WALTER HANSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

NOTICES ISSUED.

The total number of notices served was 259, 15 statutory and 244 informal. 13 of these were not complied with at the end of the year. A considerable amount of useful sanitary improvement work is accomplished informally as a result of interviews and negotiations with owners of property, contractors, and others.

PARTICULARS OF NOTICES SERVED.

Public Health Acts	...	...	237
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act	...	...	7
Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	15
		—	259
Notices served under the Housing Acts	...		252

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected and re-inspected ...	2,752
„ visited <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases...	692
„ „ Overcrowding ...	154
„ „ Dirty Condition ...	28
„ „ Animals kept ...	20
„ „ Water Supply ...	27
„ „ Sanitary Accommodation ...	75
„ „ under Housing Acts ...	1,724
„ „ Nuisances ...	1,490
Nuisances investigated ...	1,490
Courts and Lanes inspected ...	4,222
Vans inspected at the Sands, etc. ...	156
Entertainment Houses, No. of visits...	31
Schools visited ...	139
Factories visited ...	104
Workshops visited ...	114
Meat Preparation Premises visited ...	495
Bakehouses visited ...	165
Shops visited <i>re</i> Shops Act ...	1,604
„ „ Meat and other Foods ...	388
Dairies inspected ...	246
Cowsheds ...	79
Ice-cream Premises inspected ...	33
Slaughter-houses inspected ...	272
Markets inspected ...	357
Fried Fish Shops inspected...	105
Offensive Trade Premises inspected ...	8
Stable Premises inspected ...	129
Drains inspected ...	962
Smoke observations ...	44
Visits <i>re</i> Rats and Mice Destruction Act ...	39
No. of visits to Tips ...	308
No. of visits to Lavatories and Urinals ...	103
No. of visits to Watercourses ...	46
No. of visits to Lodging-houses ...	5
Miscellaneous visits ...	1,128
No. of Complaints investigated ...	217
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.) ...	248

WORKS EXECUTED.

				<i>By Notice.</i>	<i>Without Notice.</i>
Houses :—					
Provided with a sufficient supply of					
water	...	...	...	2	—
Cleansed	...	...	...	1	—
Disinfected	...	...	...	236	—
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	246	—
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	6	1
Spouting fixed or repaired	...	...	...	14	1
Spouting disconnected from drain	...	...	...	2	—
Factories :—					
Sanitary conveniences, additional					
provided	...	...	...	1	—
Sanitary conveniences improved	...	...	...	4	—
Workshops :—					
Cleansed or lime-washed	...	...	...	6	41
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	1	—
Sanitary accommodation lime-washed	...	...	...	1	—
Additional Sanitary accommodation					
provided	...	...	...	1	—
Bakehouses (Retail) :—					
Cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	10	57
Sanitary conveniences cleansed or					
repaired	...	...	...	1	—
Milk and Dairies Order :—					
<i>Byres</i> —					
Closed	...	...	...	—	3
Walls lime-washed and woodwork					
cleansed	...	...	...	6	18
Ice-cream premises :—					
Cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	—	1
Entertainment Halls :—					
Decoration improved	...	...	...	—	3
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	1	—
New seating accommodation provided	...	...	...	—	1

			<i>By</i> <i>Notice.</i>	<i>Without</i> <i>Notice.</i>
Drains:—				
Opened out for inspection	...	...	2	4
Constructed (new)	...	...	82	—
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	61	4
Ventilated	...	...	7	1
Inspection chambers built	...	...	13	1
Self-cleansing gullies provided	...	...	23	16
Sinks and other Sanitary Fittings:—				
New sinks fixed	...	...	22	8
Bath or W.H.B.'s fixed	...	...	3	7
Waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	15	14
Urinals:—				
Cleansed	...	...	20	—
Repaired	...	...	1	—
Erected	...	...	1	—
Ashpits:—				
Abolished	...	...	1	—
Water-closets:—				
Repaired or cleansed	...	...	14	—
New cisterns fixed	...	...	20	15
Substituted for other types...	...	...	17	13
Soil pipe repaired	...	...	1	—
Total No. of W.C.'s provided	...	...	13	5
Offensive Trades:—				
Premises lime-washed	...	...	2	—
Streams and Watercourses:—				
Cleansed	...	...	1	—
Nuisances:—				
Arising from the keeping of Swine or other animals, abated	...	...	4	—
Arising from the emission of Smoke, abated	...	...	10	—
Offensive Accumulations:—				
Removed	...	...	14	3
Slaughter-houses:—				
Buildings repaired	...	...	1	—
Lime-washed	...	...	2	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	9	—

