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CITY OF



CARLISLE

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1934

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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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

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

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

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

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

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



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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Fifth Annual Report on the health services of the City relating to the year 1934.

In commending the various sections to your notice, there are certain features worthy of special mention. The arrest in the fall of the Birth-rate after a steady decline over a period of years is satisfactory. The Death-rate has fallen but is still slightly above the average for the whole country. The reduction in the number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases is gratifying, and even more so the fact that the Infantile Death-rate is the lowest ever recorded in the City. Deaths from Cancer are also lower, and the Stillbirth-rate much lower than for some years.

The principle of free choice of doctor in connection with Medical Out-Relief has received consideration, and the matter is deferred for further investigation.

Epidemics of Diphtheria, and to a lesser extent Scarlet Fever, in the latter part of the year severely taxed the accommodation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and further provision in this connection appears desirable at an early date.

Considerable progress has been made with regard to General Hospital Policy, and the appropriation of

Fusehill as a Municipal Hospital is now only a matter of time and detail, while the closure of the Smallpox Hospital is within sight.

The campaign for the ascertainment and immunisation of susceptible persons against Diphtheria has been successfully launched, but earlier knowledge by the Local Authority of actual or suspected cases of the disease is desirable.

Maternal Mortality is still a disturbing feature, and preliminary investigations are well advanced in anticipation of the special visit of Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health. The plans for the enlargement and improvement of the Maternity Home and Clinics are completed, and it is anticipated that the works will be executed very shortly.

The Carlisle Dispensary buildings have been brought up to date, and the Corporation is now prepared to grant further financial support to this worthy institution.

Housing has received additional attention, and it was unfortunate that replacement houses were not available during the year under review. An enlarged programme has now been sanctioned and an additional Housing Inspector appointed to expedite the work. Notwithstanding the extensive building operations during the past few years this matter is still urgent and calls for much care and attention by the Department.

In conclusion, I desire again to express my thanks to all the members of the staff for their loyal services, and to the members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN SEMPLE,

June, 1935.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	-	-	-	-	4,488
Population, Estimate of Registrar-General	-				58,500
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1934)					
according to Rate Books	-	-	-	-	15,592
Rateable Value	-	-	-	-	£374,486
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	-	-	-	-	£1,410

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—

	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	856	419	437
Illegitimate	47	25	22

Birth-rate, 15.4

Still-births - 46 32 14

Rate per 1,000 total births, 48.4

Deaths - - 703 388 315

Death-rate, 12.0

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—

From Sepsis	-	-	-	-	—
From other causes	-	-	-	-	5

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

Legitimate	-	-	58.4
Illegitimate	-	-	106.4

Total, 60.9

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) - —

„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) - 2

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, 1934, supplied by the Registrar-General, was 58,500, 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 903, an increase of 3 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 15.4 per 1,000 of the population, or an increase of 0.1 on the figure for 1933.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1934 was 14.8 per 1,000. The rate for the 121 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 14.7 per 1,000, and for the 135 smaller towns of England and Wales 15.0 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 46, and the still-birth rate is 0.70 per 1,000 of the population. In 1933 the rate was 0.92.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1934 was 0.62 per 1,000. The rate for the 121 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.66 per 1,000, and for the 135 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.67 per 1,000.

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.			Per 1,000 of the population
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1930	528	494	1022	18.1
1931	536	476	1012	17.6
1932	554	475	1029	17.8
1933	466	434	900	15.3
1934	444	459	903	15.4

Table showing details of the Live Births in the several Wards, 1934.

QUARTER ENDED.	STANWIX AND ETTERBY.	RICKERGATE.	AGLIONBY.	GREYSTONE.	ST. NICHOLAS.	CURROCK.	DENTON HOLME.	ST. CUTHBERT'S.	CALDEWEGATE.	NEWTOWN AND BELLE VUE.	TOTALS FOR CITY.
March 31	11	19	10	30	12	38	20	23	22	54	239
June 30	14	21	8	37	23	27	32	24	20	36	242
September 30 ...	12	32	12	25	20	30	26	10	19	45	231
December 31	14	25	10	30	14	21	18	10	18	31	191
Totals..	51	97	40	122	69	116	96	67	79	166	903

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 47, or 52.0 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows a decrease of 8 upon the figures for 1933.

In 14 instances, or 29.7 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, 1934.

	Stanwix and Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
Males	1	4	1	6	2	2	1	1	2	5	25
Females	1	8	1	3	1	...	3	1	1	3	22
Totals	2	12	2	9	3	2	4	2	3	8	47

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 840, as compared with 943 in 1933. 20 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 157 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 703 remains, which is equal to a crude death-rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 13.6 per 1,000 in 1933.

The corrected death-rate for the City, which is obtained by multiplying the crude death-rate by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General, viz., 1.03, is 12.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population living at all ages.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1934 was 11.8 per 1,000. The rate for the 121 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 11.8 per 1,000, and for the 135 smaller towns of England and Wales, 11.3 per 1,000.

Table showing details of Deaths of Residents in the various Wards, 1934.

Quarter Ended	Stanwix and Ketterby	Rickergate	Agliouby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Crock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
March 31	16	13	21	35	19	30	18	10	13	34	209
June 30	12	24	19	25	15	22	21	11		27	189
September 30 ...	10	12	14	23	16	15	16	13	15	18	152
December 31	14	15	16	15	12	23	15	14	11	18	153
Totals	52	64	70	98	62	90	70	48	52	97	703

Table showing the number of Deaths at all Ages and at several age periods, 1934.

	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
No. of Deaths	703	55	18	19	18	246	347

The following Table shows the diseases causing the largest number of deaths during 1934, and a comparison with those of 1933, &c.:—

DISEASE.	1933	1934	Increase or Decrease	Average No. of Deaths for past 10 yrs.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis & Phthisis	41	44	+	45
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	10	8	—	9
Pneumonia	42	35	—	42
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	63	34	—	51
Measles ... ..	...	3	+	6
Influenza	18	8	—	15
Whooping Cough	3	...	—	6
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup ...	5	9	+	6
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	270	244	—	213
Rheumatic Fever, Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	9	7	—	7
Cancer and Malignant Disease ...	86	68	—	77
Diseases of Digestive System other than Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	27	19	—	25
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	29	22	—	28
Diseases of Nervous System ...	59	65	+	60
Prematurity and Injury at Birth, &c.	22	27	+	26
Accidents due to Negligence ..	24	25	+	23
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	10	9	—	13

+ 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 703 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 "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" 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	650	52	3	11	16	18	70	156	324	325
	Uncertified	53	3	1	3	3	...	4	16	23	17
Enteric Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smallpox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever		2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup		10	...	...	4	5	...	...	1	...	8
Influenza		8	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	3	1
Dysentery		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		44	...	...	...	2	7	20	12	3	11
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases		7	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease		68	...	...	...	...	...	5	29	34	36
Rheumatic Fever		7	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	2
Meningitis		2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Organic Heart Disease		117	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	86	45
Bronchitis		28	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	18	7
Pneumonia (all forms)		35	5	1	5	3	...	3	9	9	16
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs		6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		9	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	12
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6
Cirrhosis of Liver		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Alcoholism		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		20	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	11	8
Puerperal Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition		5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	9
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth		27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		27	3	1	1	3	2	3	4	10	31
Suicide		7	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases		264	13	1	2	3	1	15	60	166	107
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals		703	55	4	14	19	18	74	172	347	342
Sub- Entries included in above figures	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lobar Pneumonia	17	2	...	1	3	...	1	6	4	8
	Pneumonia not defined	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1934 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
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
1934	58,500	903	850	15.4	840	14.3	157	20	55	60.9	703	12.0

* 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	19.3	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	16.8	14.7	69.1
1932	1029	17.8	878	15.1	81.6			
1933	900	15.3	943	16.1	72.2			
1934	903	15.4	840	14.3	60.9			

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

Cumberland Infirmary	...	...	92
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	26
Fusehill Hospital	...	...	21
Private Houses	...	...	6
Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	5
Maternity Hospital	...	...	4
Strathclyde House	...	...	2
Fell from a factory roof	...	...	1

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 53 inquests. Of this number 35 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. 8 related to children under five years of age, 5 of whom were under one year.

