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CITY OF



CARLISLE

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1937

BY

ALLAN SEMPLE,

M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow) ; D.P.H. (Bristol),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, &c.

CARLISLE :

James Beaty & Sons, Ltd., Lonsdale Street,
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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School..	ALLAN SEMPLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, &c., &c.	
Assistant Medical Officer of Health,..	JAMES C. B. CRAIG, M.D., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, and Assistant School Medical Officer	
Assistant School Medical Officer..	Miss E. E. BOURNE, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H. (Resigned 31/10/37).
and Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C. W.)	Miss E. D. HUNTER-CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B., L.M. (Commenced 1/11/37)
Assistant Medical Officer (V.D.) ..	ALEX. C. B. McMURTRIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(part-time)	
Public Vaccinator (part-time) ..	JAMES LAMBERTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
District Medical Officer (temporary) ..	RICHARD CRAVEN, M.B., Ch.B.
(part-time)	
Consulting Obstetrical Surgeon ..	J. N. DOUGLAS SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.
(Corporation Maternity Home), &c. (part-time)	
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..	*†‡WALTER HANSON
under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, Shops Acts, &c.	
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector ..	*†‡ED. S. BROADHEAD
Housing Inspector .. .. .	**||§E. BOADEN
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	**G. RAWLINSON
Health Visitors	Misses H. M. HILL, J. G. SMITH, C. STORDY, M. E. SMITH
Nurse in charge of School Clinic and..	Miss M. E. GLOYNE
Tuberculosis Dispensary	
Tuberculosis and School Nurses ..	Misses M. B. COULTHARD, M. I. SAUNDERS, E. R. FERGUSON, L. SHAW
Matron of City General Hospital ..	Miss E. M. BELLAMY
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, F. N. BELL, C. F. MACKERETH, G. SMITH; Misses M. PURDAM, A. WILSON, M. GRAHAM, M. H. BOWMAN
Ambulance & Disinfecting Officer ..	H. PORTER
Superintendent of Public Slaughter-houses ..	*†‡J. ALDERSON (Died 11/11/37)
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.

|| Sanitary Science Certificate, R.S.I.

§ A.M. Inst. S.E.



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 of presenting my Eighth Annual Report which deals with the Health Services and Sanitary Administration of the City for the year 1937. In commending the various sections to your notice, there are certain features which call for special mention.

(1) The low death-rate of children under 1 year of age, being the lowest Infant Mortality rate ever recorded in the City.

(2) A considerable improvement in the Birth Rate, being the fifth in successive years.

(3) A less favourable Maternal Mortality rate, accentuating the need for the improved Maternity Services which are under way.

(4) The continued absence of epidemic conditions, particularly as regards Diphtheria, in connection with which the Immunisation Campaign is proceeding smoothly.

(5) The completion of the original Slum Clearance programme, and the necessity for further action in this direction.

(6) The progress which has been made in regard to overcrowding, and the action in respect of disinfestation and re-housing.

(7) The experience in connection with Medical Out Relief under the free choice scheme.

(8) The inception of the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme under the Midwives Act.

(9) The appropriation of the City General Hospital,

The report of the Venereal Diseases Officer is particularly interesting, especially in connection with the proposed extension scheme at the Cumberland Infirmary.

The Base Hospital Scheme unfortunately is still in the initial stages, and the need for early action in connection with the proposed Maternity Block is urgent. The demand for institutional lying-in beds is becoming acute, and the accommodation at the Corporation Maternity Home supplemented by the temporary provision at the City General Hospital is inadequate.

Difficulties are also being experienced in connection with the Infant Welfare Clinic on account of the largely increasing attendance, and premises which are barely adequate.

The problem of the exceptionally large families in relation to overcrowding and re-housing is at present under consideration, and may require a change in policy.

A new section dealing with Public Baths has been introduced in the hope that the general public may be stimulated to make more use of the excellent facilities provided.

Mention is also made for the first time of the activities of the Joint Committee for the care of Mentally Defectives.

An additional Health Visitor has been appointed, and another important change in staff was the appointment of Dr. Elizabeth D. Hunter-Craig to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Bourne after 17 years' service with the Corporation.