Tabulated list of Housing Works executed during 1933.

Particulars of Works executed.	Number of Houses.	
	By Notice.	Without Notice
Walls and Ceiling plastered or re-plastered ...	258	9
Circulation of Air provided	2	...
Floors re-laid or repaired	10	2
Windows repaired and made to open for ventilation	10	2
Cooking ranges re-set or repaired	8	...
Interior walls remedied of dampness	7	...
Woodwork of stairs, doors, cupboards, &c., repaired	13	...
Roofs repaired and made watertight	13	2
External walls pointed	24	4
Chimney stacks repaired	27	...
Yards repaired or paved	6	1
Lighting and ventilation improved ... ..	...	5
Wash-house repaired	2	...
Sink and Water provided	22	8
Sills and Jambs repaired	9	...

DRAINAGE, &c.

The supervision of drainage and sanitary constructional work necessitated 962 inspections during the year. 89 new drains were laid under the supervision of the department and 43 others repaired. Smoke or colour tests were applied to 115 drains and the water test to a further 33. Four 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. 8 visits were made to offensive trade premises, which were again conducted satisfactorily and without complaint. Fried fish and potato shops are not scheduled as offensive trades in this City, but received 105 visits.

AIR POLLUTION.

No legal action was taken during the year in respect of atmospheric pollution by smoke. There is no byelaw in force in the City limiting the output of factory smoke, but 44 observations of chimneys were taken during the year. Of 28 recorded half-hour observations the average emission in minutes of dense smoke per half hour was 2.74. Nine letters directing attention to nuisances from factory smoke were sent in accordance with Sec. 1 (4) of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

LAVATORIES, URINALS, &c.

There are 2 underground public lavatories, and 20 urinals. 1 urinal was erected at the Rickerby Park, and the department took over the control of a urinal in Richardson Road.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

Staff, &c.

A staff of 48 men, including foremen, destructor and tip attendants, is employed in refuse removal and disposal. There are 8 horses and 5 S.D. freighters engaged on the work. 5 other horses under the charge of the horsekeeper are used by the Surveyor's Department on street cleansing, etc., work. One new freighter was purchased during the year, and 3 freighters thoroughly reconditioned. One horse was destroyed.

Collection.

House and trade refuse is removed daily from the centre of the City, and in other districts twice or thrice weekly, according to locality. The daily collection has now been extended to the Denton Street district. There is a separate weekly collection of paper from shops, bags being supplied free by the department.

Salvage.

39 tons of paper were baled and sold during the year, and a small return was made on the sale of bottles.

35 letters were sent respecting irregularities on the part of householders or traders.

Disposal, &c.

A small destructor, containing 2 units, is maintained for the incineration of shop refuse, paper, fish, offals, etc., approximately 60 per cent. of which is delivered by private traders. The house refuse is disposed of by "controlled" tipping at 7 tips, and no complaint was received during the year. Very useful work is being accomplished by this tipping, and 361 loads were deposited at Rickerby Park in the formation of a garden. Other constructional works comprise the making of a new road at Botcherby, a garden improvement at Longsowerby, and reclamation of lands, liable to floods, at Sheep Mount, Waterworks, and Blackwell.

A report on the provision and maintenance of dust-bins was presented to the Committee in June, but no action was taken.

House refuse removed to tips, 24,963 loads.