Uncertified Deaths.

53 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 1933, 49 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

17 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 68, as against 86 in 1933, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.1 per 1,000 of the population.

Table of Deaths from Cancer, 1925-34.

Age.	Numbers.									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
1 to 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 15 years ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 25 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 35 years ...	...	2	2	3	2	4	1	...	...	1
35 to 45 years ...	4	3	2	4	3	7	2	3	3	4
45 to 55 years ...	23	6	10	13	10	15	9	16	13	9
55 to 65 years ...	26	26	18	25	24	12	18	19	31	20
65 to 75 years ...	21	21	31	23	22	27	29	26	22	20
75 & upwards ...	10	9	15	14	19	13	10	15	17	14
Totals ...	84	67	79	83	80	78	69	79	86	68

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
Measles	1	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	83
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 187

Midwives.

The Corporation does not employ midwives except at the Maternity Hospital, and does 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.

Hospitals.

Hospital services used by the inhabitants of the area—

Corporation Maternity Home	...	13 beds and cots
Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	31 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 pays 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.
Post-natal Clinic, Tuesdays, 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 Act, 1925.

RAINFALL.

Observations taken at the Carlisle Cemetery.

MONTHS.	1934.		Average for 10 years 1924-1933.
	Rainfall.	Number of days on which Rain fell.	
	in.		in.
January	3·84	16	2·9
February	0·12	3	2·0
March	1·73	22	1·8
April	2·25	17	1·8
May	2·14	11	2·3
June	2·85	14	2·6
July	3·38	13	3·8
August	4·80	21	4·0
September	3·16	22	3·3
October	4·21	26	3·5
November	0·79	14	3·0
December	3·86	26	2·4
Totals	33·13	205	33·4
Total number of days on which Rain fell {	...	..	198

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

The water from the catchment area still remains very free from surface impurities as a result of work recently carried out on the supplies from the springs. There has been no recurrence of algal growths in the Castle Carrock Reservoir.

Water Supply.

Total annual distribution of Water from Cumwhinton covered reservoir during the years 1925-34.

Year.	Number of Gallons.	No. of Gallons per head, per day.
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
1934	838,040,000	36.05

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.
15th February	75	169	412	868
12th April ...	2	5	15	37
9th July ...	4	9	21	47
4th October ...	8	18	52	130

B. Coli found in 25 c.c. in sample taken on 4th Oct.

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

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000.	6th FEB.	10th APRIL	7th JULY	2nd OCT.
Chlorine as Chlorides	.9100	.9100	.7700	.7760
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	.0497	.0531	.0174	.0326
Ammonia ...	.0006	.0014	.0049	.0015
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0055	.0022	.0033	.0043
Oxygen absorption ...	.1305	.0704	.1148	.1768
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper) ...	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C. ...	11	9	14	12
Temporary Hardness ...	4.80°	4.40°	6.40°	6.20°
Permanent Hardness ...	4.40°	3.90°	1.80°	1.80°
Colour and Appearance in two-foot tube ...	Not clear	Not clear	Not quite clear	Not clear
Odour when heated to 50° C. ...	none	none	none	none
Microscopical Examina- tion ...	A larger deposit than usual consist- ing of earthy matter (particles of rust), veget- able debris, some fungus growths, and micro- organisms.	Noticeable deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, some fungus growths, and micro- organisms.	Small deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, very many micro- organisms (including a form of nematode worm), and fibres of cotton.	Small deposit consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, one or two starch granules and micro- organisms (including a form of nematode worm).

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 have been submitted to the Council and the approval of the Ministry of Health should be shortly forthcoming.

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 comprehensive report is in course of preparation.

HOUSING.

Up to the end of the year the Corporation had received the sanction of the Minister of Health for the erection of 3,327 houses, 422 being of the parlour type and 2,905 of the non-parlour type, including 535 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)	150
(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	95
Number of Inspections for purposes of 1 and 2	1252
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	68
(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 ...	27

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	13
--	----

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	25
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
--	--

(a) By Owners	25
---------------	----

(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	None
---	------

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	19
--	----

(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	None
--	------

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	None
---	------

Re-housing.

The total number of individual houses represented to the Local Authority under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, was 68.

Table showing disposal of families from condemned property :—

Number of families removed from condemned property directly to new houses (slum replacement type)	None
Number of families removed from condemned property to other houses (conceding their claim of a slum replacement type house to some other person)	None
Number of families removed from other property to slum replacement houses	None
Total slum replacement type houses (new) occupied during the year	None
Total number of this type occupied up to December, 1933	395
Total occupied at December, 1934	395
Number of tenants removed from condemned property to new houses of ordinary type during the year 1934	3
Number of tenants removed from condemned property to slum replacement houses (not new) during the year 1934	15

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 9 producers, occupying 19 sheds, are on the register, compared with 10 in the previous year. Production at one farm ceased during the year.

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

7 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 4 to retailers, 2 of which were in respect of Certified Milk, and 2 in respect of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.

18 samples of Certified Milk, and 21 of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk were obtained and submitted for the statutory bacteriological tests. In 7 instances, viz.:—5 Certified and 2 Grade A (T.T.), 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, nor of a licence for graded milk.

The following table gives the results of the examinations of 62 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	6	None	None	6
Raw Milk ...	23	32	1	56

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

Meat and Other Foods.

Inspection of meat and other foods received regular attention, and slaughter-houses, shops, and premises where foodstuffs are manufactured were constantly under supervision.

The Corporation owns the public slaughter-houses, where the inspection of meat is carried out 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.

Improvements effected at the public slaughter-houses during the year included a new system of drainage from the killing shops, and the installation of a new boiler for the generation of steam in the pig slaughter-houses. Electric stunners were introduced for pigs in November, with satisfactory results.

The slaughter-house attached to the Bacon Factory, Harraby, was further improved during the year by the erection of new runways, the establishment of new cold

storage, and the provision of a singeing machine. There were also minor improvements to yard and sanitary conveniences. Owing to the expansion of business at this factory inspection of meat called for daily attention. The two other private slaughter-houses, on railway premises, which are used for the slaughtering of sheep intended for consumption outside the City, were conducted satisfactorily.

Humane killers of the Greener and Captive Bolt types, as well as electric apparatus, are used for the stunning of all animals.

Condemned meat and offals from the public slaughter-houses are, after treatment, sent to premises outside the City.

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., 214; urine, 3; cerebro-spinal fluid, 4; blood for widal, 4; blood for culture, 2; blood for cell count, 1; ice-cream, 6; fæces, 9; miscellaneous, 5.

Nutrition.

Owing to lack of local support in the matter of advertising, the issue of "Better Health" was withdrawn. 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 1934.

	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	Net 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 Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldegate					Newtown & Belle Vue
Scarlet Fever	...	40	133	20	12	2	...	18	7	5	30	13	15	23	25	24	47	207	5	202	150
Diphtheria ...	1	20	50	5	2	...	...	2	1	1	7	5	20	4	8	8	22	78	4	74	76
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Erysipelas ...	...	1	5	5	11	22	3	...	...	1	4	3	6	2	5	7	19	47	...	47	12
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	9	8	4	10	5	4	2	3	3	5	5	3	2	6	6	8	43	...	43	4
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	5	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	3	1	3	16	...	16	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	9	1	8	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	4
Measles	57	554	1	1	...	...	...	30	46	31	59	42	63	42	39	105	156	613	...	613	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	2	9	25	14	...	4	2	3	7	5	6	5	4	2	13	51	...	51	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	5	6	4	4	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	...	6	2	4	22	...	22	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	4	1	...	1	1	14	...	14	8

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

1,106 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 73 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis and 1,033 to other infectious diseases.