I desire to express my thanks to all the members of my staff, who have assisted in the work and the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN SEMPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1938.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	4,488
Population, Estimate of Registrar-General.. ..	59,510
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	17,446
Rateable Value	£396,708
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,556

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate ..	968	473	495
Illegitimate ..	70	29	41
Birth-rate, 17.4			

Still-births ..	52	35	16
(1 registered, sex not known)			
Rate per 1,000 births, 47.7			

Deaths	772	397	375
Death-rate, 12.9			

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—

From Sepsis	1
From other causes	5

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

Legitimate	48.5
Illegitimate	57.1

Total, 49.1

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
„ Diarrhoea (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, 1937, supplied by the Registrar-General, was 59,510, and this figure has been used in making the various calculations in this report.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,038, an increase of 111 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, or an increase of 1.7 on the figure for 1936.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1937 was 14.9 per 1,000. The rate for the 125 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 14.9 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 15.3 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 52, and the still-birth rate is 0.87 per 1,000 of the population. In 1936 the rate was 0.84.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1937 was 0.60 per 1,000. The rate for the 125 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.67 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.64 per 1,000.

Year	Number of Live Births Registered			Per 1,000 of the population
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1933	466	434	900	15.3
1934	444	459	903	15.4
1935	466	451	917	15.6
1936	457	470	927	15.7
1937	502	536	1038	17.4

Table showing details of the Live Births in the several Wards, 1937.

QUARTER ENDED.	STANWIX AND ETTERBY	RICKERGATE	AGLIONBY	GREYSTONE	ST. NICHOLAS	CURROCK	DENTON HOLME	ST. CUTHBERT'S	CALDEWEGATE	NEWTOWN & BELLE VUE	TOTALS FOR CITY
March 31 ..	25	33	19	39	16	42	22	9	13	46	264
June 30 ..	15	22	20	29	23	35	31	24	18	49	266
Septemb'r 30	14	25	18	47	14	47	23	20	24	40	272
December 31	23	18	11	35	19	32	22	14	20	42	236
Totals ..	77	98	68	150	72	156	98	67	75	177	1038

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 70, or 67.4 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows an increase of 7 upon the figures for 1936.

In 21 instances, or 30.0 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, 1937.

	Stanwix and Eterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
Males ..	1	5	1	5	1	7	1	2	1	5	29
Females ..	6	9	1	6	1	2	3	3	1	9	41
Totals ..	7	14	2	11	2	9	4	5	2	14	70

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 911, as compared with 931 in 1936. 23 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 162 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 772 remains, which is equal to a crude death-rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 12.8 per 1,000 in 1936.

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 13.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population living at all ages.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1937 was 12.4 per 1,000. The rate for the 125 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 12.5 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales, 11.9 per 1,000.

Table showing details of Deaths of Residents in the various Wards, 1937.

Quarter Ended	Stanwix & Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Totals for City
March 31 ..	19	20	33	33	26	39	18	28	19	26	261
June 30 ..	13	19	17	27	16	20	8	18	14	22	174
Septemb'r 30	5	9	15	26	6	14	20	9	12	19	135
December 31	10	12	20	25	17	34	25	20	10	29	202
Totals ..	47	60	85	111	65	107	71	75	55	96	772

Table showing the number of Deaths at all Ages and at several age periods, 1937.

	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up-wards
No. of Deaths	772	51	12	13	23	78	202	393

The following Table shows the diseases causing the largest number of deaths during 1937, and a comparison with those of 1936, &c. :—

DISEASE	1936	1937	Incr'se or Decr'se	Average No. of Deaths for past 10 yrs.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis & Phthisis ..	51	34	—	41
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	6	..	7
Pneumonia	35	31	—	37
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	44	51	+	46
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	3
Influenza	6	26	+	15
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	4
Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup ..	..	1	+	4
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels ..	270	288	+	245
Rheumatic Fever, Chronic Rheu- matism, Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	8	6	—	7
Cancer and Malignant Disease ..	83	82	—	78
Diseases of Digestive System other than Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	24	24	..	24
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	35	32	—	28
Diseases of Nervous System	63	64	+	57
Prematurity and Injury at Birth, &c.	31	29	—	23
Accidents	17	22	+	22
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	12	7	—	10