Slaughter-house garbage removed to tips, 524 loads.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

Continued attention is paid to the destruction of rats on both Corporation and private premises. It is unusual to find a rat on any of the refuse tips since the controlled method was employed in conjunction with the use of the Cyanogas pump and red squill baits.

The Corporation pays 2d. per head for rats caught in the City on private premises, and 6,166 such rats were received at the Depot during the year.

39 visits and inspections were made in consequence of complaints of rats. Examination of the drainage and other circumstances was made and advice given.

During National Rat Week leaflets were circulated to all tradesmen, and posters exhibited at granaries, railway goods yards, etc.

HYGIENE OF PICTURE HOUSES, THEATRES, &c.

31 day and evening inspections were made of places of public entertainment, such as picture houses, etc. Atmospheric conditions and the state of the sanitary conveniences were noted and the attention of the management directed to any unsatisfactory feature. One picture house received internal alterations, 2 were re-decorated throughout, and at the theatre re-decoration and new seating accommodation provided.

VAN DWELLINGS.

The only vans requiring supervision were those on land owned by the Corporation where sanitary conveniences and water supply are provided. During Fair times, when the vans were numerous, special enquiries were made in regard to infectious disease. 156 visits were paid during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

His Majesty's Inspector of Factories directed attention to 14 matters remediable under the Public Health Acts. These matters received attention, and the Inspector was subsequently acquainted with the action taken. 774 visits were made to workshops and 104 to factories. 15 notices requiring improvements or cleanliness were served. Tabulated list of workshops is on page 89.

DAIRIES.

The number of persons on the register is 99. Of these 89 are retailers (46 of whom reside outside the City) and 10 producers, occupying 20 byres. All the byres comply with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

There are two large dairies in the City with modern pasteurisation and bottling plant.

The local Co-operative Society discontinued pasteurisation and bottling of milk at premises in Collier Lane in October, and the premises are now used as a distribution centre only.

325 inspections of Dairies were made during the year.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The existence of a public abattoir tends to centralise the inspection of meat, but frequent inspections were made at the Railway Slaughter-houses, and in consequence of the activities of the Pig Marketing Board, inspection of pig carcasses at the Harraby Bacon Factory called for a good deal of the Inspectors' time.

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

ICE-CREAM.

Premises whereon this commodity is manufactured received 33 visits, and whilst the premises on the whole were found to conform to a reasonable standard of cleanliness, 6 samples of ice-cream taken for bacteriological examination were found to be much below a reasonable standard, and the vendors were given warning as to cleanliness of receptacles and utensils.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The total number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was 183. Particulars are on page 85.

Samples of a perishable nature were examined for the presence of preservatives, and with one exception were found to conform to prescribed standards.

13 samples of milk were declared by the Analyst to be below the presumptive standard set up by the sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. In 7 cases the deficiency was in non-fatty solids, and in 7 cases there was a deficiency in the fat content. In connection with these, one "appeal to the cow" sample was taken. One sample of butter contained a slight excess of water (1.8 per cent.), and a sample of sausage contained a prohibited preservative (Boric Acid), but further samples from the same source were found to be satisfactory. No legal proceedings were considered necessary in regard to the samples of milk, the vendors being first offenders, but 9 letters of warning were sent.

DUTIES UNDER MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Shop Acts and Orders.

Proper supervision of shop premises continues to be difficult, in consequence of the varying local Orders and the confusion of closing hours for different articles, 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 other features of the Acts.

As a result of 1,604 day and evening inspections 33 cautionary letters were addressed to shopkeepers, others were warned by the legal department, and many verbal intimations were given.

3 shopkeepers were fined 5s., including costs, for breaches of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

Rag Flock Act.

Five samples of Rag Flock purchased from upholsterers were submitted to the Public Analyst, who returned all the samples as conforming to the prescribed standard of cleanliness.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Four samples were submitted for analysis, including 3 kinds of cattle feeding stuffs and artificial manure. All were found to be in conformity with the statutory particulars contained on the invoice, with the exception of a slight excess of oil in a sample of cattle meal.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Frequent inspections took place in order to secure compliance with this Act, but no request for sampling was made, and there were no legal proceedings.