23 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 21 deaths were certified as due to zymotic diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever; the type of the disease was mild.

72.4 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 immunisation was undertaken.

2 return cases of Scarlet Fever occurred.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from scarlet fever during the years 1929-1934.

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.
1929	67	42	43.9		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
1934	207	150	31.2	2	2	0.9

Diphtheria.

78 cases of diphtheria were notified, as against 37 in 1933.

In 4 instances the patients were subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheria.

9 deaths occurred, and the death-rate for this disease was 0.15 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages.

The type of the disease varied considerably, but a large proportion of the cases presented severe clinical symptoms. In the last quarter the disease began to assume epidemic proportions, and this was continuing at the end of the year.

76 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

1 return case of diphtheria occurred.

A scheme for immunisation against diphtheria has been in operation for some time, and during the past year this has been extended to cover the school population. The Schick test is carried out except in children under five, and all children are retested six months after the last immunising injection. In addition to the Local Authority's scheme, considerable numbers of children attending private schools, etc., have received immunising injections at the hands of the Pathologist at the Cumberland Infirmary. It is too early to venture an opinion as to the ultimate success of this procedure, but apart from the fact that a few cases have developed mild clinical diphtheria after immunisation, no difficulties have as yet arisen with regard to carriers, etc.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from diphtheria during the years 1929-1934.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases isolated in Hospital.	No. of deaths.	Deaths per 100 cases.
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
1934	78	76	9	11.5

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

16 applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum, 202,000 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
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
1934	78	1·3	129	0·7	76	11·5	2	0·0

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

1 case of Enteric Fever was notified.

Table showing the average number of cases notified as Enteric Fever for 5-year periods, 1910—1934, and for the 5 years 1930-1934.

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
1930-1934	1·6	1934	1

Smallpox.

No case was notified, nor was any intimation received of contact elsewhere with the disease.

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, 1933 . . .	895		
Successfully Vaccinated	617		
Insusceptible of Vaccination	4		
Had Smallpox	—		
Number in respect of whom Statutory			
Declarations of Conscientious Objection			
have been received	179		
Died Unvaccinated	57		
Postponement by Medical Certificate . . .	15		
Removal to other Districts	12		
Removal to places unknown or which cannot			
be reached, and Cases not having been			
found	8		
Number of Births remaining on 31st			
January, 1935, neither duly entered nor			
temporarily accounted for			
	3		
Total number of Certificates and copies of			
Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccina-			
tion of Children under 14 received during			
1934	674		
Number of Statutory Declarations of Con-			
scientious Objection actually received			
during 1934	184		

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

No notification was received.

Pneumonia.

59 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 16 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 43 instances of the acute primary type.

In 5 instances the patient was removed to Hospital.

There were 2 deaths from influenzal pneumonia and 9 deaths from primary pneumonia. 1 of the former and 3 of the latter had occurred before notification was received.

Influenza.

8 deaths of residents were registered as due to influenza, as compared with 18 in 1933.

The age distribution of the deaths occurring among the 8 persons was as follows:—

0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and up- wards	Total
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	8

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case of encephalitis lethargica was notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

4 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified, the patients being removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. 3 patients recovered, and 1 died.

Diarrhœa.

9 deaths occurred from diarrhœa during the year, as follows:—

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

Other Infectious Diseases.

1,006 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 1934 was £105 15s. 9d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted during year	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31st Dec.
Scarlet fever	7	161	140	1	27
Admitted as scarlet fever and diagnosis revised	—	6	6	—	—
Diphtheria	7	67	49	9	16
Admitted as diphtheria and diagnosis revised	—	5	5	—	—
Scarlet fever and diphtheria	—	4	2	—	2
Erysipelas	—	14	13	1	—
Enteric fever	—	5	3	2	—
Puerperal fever	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	8	6	2	—
Pneumonia	—	4	2	2	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	—	3	2	1	—
Measles	—	5	5	—	—
Other conditions	—	7	5	2	—
	14	290	239	20	45

Cases admitted from the Rural District comprised 14 scarlet fever, 2 erysipelas, 1 measles, and 1 pemphigus.

Cases admitted from the Cumberland Infirmary, resident in areas outside the City or Rural District, comprised 6 erysipelas, 2 diphtheria, 1 German measles, 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 1 (?) scarlet fever. In addition, 2 members of the nursing staff of the Infirmary were admitted suffering from diphtheria.

5 cases of enteric fever and 1 of scarlet fever were from Wigton, and 1 case of (?) enteric fever was from Brampton.

2 cases of puerperal pyrexia were County cases removed from the Corporation Maternity Home; 1 died. Of the City cases, 1 died from pneumonia.

68 scarlet fever cases were treated with serum, and in 1 case a mastoid operation was performed. Tracheotomy was performed in 2 cases of diphtheria.

In connection with the deaths from diphtheria, in 1 instance death took place six hours after admission, and in 5 instances following admission on the fifth day of the disease, or subsequently.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis received during the year was 73, of which 66 were from medical practitioners and 7 from the Authority's Medical Officers.

51 were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis and 22 of other forms of tuberculosis. 10 additional cases came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 83 new cases.

The above figures compared with those of the previous two years show a decrease in the total number of cases, the figures for both the pulmonary and non-pulmonary types of the disease being slightly lower.

The sex incidence of all new cases is: males 41, females 42, divided as to pulmonary—males 30, females 28, and non-pulmonary—males 11, females 14.

The number of deaths of City residents was 52, equal to a death-rate of 0.8 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 44, or 84.6 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 the same as for 1933. 15 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons who had not been notified, as compared with 21 per cent. in 1933, and a further 7.7 per cent. occurred within a week of notification. 63 per cent. of the deaths occurred more than one month and 58 per cent. more than three months after notification. This is still very unsatisfactory, particularly with regard to pulmonary cases.

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

Type.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	119	117	236
Non-Pulmonary	69	65	134
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	188	182	370
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

and at the end of the year:—

Type.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	124	114	238
Non-Pulmonary	74	74	148
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	198	188	386
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

144 new cases were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year and a lower percentage of contacts was dealt with, the actual numbers being 100 cases notified or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and 44 contacts.

Of the 60 new cases definitely tuberculous, 45 were pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary, 50 being adult cases and 10 children.

Of the total number of attendances at the Dispensary 283 were by insured persons, 199 by school children, and 153 by other categories.

The number of consultations with general practitioners, though slightly higher than the previous year, was still small, and an improvement in this respect would greatly benefit the scheme.

At the beginning of the year there were 151 pulmonary and 78 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register, and after the yearly revision there remained 138 pulmonary and 82 non-pulmonary cases still on the register.

Patients were supplied with cod-liver oil and malt or virol in 73 instances, which is a considerable increase.

The number of sputa examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 10 less than in the previous year.

With regard to Sanatorium treatment, 41 cases in all were dealt with at Blencathra. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of the 24 patients discharged during the year was 133 days, 7 staying less than three months, 12 over three months and less than six months, and 5 over six and less than twelve months.

46 cases were dealt with in the Pavilion beds at Fusehill Hospital under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer. The average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 9.

During the year two of these wards were re-constructed, viz., those formerly occupied by adult male and female patients. A sub-division into cubicles was made, giving a total of 8 beds. This has been found to be a great convenience in separating the different types of cases to be dealt with in these wards.

17 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were dealt with at the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, 11 being discharged before the end of the year. The average duration of residence of these 11 patients was 59 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 52.