+ 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 772 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 " INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified ..	722	50	4	8	13	19	72	191	365	349
{ Uncertified ..	50	1	—	—	—	4	6	11	28	13
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	26	2	—	—	—	—	5	11	8	4
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis)	34	—	—	—	2	9	12	10	1	12
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	82	—	—	—	—	—	9	37	36	36
Rheumatic Fever	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Organic Heart Disease	147	—	—	—	—	3	8	36	100	45
Bronchitis	37	4	—	1	—	1	1	8	22	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	31	5	1	2	—	—	2	9	12	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	8
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	3
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturi- tion	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation including Prem- ature Birth	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	24	—	1	2	5	2	4	4	6	37
Suicide	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	276	7	—	1	1	4	16	66	181	146
Diseases Ill-defined or Un- known	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
TOTALS ..	772	51	4	8	13	23	78	202	393	362
Sub-Entries included in above figures :—										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	5
Pneumonia not defined	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1937 and previous years :—

YEAR.	Registrar-General 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
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
1935	58,800	917	845	14.3	823	13.9	162	32	62	67.6	693	11.7
1936	59,030	927	840	14.2	931	15.7	190	17	72	77.6	758	12.8
1937	59,510	1038	1003	16.8	911	15.3	162	23	51	49.1	772	12.9

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

Year	No. of Births	Birth- rate	No. of Deaths	Gross Death- rate	Infantile Mor- tality	Average Five Years.		
						Birth- rate	Death- rate	Infantile Mortality
1901	1246	27.3	810	17.8	129	26.7	17.9	131.0
1902	1245	27.0	856	18.5	117			
1903	1322	28.4	813	17.4	118			
1904	1278	26.7	933	19.7	152			
1905	1168	24.3	783	16.3	139			
1906	1227	25.3	811	16.7	132	23.6	15.1	127.5
1907	1178	23.8	848	17.1	143			
1908	1223	24.4	713	14.2	129			
1909	1149	22.6	735	14.5	123.6			
1910	1145	22.2	683	13.2	110.0			
1911	1109	23.8	776	16.7	145.0	23.2	17.1	128.2
1912	1142	24.6	813	17.5	102.4			
1913	1164	22.1	821	15.6	127.1			
1914	1209	23.0	848	16.1	122.4			
1915	1192	22.6	1027	19.5	144.3			
1916	1103	20.3	850	17.0	101.5	19.9	15.5	104.5
1917	1117	18.8	826	15.5	106.5			
1918	1033	17.1	921	17.1	126.8			
1919	1066	18.5	778	14.1	107.9			
1920	1425	24.7	785	13.7	80			
1921	1310	24.6	818	15.3	105.3	21.8	15.3	88.5
1922	1267	23.6	864	16.1	81.2			
1923	1181	21.8	797	14.7	82.9			
1924	1116	20.3	849	15.4	95.0			
1925	1045	18.8	848	15.1	78.4			
1926	1159	20.5	821	14.6	81.9	18.9	14.5	71.6
1927	1037	18.3	802	14.1	68.4			
1928	1109	19.6	830	14.7	72.1			
1929	1037	18.4	852	15.1	69.4			
1930	1022	18.1	803	14.2	65.5			
1931	1012	17.6	805	13.9	65.2	16.3	14.6	69.5
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			
1935	917	15.6	823	13.9	67.6			
1936	927	15.7	931	15.7	77.6	15.8	15.0	65.5
1937	1038	17.4	911	15.3	49.1			

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

Cumberland Infirmary	..	..	..	..	99
Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	32
City General Hospital	..	..	..	..	3
Fusehill Institution	..	..	..	..	12
Strathclyde House	..	..	..	..	6
Private Houses	..	..	..	..	5
Infectious Diseases Hospital	..	..	..	..	4
Picture House	..	..	..	..	1

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 63 inquests. Of this number 38 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 25 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 5 related to children under five years of age, 3 of whom were under one year.

Uncertified Deaths.

50 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 1936, 56 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

21 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 82, as against 83 in 1936, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Site of Disease	AGE GROUPS.													
	25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		Over 75		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1
Pharynx Oesophagus Stomach and Liver ..	1	—	1	1	2	—	9	1	8	2	2	2	23	6
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum ..	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	6	5	1	4	—	12	10
Female Genital Organs ..	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	9
Breast ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	7
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	8	4
Totals ..	2	—	1	6	6	7	13	11	15	8	8	5	45	37

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1928-37.

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
83 ..	80 ..	78 ..	69 ..	79 ..	86 ..	68 ..	79 ..	83 ..	82

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 referred by this Department, 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	141
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	214
Maternity Case	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	13
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 369

Midwives.