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	4492	218	143	17	58
Calves	284	1	1	...	...
Pigs	6148	25	7	16	2
Total	10924	244	151	33	60

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

DISEASE.	Unfit for food.							
	Whole Carcase.				Part Carcase.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Febrile Condition ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...
Fevered	2	3	2	2	...	...	..	...
Accident ... ..	...	7	1	...	7	6	1	1
Dropsy & Emaciation ... ..	...	22	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	3	...	...	1	1	..	...
Abscesses ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Peritonitis	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Septic Metritis	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Joint Ill ... ..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
Putrefaction ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Whole Carcasses	4	38	5	6	...	...	...	...
Part Carcasses ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	8	2	1

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.
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
1933	4,492	19,168	284	6,148	30,092

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

1929	...	37,686	...	...	37,686
1930	...	23,884	...	...	23,884
1931	...	38,332	...	...	38,332
1932	...	29,110	...	...	29,110
1933	...	28,790	...	...	28,790

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

1929	...	45,790	...	...	45,790
1930	...	29,039	...	...	29,039
1931	...	43,635	...	...	43,635
1932	...	37,895	...	...	37,895
1933	...	37,724	...	...	37,724

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1929	..	...	...	580	580
1930	..	..	...	221	221
1931	...	...	...	101	101
1932	...	...	...	243	243
1933	...	...	...	3,458	3,458

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	84	71	13
Butter	30	29	1
Cream	8	8	...
Sausages	7	7	...
Cheese	6	6	...
Paste	4	4	...
Margarine	4	4	...
Jam	4	4	...
Tea	4	4	...
Potted Meat	3	3	...
Coffee	3	3	...
Mince Meat	3	3	...
Lemon Cheese	2	2	...
Fat	2	2	...
Custard Powder	2	2	...
Flour	2	2	...
Marmalade	1	1	...
Split Lentils	1	1	...
Gravy Salt	1	1	...
Camphor Oil	1	1	...
Epsom Salts	1	1	...
Bicarbonate Soda	1	1	...
Health Salts	1	1	...
Olive Oil	1	1	...
Paraffin	1	1	...
Lemonade Powder	1	1	...
Honey	1	1	...
Cocoa	1	1	...
Currants	1	1	...
Jelly	1	1	...
Beef Suet	1	1	...
Total	183	169	14

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 ...	...	...	...	...	20	16	3	0
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	16
Pork	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	25
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
Total					23	14	1	23
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	67 tins			
Herrings	...	...	...	...	6 stones			
Kippers	...	...	...	...	16 boxes			
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	11			
Hams	...	...	...	...	1			

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
FACTORIES	104	...	...
WORKSHOPS	774	15	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)			
TOTAL	878	15	Nil

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro-secutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	...	...
Want of light & ventilation ...	1	...	...	..
Overcrowding... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective drainage of floors,&c.	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :—				
{ Insufficient	2	1	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective	10	10	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (s. 101)...	...	..	...	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this report)	...	..	...	...
Total	14	12	Nil	Nil

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	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	...	3	...	...	..
Cleaning and						
Washing ...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Total ...	2	...	3	...	...	...

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	..	...	215
	Bakehouses	...	...	77
	Total number of workshops on Register ...			292

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	14
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	11
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	9	Picture Framing	1
Dressmaking	16	Photography	4
Bakehouses	77	Tripe Boiling	1
Boot Repairing, Cloggers	39	Marine Stores	4
Saddlery	4	Gut Scraper	1
Meat Preparation	47	Fellmongers	2
Watch Makers, Jewellers	17	Sewing Machine Repairers	2
Upholstering	8	Engravers	3
Coopers	3	Chocolate Making	1
Basket Making	2		
Umbrella Repairing	2		
Taxidermist	1		
Tinsmiths	2		
Hand-weaver	1	Total	292