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.	M.	F.			
A—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—																	
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	23	21	1	..			1	5	6	3	26	7	3	60			
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	9	12	12	40			
B—Contacts examined during the year :—																	
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	...	2	...	...			...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2			
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2			
(c) Non-tuberculous... ..	...	...	...	..			...	..	...	...	1	21	14	40			
C—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as																	
(a) Recovered ... ..	...	3	5	2			...	2	1	4	5	6	6	17			
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	...	11	33	26	80			
D--Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—																	
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	68	47	8	15			9	13	34	26	60	42	41	220			
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2			

1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	...	229	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ..	74
2. Number of Cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	...	3	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1450
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	...	15	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	91
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	...	42	(b) X-ray examinations made ...	32
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	...	635	in connection with Dispensary work	
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	...	8	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 ..	...	1	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ..	69
(b) Other ...	...	24		

(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)	8	...	...	5	13

(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 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	12	13	15	...	10
	Adult females	5	7	7	...	5
	Children	2	1	2	...	1
	Total	19	21	24	...	16
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	..	8	4	1	3
	Adult females	..	2	2	..	...
	Children	1	7	4	...	4
	Total	1	17	10	1	7
Grand Total		20	38	34	1	23

(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	Adult males	2	13	7	4	4
	Adult females	2	12	9	3	2
	Children	..	2	2	..	...
	Total	4	27	18	7	6
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmon- ary tuberculosis	Adult males	1	1	2	...	...
	Adult females	...	1	...	1	...
	Children	6	6	7	...	5
	Total	7	8	9	1	5
Grand Total ...		11	35	27	8	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.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. plus																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease arrested	Adults	M.	2

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926		1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934			
				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	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	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total			
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease arrested	Adults	M.					
		Adults	F.					
		Child- ren	M.					
		Child- ren	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease not arrested	Adults	M.					
		Adults	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Child- ren	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Child- ren	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during the year				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Pulmonary				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reason for removal therefrom	Discharged as recovered	Adults	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Child- ren	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Child- ren	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or other wise removed from Dispensary Register	Adults	M.					
		Adults	F.	...	...	...	...																														

**Summary of Notifications during the period from the
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1934.**

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Age periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.											Total (all ages)	Total Notifications
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up-wards		
Pulmonary—													
Males .....	...	1	...	1	1	1	7	6	6	4	...	27	28
Females .....	...	...	1	...	1	6	10	2	2	2	...	24	24
Non-pulmonary													
Males	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	9	10
Females .....	...	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	..	2	13	15
Totals	1	6	5	3	4	9	19	10	8	6	2	73	77

Supplemental Return.

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

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

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

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death (From Local Registrars	2	3
Returns (Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General .....	...	...
Posthumous Notifications .....	...	...
"Transfers" from other areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	5	...
Other sources if any (specify) .....	...	...

Distribution of the Deaths from Tuberculosis in the various Wards of the City, 1934.

	Stanwix and Esterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Carlisle
Pulmonary ...	3	2	4	6	3	8	2	2	5	9	44
Non-pulmonary ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	8
Totals	3	3	5	7	4	10	3	2	5	10	52

Age and Sex distribution of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1934.

Age Periods.	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and over.
<u>New Cases.</u>											
Pulmonary—											
Male ...	...	1	...	2	1	1	8	6	7	4	...
Female ...	...	...	1	1	1	7	11	2	3	2	..
Non-Pulmonary—											
Male ..	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Female ..	...	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	2
<u>Deaths.</u>											
Pulmonary—											
Male ...	..	..	...	1	1	3	5	2	8	2	...
Female ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	1	2	2	2
Non-Pulmonary—											
Male ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1

**Table showing the period persons dying in 1934
survived after notification.**

	Not Notified	Died before Notification	Died within 7 days	Survived more than								
				1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years
Pulmonary ...	4	..	40	38	33	30	25	20	16	9	6	5
Non-Pulmonary	3	1	4		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..

**Deaths from Tuberculosis, Influenza, and other
Respiratory Diseases, 1930-34.**

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmon- ary Tubercu- losis.	Tuberculosis, all forms.	Influenza.	Other Respir- atory diseases.
1930	40	12	52	6	68
1931	39	11	50	9	89
1932	49	5	54	18	79
1933	44	7	51	18	105
1934	44	8	52	8	69

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 140 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, an increase of 3 compared with the figure for 1933.

32 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 4 from soft chancre, 66 from gonorrhœa, and 38 from conditions other than venereal. 685 doses of arsenobenzol compounds were administered, and 4,494 attendances were made by these patients.

3 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds and 13 doses were issued during the year.

13 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, 1934.—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.
	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	3	7	4

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	
	9	152	...	...	...
	10	158	409	...	133	

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 611 persons were dealt with at the Treatment Centres at Carlisle and Whitehaven, of whom 379 attended for the first time and 35 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, 122 were found not to be suffering from Venereal disease, leaving 489, an increase of 40 in the total number, under treatment or observation for Venereal disease as compared with the year 1933.

The attendances at the Medical Officer's Clinics were 4,741, an increase of 357, while the attendances for intermediate treatment under supervision by the Medical Orderly or Nurse were 2,386, an increase of 450.

The total attendances were 7,127, an increase of 807 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	196	2178
Carlisle	140	4494
Westmorland	9	80
Scotland	15	251
Cambridge	1	8
Cheshire	1	1
London	2	34
Northumberland	1	2
Glamorganshire	1	1
Manchester	2	11
Wigan	1	2
Lancashire	2	44
Bootle	1	4
Gateshead	1	3
Oldham	1	2
Preston	1	2
Durham	1	7
Stoke-on-Trent	1	1
Sunderland	1	2
	<hr/> 378	<hr/> 7127

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

Pathological Examinations.

Wassermann Tests and other blood serum tests were carried out at the Manchester Public Health Laboratory; Complement Fixation Tests for Gonorrhœa for Clinic patients were also done at Manchester. Bacteriological tests were done by the Medical Officer at the Clinic and at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory.

Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds.

The following preparations were in use :—

Neokharsivan,
Novarsenobillon,
Sulpharsenol,
Kharsulphan,
Silver Salvarsan.

Tryparsamide, another arsenical compound, was also in use.

Any of the Arsphenamines approved by the Ministry of Health, whether in use at the Clinic or not, was supplied to practitioners.

The Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary.

Clinics were held by the Medical Officer on three days a week (five sessions) and, in addition, the premises were open daily for the intermediate treatment of patients of either sex, under the supervision of the Medical Orderly or the Nurse.

The new premises have now been open for two complete years, and are found to be sufficient for present needs with the exception of the female waiting room, which is too small. On the day when most of the women and children attend, it is necessary to use the male waiting room for them. This is not a good arrangement, because the rooms were so constructed that the female and male departments could be completely separated by the closure of one door, and they have separate outside entrances. Consequently, if male patients arrive (as they do sometimes) during the clinic for women, there is no separate place for them to wait. In practice they are made to wait in the female waiting room, but access to this cannot be cut off.

This might be remedied by enlarging the female waiting room at the expense of the corridor leading to the female entrance. The cost would not be great.

Attendance at the Carlisle Centre.

There was an increase of 28 in the total number of new cases. Omitting those who, after diagnosis, were found not to have venereal disease, there was an increase of 13 in the number of new cases, compared with the previous year.

The total attendances increased by 842, attendances at the Medical Officer's Clinics by 387, for intermediate treatment of males by 551, while the attendances for intermediate treatment of females fell by 96.

Appointment of a New Medical Orderly.

After over thirteen years' service, Mr. John Ridley, the Orderly at the Cumberland Infirmary Clinic, has found it necessary to retire, owing to other calls upon his time. His wide experience and remarkable personal influence with the patients are greatly missed.

In his place Mr. George H. Longstaff has been appointed, and took up his duties on 12th March, 1934. He is an Ex-service man, with an excellent record as a Non-commissioned Officer.

The attendances of men for intermediate treatment have increased rapidly in the past year to a total of 2,041, which is a high tribute to his efficiency.

Since his appointment the Male Irrigation Room has been open on Sundays as well as week-days, at 6 p.m.

Intermediate Treatment of Female Patients.

In the report for 1933, it was emphasised that 440 attendances in that year could not be regarded as satisfactory, when, in the old premises, in 1932, there were 641.