Under the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, the Corporation now employ six Domiciliary Midwives, three directly appointed and three by arrangement with the Carlisle District Nursing Association ; the Superintendent of the Association acts as Non-Medical Supervisor of the Domiciliary Midwives. The Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer is the Medical Supervisor of all midwives, of whom there were 29 in practice in the City at the end of the year.

The Domiciliary Midwifery scheme came into operation on the 1st September in so far as the Carlisle District Nursing Association was concerned, and on the 1st November as regards the directly appointed midwives.

Particulars relating to the activities of the midwives are included in the section of the report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

An experimental scheme whereby applicants for medical relief were allowed free choice of doctor came into operation on 1st April, when a panel of eight practitioners was formed. The scheme provided for a pool out of which fees on an agreed basis were to be paid in respect of each visit and/or consultation, the drugs being dispensed by the local chemists on the same lines as for National Health Insurance.

The scheme proved to be very acceptable to the sick poor, and, in fact, the number of visits and consultations was so large that the pool fund was not nearly sufficient to meet the claims of the practitioners, who thereupon gave notice of withdrawal from the panel. The outstanding factor resulting in the insolvency of the fund was the exceptionally large and unexpected percentage of the sick poor who were found to be receiving medical attention in connection with the Carlisle Dispensary.

The following statistics show the work carried out under the scheme during the nine months it was in operation :—

Consultations at Doctors Surgery	Home Visits		Certificates issued
	Day	Night	
2440 ..	1177 ..	13 ..	24

The scheme terminated at the end of the year, and the work has again devolved on a part-time District Medical Officer while at the same time the Public Assistance Committee has recognised the amount of work carried on by the Dispensary by making a considerable grant to the funds of that Institution.

Ambulance Facilities.

These remain as outlined in the Annual Report for 1930.

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.

Hospitals.

Hospital services used by the inhabitants of the area :—

Corporation Maternity Home	.. ..	13 beds & cots
Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital	..	40 beds & 8 cots
Corporation Smallpox Hospital	.. .. .	14 beds
Fusehill Infirm Wards	.. .. .	42 beds
City General Hospital	.. .. .	95 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 Institu- tion, Silloth	.. .. .	94 beds

City General Hospital.

Fusehill Hospital was appropriated on the 1st June, 1937, but the transfer of the chronic sick to the new infirm wards did not take place until these wards were completed, i.e., on the 28th October, 1937. The Matron of the renamed City General Hospital was appointed on the 1st October, 1937, but no progress with the reconstruction was made up to the end of the year. Since then tenders for the alterations and the enlargement of the Nurses' Home have been accepted, and the work should be commenced by the beginning of July. Lack of Nurses' bedroom accommodation and other facilities has made smooth and efficient working almost impracticable, and scarcity of nursing staff has added to the difficulties which will continue to operate during the current year, and probably be accentuated during the actual course of reconstruction.

Carlisle Dispensary.

The Carlisle Dispensary provides medical benefits to such persons as are too poor to obtain medical relief elsewhere. Persons in receipt of public assistance are not entitled to the benefits of the charity. During 1937 there were 3,424 Out-patients and 1,894 Home-patients. The Corporation contributes £50 per annum to the funds.

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' Welfare and School for Mothers.

The amount of the Corporation's annual contribution to the Carlisle Babies' Welfare 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 on two sessions per week.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

Institutional treatment of Mental Defectives is undertaken at Dovenby Hall Colony, which is controlled by the Cumberland, Westmorland and Carlisle Joint Committee. A start was made on the extensions in April, 1937, and the new laundry is almost ready for operation. Three new homes are erected and partially completed internally; the auxiliary services, e.g., sewerage, etc., are practically completed, but the new Recreation Hall is in a less advanced state. The extensions when complete will provide accommodation for 120 female patients, which, it is anticipated, will be adequate to meet demands on the women's side for a number of years. Increased accommodation for male patients is now becoming a matter of urgency, and the Committee has been requested to give this matter early consideration.