In 1934, the attendances fell still further to 344. There seems to be no doubt that the reluctance of these patients to attend is due to the situation of the Clinic, and to the fact that access to it cannot be had through the main out-patient entrance of the hospital.

This defect cannot be remedied, because even if female patients were permitted to enter the Clinic through the hospital, they would have to pass through the male section of the clinic before arriving at their destination. In any case, this permission has been refused by the Management of the Cumberland Infirmary.

The difficulty can be overcome to some extent by altering the entrance to the Clinic for women. At present the door opens on the road a few yards beyond the men's entrance. It is suggested that a door might be made round the corner, opening into the main yard behind the Infirmary. The plan of the building lends itself to this alteration, which would be inexpensive.

As it was thought that facilities for treatment were not sufficiently well-known, a letter giving full particulars was sent to every medical practitioner in Carlisle early in 1934. This did not appear to have any effect.

Since the close of the year to which this report refers, there are indications that the attendance of female patients suffering from Gonorrhœa is improving, and every effort is being made to encourage them to come.

It is expected that the figures for 1935 will show that progress is being made.

Need of In-Patient Accommodation.

Concurrently with the increasing demands for extension of the services in all other branches of Public Health, the need of In-Patient treatment of V.D. cases becomes more and more felt every year.

It is still not generally known that no beds in Cumberland or Carlisle are available for the treatment of these cases. The Voluntary Hospitals all refuse to admit them. They can be, and are, admitted to Public Assistance Hospitals in the County and City, but it must be kept in mind that none of these Hospitals is approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of Venereal Disease, and at none of them are adequate facilities for treatment provided.

The arrangements made with two hospitals outside the County continued in force, viz.,

The Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne,

The Hope Hospital, Leeds.

To the former, patients of either sex may be sent; the latter is reserved for expectant mothers, usually unmarried, who are suffering from Venereal Disease.

It should be noted that in both cases previous arrangements for each admission have to be made, and consequently there is no provision for emergencies. In the case of the patients for the Hope Hospital, this is not important, but delay in the admission of cases to Newcastle may be serious. In any case the arrangement is inconvenient and costly.

I must again press for the provision of beds in Carlisle with efficient service, adequate accommodation, and facilities for skilled treatment. As there is no prospect of obtaining these beds at the Cumberland Infirmary, provision should be made for them in re-planning the Fusehill Hospital. This is an opportunity which is not likely to recur.

Incidence of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis in the Carlisle Area.

There were 104 new cases of Gonorrhœa applying for treatment during the first year of infection, and not previously treated at other Centres. These came not only from Carlisle and its immediate neighbourhood, but also from places as far as Keswick, Kendal, Penrith, Alston, Gretna, Wigton, Aspatria, and Maryport. This figure compares with 98 in 1933, an increase of 6.

It has been found from experience that those living at a distance, and only able to attend at intervals of a week or a fortnight, take very much longer to cure than those attending daily.

New cases of Syphilis in the early and infectious stage decreased by 6, to 23. As 7 of these were females, it is thought that there will be a further fall in the incidence of Syphilis in 1935. The alarming outbreak of Syphilis in 1933 has apparently been checked.

New cases of Congenital Syphilis were 11, compared with 10 last year, while new cases of Syphilis in the later stages numbered 15, compared with 13.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

934 notifications of births, being 13 less than in 1933, were received during the year; 887 of these related to live births and 47 to still-births; 470 notifications were by medical practitioners and 462 by midwives, while in 2 instances the birth was notified by a person living in the house. In addition, in 8 instances, 6 being in respect of live births and 2 of still-births, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary. 101 births during the year 1934 took place in Private Nursing Homes.

Health Visitors.

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

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	11,281
Primary visits in connection with the notification of births	...	...	870
Re-visits to children between—			
0—1 year	...	...	3,426
1—5 years	...	...	10,546
		—	13,972
Total number of routine visits to children	...		14,842
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents	...	...	147
Visits to expectant mothers—			
Primary	...	...	161
Re-visits	...	...	204
		—	365
Visits in connection with—			
Deaths of children under 1 year	...	...	57
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	25
Diarrhœa	...	...	44
Bronchitis	...	...	55
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	16
Acute Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia	...		107

Measles—

Under 5 years	...	...	640	
Over 5 years	...	...	370	
Re-visits	...	...	361	
			—	1,371

Whooping Cough—

Under 5 years	...	...	43	
Over 5 years	...	...	35	
Re-visits	...	...	42	
			—	120

Chicken-pox	...	...	...	62
Mumps	...	...	...	2
Visits to Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	...	46

In addition 1,677 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 1934, and 2 ceased practice in the area, leaving 25 on the register at the end of 1934. 10 of the midwives practise privately, 5 are employed by the District Nursing Association, 2 work exclusively in Private Nursing Homes, and 8 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 301 confinements as midwives and 250 as Maternity Nurses.

No notified cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred among midwives' cases.

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	...	...	181
Notification of the intention to substitute artificial for breast feeding	...	...	52
Notification of still-births	...	...	4
Notification of liability to be a source of infection			5
Notification of having laid out a dead body	...		2
Notification of death of baby	...	...	4

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

Condition of Mother—

Ante-natal	...	...	...	8
Sickness	...	...	1	
Varicose Veins	...	...	1	
Chest conditions	...	...	3	
Jaundice	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous	...	...	2	
During Labour	...	...	...	72
Delayed Labour	...	...	41	
Malpresentation	...	...	11	
Hæmorrhage	...	...	15	
Eclampsia	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous	...	...	4	
Post-natal	...	...	...	59
Retained Secundines	...	...	5	
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	41	
Rise of Temperature	...	...	7	
Hæmorrhage	...	...	5	
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	
Condition of Child	...	...	...	42
Feebleness	...	...	11	
Inflammation of the Eyes	...	...	21	
Hæmorrhage	...	...	4	
Malformation	...	...	4	
Miscellaneous	...	...	2	

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

Mothers' milk insufficient	...	23
Tuberculosis	... ..	2
Anæmia after Hæmorrhage	...	3
Diabetes	... ..	1
Apoplexy	... ..	1
Heart disease and Chorea	...	2
Mother died	... ..	2
Baby feeble or malformed	...	5
Mother returning to work	...	8
Mother unwilling	... ..	5
		— 52

31 routine and 50 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:—

Reminder to forward registers and ante-natal records for inspection	44
<i>Re</i> incomplete or incorrect notification of birth	3
<i>Re</i> payment of fees	2
<i>Re</i> failure to notify artificial feeding	2
	—

51

Corporation Maternity Home.

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

Patients in Hospital on 31st Dec., 1933	8	
Admitted during year	255	
	<hr/>	263
Average duration of stay	12.8	days
Number of cases delivered by midwives	...	169
Number of cases delivered by a doctor	...	73
Total number of confinements	...	242
Died	...	2
Abortion, Miscarriage	...	2
Number of cases treated ante-natally only	...	9
Number of cases treated during Puerperium only	...	10
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	...	5

The number of patients dealt with in this institution was 42 less than during the previous year; 75, i.e., nearly one-third of the number of patients dealt with, were admitted at the request of medical practitioners, and 3 at the request of midwives. 53 cases were from the County area. There were two maternal deaths in the Home during the year; the causes were tubercular pneumonia 1, and pernicious anæmia complicated by pneumonia 1. The latter patient lived only 1½ hours after admission.

Medical help was called for in connection with 133 mothers and 41 infants. The most important abnormalities were Hyperemesis, 1; High Blood Pressure, 5; Pyelitis, 4; Albuminuria, 13; Accidental hæmorrhage, 10; Placenta Prævia, 2; Post-partum hæmorrhage, 7; Heart disease, 3; Eclampsia, 2; Malformation of Infant, 2; Malpresentation, 7; Delayed labour, 16; Tuberculosis, 2; Pyrexia, 5; Pelvic contraction, 21; i.e., more than half the mothers admitted required some form of medical help, showing the large amount of abnormal work with which the hospital deals.

Obstetrical operations were performed as follows:—Cæsarean Section, 3; Application of Forceps, 22; Induction of labour, 20; External Version, 6; Internal Podalic Version, 11; Manipulation for impacted breech, 4; Repair of Perineum, 48; Repair of Cervix, 2; Removal of adherent Placenta, 1.

There were 26 still-births in the following circumstances:—Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 5; Prematurity, 2; Difficult labour, 7; Malformation of Fœtus, 1; Defect of Cord, 1; maternal disease, 8; cause unknown, 2.

9 deaths occurred before the age of 10 days:—due to Prematurity, 4; Malformation, 1; Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 2; Cranial hæmorrhage, 1; Kidney disease in mother, 1.

Complete breast feeding was carried out in all but 23 cases.

Ante-natal Clinic.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers was 1,260, or 112 less than last year; 272 were first visits of new patients. The number of complete examinations made was 648, an average of 2.4 per patient. Each patient paid an average of 4.6 ante-natal visits. A post-natal examination was made of each patient on discharge from hospital, and thereafter as often as was found necessary.

Infant Consultations.

At the Clinic for children up to five years of age there were 1,677 attendances, 300 being children aged one to five; 239, including 197 under one year, were first attendances of new cases. With the 109 new cases under one year seen at the Voluntary Centre, 32.8 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	...	...	...	1288
Attendances of children—				
First attendances, aged 0—1 year			109	
aged 1—5 years			47	
Subsequent attendances—				
aged 0—1 year			1,268	
aged 1—5 years			2,974	
			—	4,398
Attendances of mothers—				
First attendances	...	...	113	
Subsequent attendances	...	...	3,674	
			—	3,787
Classes and addresses—				
Mothercraft	...	...	55	
Hygiene	...	...	97	
			—	152

WELFARE NURSE.

Total number of visits to homes	...	...	2,993
Visits to children—			
0—1 year	...	...	1,789
1—5 years	...	...	2,624
		—	4,413
Visits to expectant mothers—			
First visits	...	...	82
Re-visits	...	...	91
		—	173
Number of attendances at Babies' Welcome	...		128

Free Provision of Milk by the Corporation.

4,970 gallons of milk were supplied free of cost to 331 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 46, and in addition there were 2 not notified, making altogether 48, 7 less than in 1933. Of this number 11 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City. The total still-birth rate was 50.5 per 1,000, or 6.1 per 1,000 less than in 1933. 40 still-births were registered preliminary to burial in the Carlisle Cemeteries, and 8 presumably were buried in their own districts. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 38.9 per 1,000.

2 of the still-births were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate still-birth rate of 40.8 per 1,000; the legitimate still-birth rate was 50.1. In 11 cases no doctor was present at the birth. Maternal conditions accounted for the still-birth in 12 cases, viz., Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 5; Albuminuria, 6; Asthma, 1. The causes of the remaining still-births were Instrumental Delivery, 5; Malformation, 2; Prematurity, 11; Malpresentation, 4; Defects of cord or membranes, 3; Delayed labour, 1; Unknown, 10.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year in the City was 55, giving a net infant mortality rate of 60.9 per 1,000, 11.3 per 1,000 less than for 1933, and the lowest infant mortality rate that there has ever been in the City—4.3 per 1,000 less than the previous lowest rate, that for 1931. The number of deaths which occurred before the age of 4 weeks was 33, or three-fifths of the number; 21 of these were due to prematurity, the number due to this cause in 1934 being 8 more than in 1933. 27 of the deaths, i.e., half the total number for the year, occurred before the child was a week old, 13 taking place before the child had lived 24 hours.

The number of deaths from pneumonia was 5, 10 less than in 1933, the decrease being largely responsible for the favourable infant mortality rate.

The deaths from infectious diseases were 3 due to measles and 2 to tuberculosis.

The number of deaths due to enteritis and gastro-enteritis was 3.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 50, or 58.4 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 5, equal to a rate of 106.4 per 1,000. A high death-rate such as this is most unusual in Carlisle, where the illegitimate death-rate is generally lower than the legitimate.

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 8 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. } Certified ... Uncertified ...	26 1	4 ...	...	2 ...	32 1	6 ...	6 1	4 1	4 ...	5 1	3 ...	8 ...	12 ...	3 ...	2 ...	6 ...	4 1	2 1	3 ...	1 ...	3 ...	52 3
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3
{ Prematurity ... { Congenital Defects & Hæmorrhage ... Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ...	18 6 ...	1 2 ...	...	2 ...	21 8	1 ...	2 ...	...	...	1 1	2 1	...	1 1	...	...	2 ...	2 ...	1 1	1 ...	...	...	22 10
Birth Injuries ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intestinal Strangulation ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Totals ...	27	4	...	2	33	6	7	5	4	6	3	8	12	3	2	6	5	3	3	1	3	55

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

Year	Net Infant Mortality Rate.	AGES.					CAUSES.					
		Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Not Preventable.			Preventable.		
							Premature Birth	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	Congenital Malformations and Atelectasis.	Diarrhea and Enteritis	Lronchitis and Pneumonia	Measles and Whooping Cough
1925	78.4	37.3	15.3	3.8	9.6	12.4	26.8	4.8	9.6	6.7	15.3	3.3
1926	81.9	38.8	13.8	13.8	3.4	12.1	20.7	6.0	13.8	10.4	12.9	9.9
1927	68.4	24.1	6.8	13.5	14.4	9.6	8.7	1.9	12.5	7.7	24.1	0.0
1928	72.1	45.1	11.7	6.3	4.5	4.5	28.8	1.8	14.4	6.3	11.6	1.1
1929	69.4	28.0	6.7	8.7	11.5	14.5	11.5	2.9	14.5	1.9	21.2	11.1
1930	65.5	36.2	11.7	10.8	3.9	2.9	19.6	4.9	12.7	8.8	7.8	2.2
1931	65.2	26.6	10.9	6.9	9.9	10.9	10.9	2.9	9.9	2.9	15.8	8.8
1932	81.6	40.8	14.6	9.7	6.8	9.7	21.3	0.9	10.6	7.7	20.4	3.3
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
1934	60.9	36.6	6.6	7.8	5.5	4.4	24.3	1.1	11.1	3.3	5.5	3.3

Infant Mortality Rates for the various Wards, 1925-1934.

Year	Stanwix & Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Carlisle
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
1934	58.8	30.9	50.0	65.5	14.4	77.5	145.8	14.9	75.9	48.1	60.9

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.	1934.					23 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.	Total.				
Breast	488	14	502	11	21.9	18775	780	41.5
Partly Breast and partly Bottle	134	6	140	3	42.8	2040	316	154.9
Bottle	224	28	252	14	59.6	3469	689	198.6

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 47, being 52.0 per 1,000 registered births, or 9.1 per 1,000 less than in 1933.

Children Act, 1908.

The Health Visitors paid 147 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	31
--	----

Number of children on the Register:—

(a) At the end of the year	31
(b) Who died during the year	None
(c) On whom inquests were held during the year	None

Maternal Mortality.

5 deaths occurred of mothers resident in Carlisle, and in addition there were 3 deaths of mothers resident outside the City area.

The deaths of those resident in the City were found to be due to pernicious anæmia and pneumonia, 1 case; pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, 1 case; pneumonia, 2 cases; necrosis of liver and toxæmia, 1 case. The maternal mortality rate was 5.5. The rate for the five-year period ended 1934 was 6.9, the figures for the separate years being as follows:—

1930	...	...	9.3
1931	...	...	4.6
1932	...	...	2.7
1933	...	...	12.5
1934	...	...	5.5

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

14 notifications of puerperal pyrexia and 1 of puerperal fever were received; 3 of the cases, including 1 case 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.

9 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified by medical practitioners, 1 not being a definite case of purulent ophthalmia.

In 2 instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result.