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' Wel- come Society
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 Ser- vice
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.	1937.		Average for 10 years 1927-1936.
	Rainfall.	Number of days on which Rain fell.	
	in.		in.
January	2.68	20	2.9
February	3.60	19	1.7
March	1.04	16	1.8
April	2.52	19	1.7
May	2.50	17	1.7
June	2.60	17	2.9
July	3.10	20	3.8
August	1.91	13	3.9
September	2.83	16	3.1
October	2.01	14	3.8
November	0.65	9	2.9
December	1.03	15	2.6
Totals	26.47	195	32.8
Total number of days on which Rain fell	..	..	197

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

The water from the catchment areas remains very free from surface impurities. During a recent tour of inspection of the works with the City Water Engineer, I formed a favourable opinion of the methods employed for ensuring the safety of the supply. A new Multilec Recorder electrically operated has been installed for the purpose of recording constantly Ph. values as a check upon any tendency towards plumbosolvency. There has been no recurrence of algal growths in the Castle Carrock Reservoir during the year. The whole of the open sand filters have been cleaned out, and the beds made up with new sand. The clear water tank has been thoroughly cleaned out, and all ironwork, etc., repainted.

Water Supply.

Total annual distribution of Water from Cumwhinton covered reservoir during the years 1928-37.

Year.	Number of Gallons.	No. of Gallons per head, per day.
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
1935 ..	915,860,000	39.44
1936 ..	1,040,000,000	44.76
1937 ..	980,680,000	42.31

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.
5th January ..	2	7	10	16
6th April	—	1	3	8
7th July	—	2	4	10
5th October ..	1	3	8	17

B. Coli absent in all samples.

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

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000.	5th JAN.	6th APRIL	7th JULY	5th OCT.
Chlorine as Chlorides ..	1.1300	1.1300	1.0850	1.0600
Nitrogen as Nitrates ..	.0300	.0362	.0224	.0349
Ammonia .. ..	.0013	.0023	.0028	.0028
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	.0033	.0025	.0040	.0058
Oxygen absorption ..	.1376	.1136	.0433	.1492
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper)	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C.	13	12	11	12
Temporary Hardness ..	2.60°	4.00°	4.00°	2.80°
Permanent Hardness ..	4.60°	3.60°	4.80°	4.60°
Appearance in two-foot tube	Not quite bright	Not quite bright	Not quite clear	Not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	none	none	none	Faint earthy
Microscopical Examina- tion	Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter (particles of sand and grit) some vegetable debris, one or two broken threads of fungus and a very few micro- organisms. Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of particles of earthy matter some vegetable debris, numerous micro- organisms and one or two cotton fibres	Small deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris (including ligneous fibres), some fungus growths and many micro- organisms

Rivers and Streams.

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

Sewerage.

The work of providing new relief sewers for the Currock and Denton Holme districts has been steadily proceeding throughout the year. The work is being carried on under the supervision of the City Engineer by direct labour, and the scheme is well advanced. When completed it will be of benefit to the areas mentioned, and should also relieve congestion in the Botchergate district, where there is a certain amount of surcharge in the main sewers.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of schools is fairly satisfactory, though a comprehensive survey is in progress. Some of the school buildings are old or out of date. At three schools the conveniences are of the obsolete trough pattern, with a total of 25 compartments.

No action was necessary during the year with regard to closure of schools on account of infectious disease.

Public Baths.

The Public Baths owned by the Corporation are a valuable and up-to-date suite, and comprise the following :—

Two Plunge Baths.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slipper Baths.

Turkish Baths.

Foam Baths.

Filtration Plant, and

Laundry.

The plunge baths are 25 yards long by 10 yards wide, and 21 yards long by 10 yards respectively, whilst the depth of water in them ranges from 3 ft. 3in. to 5ft. 6in. in the one, and from 2ft. 3in. to 5ft. 6in. in the other. The water in the plunge baths is treated continuously so that the entire contents of the pools are completely dealt with in four hours.

The purification plant installed at the Baths, provides for :—

1. Continuous circulation of the water.
2. The retention of coarse, floating matter, hair, etc., which obtain access to the system.
3. Treatment with the appropriate re-agents to coagulate the colloidal impurities and remove the colour.
4. Filtration through mechanical pressure filters to remove colloidal impurities and suspended matter.
5. Aeration of the water to maintain it in a clear and sparkling condition.
6. Sterilization to destroy the pathogenic bacteria, and so render the water safe.
7. Re-heating the water before its return to the pools.

The filtration plant consists of a battery of four pressure filters, capable of dealing with about forty thousand gallons per hour, and the sterilization is effected by means of the application of liquid chlorine in the requisite amount.

The resultant water as it re-enters the Baths is comparable in quality with that of drinking water, provided for a town supply.