In 1 case the services of a specialist were called for, and the nurses of the District Nursing Association undertook the treatment of 3 severe cases under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case. Treatment in respect of the milder cases was carried out at home under the direction of the medical practitioner in attendance.

CASES.			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths during treatment.	Remarks.
Notified.	Treated.						
	At Home.	In Hospital.					
9	7	2	9	...	...	...	...

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 1,555 visits in cases of zymotic diseases, the number of visits in this connection being 977 more than in 1933, owing to an epidemic of measles.

Poliomyelitis.

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Deaths among children aged 1-5 years.

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

Diphtheria	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	7
Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Otitis Media	...	...	...	1
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	1
Accidents	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				18
				<hr/>

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

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

During the year 88 newly-purchased cows were examined in byres of the City, and the following abnormal conditions were found:—

Defective Udder	...	...	...	1
Disease of Lungs	...	...	...	2
Feetid Discharge from Uterus	...	...	...	1
Indurated Udder	...	...	...	2
Atrophied Udder	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Glands of Throat	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				8
				<hr/>

These animals were returned to the sellers.

A total of 1,996 examinations of milk cows were made, in the course of which 9 ailing animals were discovered, the conditions from which they were suffering being as follows:—

Septicæmia	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Gangrenous Mastitis	...	...	...	1
Chill	...	...	...	2
Septic Mastitis	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				9
				<hr/>

39,321 bovine animals exposed for sale at the Sands Cattle Market and the Auction Marts were examined, and 167,117 sheep and 24,243 pigs were examined at the Auction Marts.

7 cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and 3 pigs were found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

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

29,594 imported cattle from Ireland and 6,081 free cattle were exposed for sale at the Sands Authorised Market, making a total of 35,675, an increase of 4,183 as compared with 1933.

2,087 licences in quadruplicate were issued for the movement of cattle from the authorised markets; 237 licences in triplicate were issued under the Sheep (Movements into Scotland and Northumberland) Order.

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

Under the Pig Marketing Scheme, approximately 50 licences per month for the movement of pigs have been issued.

REPORT

OF

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health,

I beg to submit herewith a report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1934, together with other information.

Your obedient Servant,

W. HANSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

NOTICES ISSUED.

The number of notices served was 202; of these 1 was statutory and the remainder informal. There were 3 notices outstanding at the end of the year. Many sanitary improvements were secured informally as a result of interview and negotiation with owners of property and others. The particulars of the Notices served are as follows:—

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	182
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act	...			11
Factory and Workshop Act	...	...		9
			—	202
Notices served under the Housing Acts	...			257

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected and re-inspected	...	...	2,169
" " Infectious Diseases	...	...	653
" " Overcrowding	...	...	102
" " Dirty Condition	...	...	27
" " Animals kept	...	...	7
" " Water Supply	...	...	76
" " Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	51
" " Housing Acts	...	...	1,252
" " Nuisances	...	...	1,018
" " Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	65
No. of Nuisances investigated	...	...	1,018
No. of Complaints investigated	...	...	219
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)	...	...	138
No. of Smoke Observations	...	...	31
No. of Inspections of Courts and Lanes	...	...	2,750
" " Vans	...	...	164
" " Entertainment Houses	...	...	45
" " Schools	...	...	52
" " Factories	...	...	324
" " Workshops	...	...	176
" " Meat Preparation Premises	...	...	586
" " Bakehouses	...	...	63
" " Shops (Shops Act)	...	...	1,308
" " Shops (Meat and other Foods)	...	...	345
" " Dairies	...	...	66
" " Cowsheds	...	...	60
" " Ice-cream premises	...	...	45
" " Slaughter-houses	...	...	387
" " Markets	...	...	267
" " Fried Fish Shops	...	...	69
" " Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	30
" " Stable Premises	...	...	58
" " Drains	...	...	652
" " Refuse Tips	...	...	196
" " Lavatories and Urinals	...	...	68
" " Watercourses	...	...	25
" " Lodging-houses	...	...	25
No. of Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	1,107

WORKS EXECUTED.

			<i>By</i> <i>Notice.</i>	<i>Without</i> <i>Notice.</i>
Houses :—				
Disinfected	...	...	244	—
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	313	—
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	1	5
Spouting fixed or repaired	...	...	4	5
Spouting disconnected from drain	...	...	1	—
Factories :—				
Sanitary conveniences improved	...	...	2	1
Workshops :—				
Cleansed or lime-washed	...	...	4	35
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	1	—
Sanitary accommodation lime-washed	...	...	1	4
Bakehouses (Retail) :—				
Cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	10	31
Milk and Dairies Order :—				
<i>Byres</i> —				
Walls lime-washed and woodwork				
cleansed	...	...	—	19
Ice-cream premises :—				
Cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	1	1
Sanitary condition improved	...	...	1	—
Drains :—				
Constructed (new)	...	...	40	39
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	4	—
Ventilated	...	...	4	—
Inspection chambers built	...	...	2	—
Self-cleansing gullies provided	...	...	7	39

			<i>By</i> <i>Notice.</i>	<i>Without</i> <i>Notice.</i>
Sinks and other Sanitary Fittings:—				
New sinks fixed	...	...	4	11
Bath or W.H.B.'s fixed	...	...	1	9
Waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	3	—
Urinals:—				
Cleansed	...	...	—	20
Provided	...	...	—	1
Ashpit:—				
Abolished	...	...	—	1
Water-closets:—				
Repaired or cleansed	...	...	4	1
New cistern fixed	...	...	10	15
Substituted for other types	...	...	17	5
Total No. of W.C.'s provided	...	...	2	23
Offensive Trades:—				
Premises lime-washed	...	...	—	1
Nuisances abated:—				
Arising from the keeping of Swine or other animals	...	...	1	—
Arising from the emission of Smoke	...	...	2	—
Offensive Accumulations:—				
Removed	...	...	6	2

DRAINAGE, &c.

The number of inspections for the purpose of supervising drainage and sanitary constructional works was 652. 79 new drains were under supervision, and 18 others repaired. Smoke or colour tests were applied to 69 drains and the water test to a further 27.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades conducted within the City are:—

Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe boiler	...	...	...	...	1
Gut scraper	...	...	...	...	1

The latter business is conducted on the Corporation's abattoir premises. 30 visits were made to offensive trade premises, which were free from complaint. Fried fish and potato shops, though not scheduled as offensive trades in this City, received 69 visits.

AIR POLLUTION.

Seventeen letters of caution were sent to firms, directing attention to dense smoke from factory chimneys. Serious complaint, however, was confined to 2 or 3 chimneys only. No legal proceedings were undertaken. The question of the making of a byelaw under Sec. 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, was under consideration.

The number of observations of chimneys was 31.

LAVATORIES, URINALS, &c.

The public urinals number 20; they were cleansed daily during the year and kept satisfactorily. The 2 underground lavatories, for both sexes, are under the constant supervision of attendants. The old iron urinal in Crown Street was demolished and a new four-stalled urinal erected on the site.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

A staff of 49 men, including foremen, destructor and tip attendants, stable boy, etc., is employed on 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.

There is a daily collection of refuse in the centre of the City, and in the outer districts removal is twice or thrice weekly. There is a separate weekly collection of waste paper from shops, bags being supplied free by the Department.

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

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

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping and a small destructor containing 2 units. The materials dealt with at this destructor include shop refuse, fish offals, and rejected waste paper. During the year one of the 8 tips was completed, and will be reserved as a playing field. The remainder of the tips are directed towards the making of gardens, new roads, and the reclamation of land liable to floods.

A special report was made to the Markets Committee on the problem of collection and disposal of refuse from the public market.

House refuse removed to tips ...	26,898 loads
Slaughter-house garbage removed ...	539 loads
Waste paper sold	35 tons
Bottles sold	1½ gross

RAT REPRESSION.

Frequent attention is being given to this question, and the continued employment of methods such as Cyanogas and red squill baits has been very successful. Certainly it has helped to reduce to a minimum rats on the controlled refuse tips.

4,773 rats were received at the Depot during the year, for which the Corporation paid £39 15s. 6d.

The operation of the Act necessitated 65 visits of inspection during the year, when examinations were made of drainage and other circumstances, advice given and defects remedied. 4 letters were addressed to occupiers requesting abatement of the rat nuisance.

HYGIENE OF PICTURE HOUSES, THEATRES, &c.

45 inspections of places of public entertainment (picture houses, etc.,) revealed very satisfactory conditions with regard to ventilation, sanitary conveniences, etc.

VAN DWELLERS.

During Fair times, when vans are numerous on The Sands, the habitations were found to be satisfactory. This site is owned by the Corporation, and sanitary conveniences and water supply are provided. 2 vans at Botcherby and Upperby were removed after slight trouble. 164 vans were inspected during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

9 notices of defects in factories or workshops were referred for attention by His Majesty's Inspector of Factories, who was subsequently notified of the action taken. A total of 867 inspections were made to workshops and bakehouses.

9 notices requiring improvements or cleansing were served.

DAIRIES.

The number of persons on the register is 110, of whom 101 are retailers; 54 of these reside outside the City. 9 are producers occupying 19 byres, all of which comply with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order. 2 large dairies have pasteurisation and brine cooling apparatus installed. 1 dairy is licensed to bottle Grade A. (T.T.) milk for distribution to schools, etc. 66 inspections of dairies were made during the year.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Centralisation of inspection is afforded by the Corporation's public abattoir, where all animals intended for the meat supply of the City are slaughtered. Frequent inspections were made at the Railway Slaughter-houses and Bacon Factory. Attention was also given to meat and other foods exposed in shops.

The Table showing the amount of meat and other foods declared to be unfit for food is on Page 83.

All the unsound foods were surrendered as trade refuse.

ICE CREAM.

6 samples of Ice Cream were taken for bacteriological examination; 2 of these were very unsatisfactory. Notice was given to the manufacturers concerned to reconstruct their premises, and the works have since been completed. 45 visits were paid to premises where this commodity is prepared.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

The total number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst was 188, particulars of which are on Page 85. 7 samples of milk, one of which was skimmed milk, were reported upon adversely by the Analyst. One vendor of milk was warned by letter from the Town Clerk, and three other written and two verbal warnings were given. The sample of skimmed milk was declared by the Analyst definitely to contain added water. The vendor was prosecuted, but the bench decided to dismiss the case.

One sample of sausage was found to contain preservatives within statutory limits but, as the presence of the preservatives had not been declared, the vendor received a written warning.

Two informal samples of rum and one of gin were reported as being slightly deficient in proof spirit. The vendors received written warning.

Two samples of ground Cinnamon were found to contain an excess of sand. These were purchased from the same source (a multiple store), and as a result of action taken the whole stocks of the commodity on sale in all northern stores were withdrawn.

DUTIES UNDER MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Shop Acts and Orders.

Difficulty is still experienced in the supervision of the smaller tradesman with a mixed business, due to the confusion as to the operation of the closing hours for different articles. 31 letters were addressed to shop keepers respecting breaches of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, as a result of 1,308 day and evening inspections.

A circular, setting out the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, which provides for the supervision of shops in regard to matters of ventilation, sanitation, etc., was sent to traders.

Rag Flock Act.

6 samples of Rag Flock, purchased from upholsterers and submitted to the Analyst, conformed to the prescribed standard of cleanliness.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Frequent and regular inspection is made in order to secure compliance with the marking of prescribed foods, and many verbal warnings, particularly in respect of imported tomatoes, salmon, etc., were given

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	4744	260	172	15	73
Calves	466	3	...	...	3
Pigs	5691	24	13	..	11
Total	10901	287	185	15	87

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

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Unfit for food.							
	Whole Carcase.				Part Carcase.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Dropsy ... ..	...	4	..	...	...	...	..	...
Febrile Condition ... ..	...	3	1	...	...	...	..	...
Emaciation & Oedema ..	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...
Pleurisy & Pneumonia ...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Accident	1	13	...	...	6	4	2	...
Fevered Condition	3	2	7	2	...	...	...	...
Actinomycosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis & Peritonitis ...	..	1	1	...	1	..	...	...
Abscesses ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Putrefaction ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whole Carcasses	4	37	9	4	...	...	...	...
Part Carcasses ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	10	2	...

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.
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
1934	4,744	19,038	466	5,691	29,939

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

1930	...	23,884	...	...	23,884
1931	...	38,332	...	...	38,332
1932	...	29,110	...	...	29,110
1933	...	28,790	...	...	28,790
1934	...	39,326	...	...	39,326

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

1930	...	29,039	...	...	29,039
1931	...	43,635	...	...	43,635
1932	...	37,895	...	...	37,895
1933	...	37,724	...	...	37,724
1934	...	32,936	...	...	32,936

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1930	..	...	...	221	221
1931	..	..	...	101	101
1932	...	...	...	243	243
1933	...	...	...	3,458	3,458
1934	...	...	...	13,540	13,540

FOOD AND DRUGS.

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

Article	No. of Samples	No. found to be genuine	No. adulterated
Milk	52	46	6
Butter	30	30	...
Sausages	10	10	...
Cheese	10	10	...
Cream	9	9	...
Margarine	7	7	...
Meat Paste	5	5	...
Skimmed Milk	5	4	1
Fat	4	4	...
Tea	3	3	...
Lard	3	3	...
Lemon Curd	3	3	...
Mince Meat	3	3	...
Whisky	2	2	...
Gin	2	1	1
Rum	2	...	2
Self-raising Flour	2	2	...
Coffee	2	2	...
Pickles	2	2	...
Custard Powder	2	2	...
Ground Ginger	2	2	...
Tomato Sauce	2	2	...
Tinned Milk	2	2	...
Spice	1	1	...
Chutney	1	1	...
Milk Pudding Mixture	1	1	...
Baking Powder	1	1	...
Health Salts	1	1	...
Jam	1	1	...
Dressed Crab	1	1	...
Sweets	1	1	...
Epsom Salts	1	1	...
Arrowroot	1	1	...
Boric Powder	1	1	...
Sulphur	1	1	...
Chocolate	1	1	...
Mustard	1	1	...
Cake	2	2	...
Soda Water	1	1	...
Raisins	1	1	...
Cocoa-nut	1	1	...
Beef Suet	1	1	...
Ginger Wine	1	1	...
Cinnamon	3	1	2
Total	188	176	12

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

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

Nature of Food Condemned.					Quantity.			
					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef ...	...	...	...	...	28	15	3	26
Mutton	...	...	...	...	1	0	3	13
Pork	...	...	...	...	15	11	2	18
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	13
Total ...					45	18	1	14

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	38	tins
Fish (Mixed)	..	...	...	...	...	315	lbs.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories	324	...	...
Workshops	867	9	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)			
TOTAL	1,191	9	Nil

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	6	6	...	...
Want of light & ventilation ...	...	...	...	..
Overcrowding... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective drainage of floors, &c.	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	1	1	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :—				
{ Insufficient	1	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective	6	6	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)...	...	..	...	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this report)	...	..	...	...
Total	15	14	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 ...		...	247
	Bakehouses ...		...	74
	Total number of workshops on Register ...			321

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	9
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	8
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	10	Picture Framing	1
Dressmaking	16	Photography	4
Bakehouses	74	Tripe Boiling	1
Boot Repairing, Cloggers	39	Marine Stores	4
Saddlery	4	Gut Scraper	1
Meat Preparation	50	Fellmonger	1
Watch Makers, Jewellers	17	Sewing Machine Repairers	2
Upholstering	8	Engraver	1
Coopers	3	Chocolate Making	1
Basket Making	2		
Umbrella Repairing	2		
Taxidermist	1		
Tinsmiths	3		
Hand-weaver	1	Total	291