The Slipper, Turkish and Foam Baths are luxuriously appointed, and adequate for all of their several purposes, which include amongst other things the treatment of many ailments, such as rheumatism, arthritis and kindred complaints.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 16 Council houses were found to be vermin infested, and in all cases the wallpaper and woodwork (picture rails, skirtings, etc.) were removed; the woodwork, floors and plaster cracks treated by a blow lamp, and the interior of the houses sprayed with paraffin. This work was undertaken by employees of the Council. The period from report of vermin until the restoration of woodwork, etc., was from four to six weeks.

36 other houses were found to be vermin infested, and the occupiers treated the interiors in a similar manner to that of the Council houses. Various Insecticides were issued free, and washing of walls with Naphtha, together with the issue of free soap, was also recommended.

The furniture and effects of 156 tenants entering into Corporation houses were disinfected at the Hydrogen Cyanide Disinfestation Plant, which was established, in conjunction with the steam disinfector, at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, in May, 1937.

HOUSING.

The end of the year saw the completion of representations under the Council's original Housing Programme, and the satisfactory disappearance of the majority of the really bad houses in the City.

By reason of the general raising of the standard of housing for the working classes, a great number of houses of a different type have now come under review. As a result of a comprehensive survey of the housing conditions obtaining, it was decided to introduce a Supplementary Housing Programme of a further 1,350 houses, 72 per cent. of which are of the back to back type, 17 per cent. tenement dwellings, 7 per cent. semi-through type houses, and 4 per cent. mixed types.

1—*Inspection of Dwelling Houses.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1325
(b) Number of Inspections for the purpose	2736
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	270
(b) Number of Inspections for the purpose	536
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	267
(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 ..	3

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	8
---	---

3—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

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

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 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 | 130 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices— | |
| (a) By Owners | 96 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.. .. . | — |

(c)—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 36 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. | 24 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. | 36 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 17 |
-

Re-housing.

The total number of separate dwellings represented to the Local Authority under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, was 270, of which 176 represented the balance of the original Housing Programme, and 94 being from the Supplementary Housing Programme.

Table showing disposal of families from condemned property :—

1. Number of families removed from condemned property directly to Corporation houses ..	158
2. Number of families removed from condemned property to other houses (conceding their claim to a Corporation house to some other person)	35
3. Number of families removed from other property to Corporation houses	12
4. Total Corporation houses (new) occupied by this type of tenant during the year ..	112
5. Total occupied at December, 1937	747

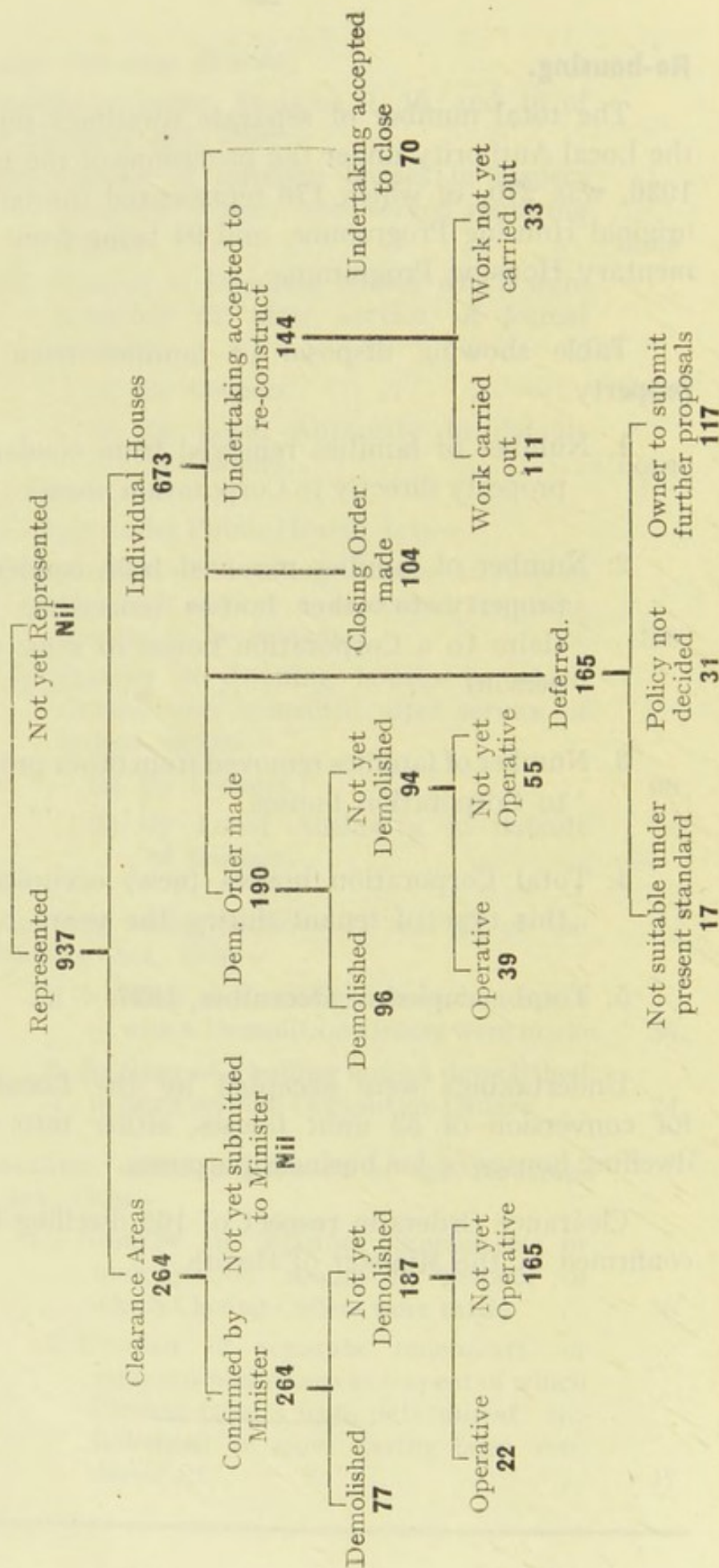
Undertakings were accepted by the Local Authority for conversion of 53 unfit houses, either into satisfactory dwelling houses or for business purposes.

Clearance Orders in respect of 165 dwelling houses were confirmed by the Minister of Health.

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

POSITION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1937, SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES AND HOW DEALT WITH.

TOTAL.
937



Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year :—

Privately owned houses	..	..	245	
Council houses	..	..	239	
			—	484

(2) Number of families dwelling therein :—

Privately owned houses	..	..	257	
Council houses	..	..	283	
			—	540

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein :—

Privately owned houses—

Over 10 years of age	..	1069	
Aged 1—10 years	..	310	
Under 1 year of age	..	15	
		—	1394

Council houses—

Over 10 years of age	..	1576	
Aged 1—10 years	..	421	
Under 1 year of age	..	25	
		—	2022
			— 3416

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

Privately owned houses	..	74	
Council houses (" B " Survey, all cases)	..	255	
		—	329

(" B " Survey details not available prior to this year).

(c) (I) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year—

Privately owned houses	..	174	
Council houses	..	16	
		—	190

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases—

Privately owned houses—

Over 10 years of age	..	856
Aged 1—10 years	..	180
Under 1 year of age	..	9
		—— 1045

Council houses—

Over 10 years of age	..	109
Aged 1—10 years	..	19
Under 1 year of age	..	3
		—— 131
		—— 1176

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding :—

Two Cases.

(1) After an overcrowded family had been re-housed, the house was let to another family who exceeded the permitted number. The tenant and landlord were warned of the offence in writing, the tenant eventually moving into a suitable house.

(2) One family from this house was re-housed by the Corporation to abate overcrowding, the remaining family retaining the tenancy. An adult son returned home after being employed away, and the house again became overcrowded. The tenant and landlord were warned in writing, the tenant making immediate arrangements for the son to sleep with relatives.

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. As follows ;—

" B " SURVEY.

The " B " Survey, which commenced on July 17th, 1936, was completed, as far as practicable, on November 11th, 1937. Records are now available in respect of 9,478 privately owned houses, and 3,819 Council houses ; a total of 13,297 houses. In the case of Council houses no measuring was necessary as the 29 types of dwellings are built to standardised sizes. During the whole survey there has been no instance of definite refusal to give information or permit entry. Since the date of completion of the " B " survey, it has been considered advisable to obtain particulars of families and measurements of numerous dwelling-houses of the larger and modern type, which were not taken into account when the preliminary survey was carried out. It will also be necessary, from time to time, to measure new or reconstructed houses for the purpose of ascertaining the " permitted numbers." The particulars of the family shown on the survey cards rapidly becomes out of date owing to natural circumstances, and the considerable movement among the working class population. Re-visits following the known vacation of houses and information derived from the Registrar's birth and death returns, which are available to the Department, help towards keeping the cards up to date.

New Overcrowding Cases.

The number of new cases of overcrowding in privately owned houses was due to missed cases, caused by movements of families between the preliminary and " B " surveys, and cases caused by natural increase of age of members of the family.

All cases occurring in Council houses are classified as new, as the " B " survey details in respect of this class of dwelling-house were not available prior to this year. From information available from the card index, it is estimated that there will be approximately 28 new cases of overcrowding in privately owned houses, and 32 in Council houses, due to

natural circumstances, during the forthcoming year. As the Slum Clearance programme proceeds the number of new cases will tend to diminish rapidly, as it is in this class of small dwelling that overcrowding chiefly prevails.

Abated Overcrowding Cases.

The 174 cases abated in privately owned houses are summarised as follows :—

Removal to Corporation houses previously unoccupied	66
Removal to Corporation houses previously occupied	46
Removal to suitable private houses or houses outside the City area	33
By reduction in numbers of family by sleeping out, employment away from home, death or marriage	29

The 16 cases abated in Council houses are summarised as follows :—

Transfers to suitable Council houses	13
Removal to privately owned houses and ejection ..	2
Reduction in number of family by sub-tenant leaving	1

Where overcrowded families have removed to other addresses no difficulty has been experienced in tracing their whereabouts, neighbours invariably supply the necessary information. All cases of overcrowding abated and known removals causing vacation of dwelling-houses have been followed up until no further changes of tenancy were involved, and this again has not proved difficult, although a great deal of time is often spent in tracing the movement of families concerned; during the year 366 visits were made in this connection. The Ministry's suggestion that houses becoming vacant due to rehousing overcrowded families might be utilised for a less overcrowded family has proved to be of little practical value. Landlords naturally prefer to choose their own tenants without interference from the Local Authority.

The vacated houses help to meet the apparently unceasing demand, mainly of young married couples without family unable to secure a house. In cases where an overcrowded family have not wished to remove into a Council house, and were prepared to reduce their number to within the "permitted number," by sleeping out, written undertakings to this effect have been accepted, but it is difficult to exercise any real control of this method. In regard to the remaining cases in Council houses, it would appear likely that the Corporation may have to provide more of the larger type of dwelling, and possibly a few will have to be constructed larger than any of the existing houses to meet the requirements of exceptional families.

Certificates of "Permitted Number."

Certificates showing the "permitted numbers" have been issued in respect of 5,082 privately owned houses and all the Council houses, making a total of 8,901. In spite of publicity in the press, public notices, circular letters and pamphlets on the subject, many owners have yet to apply for certificates giving the "permitted numbers" of their properties; this information is now being supplied, without formal application, to all owners who have not applied for certificates.

Illegal Overcrowding Cases.

Since the "appointed" day 27 cases of illegal overcrowding have been discovered, including the two aforementioned cases in previously overcrowded houses. There have been 22 cases in privately owned houses, and 5 in Council houses. No case has come to the knowledge of the department where a landlord has wilfully permitted overcrowding. In all cases the landlord, tenant, and sub-tenant (where applicable) have been given notice in writing to abate the overcrowding, and apart from a few difficult cases, after allowing reasonable time for the necessary arrangements to be made, the request has been complied with. No legal action has yet been taken in regard to these offences.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

A relatively small proportion of the milk supply is produced within the City. Only 7 producers, occupying 15 sheds, are on the register.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, 37 licences were issued during the year, viz., 4 to persons producing and bottling Tuberculin Tested Milk, 1 to a person producing and bottling Accredited Milk, 1 to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and 1 to the Nestle and Anglo Swiss Milk Products Co., Ltd., in respect of pasteurising plant, 1 to the Carlisle Co-operative Society to retail pasteurised milk, and 29 to retailers, 15 of which were in respect of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and 14 in respect of Accredited Milk. Three licences in respect of Tuberculin Tested Milk permitted the retailers to bottle the milk on their premises.

296 samples of milk were obtained and submitted for the statutory bacteriological tests, and the following are the results :—

55 Samples of Ordinary Milk.

Methylene Blue Test	..	..	..	..	55
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	23
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	32
Tests of presence of Coliform Bacilli in 1/100 m.l.					14
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	4
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	10
Inoculation for Tubercle	..	..	..		23
(Negative) Satisfactory	..	..	..		23
(Positive) Unsatisfactory	..	..	..		—

129 *Samples of T.T. Milk.*

Methylene Blue Test	..	..	..	..	129
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	88
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	41
Coliform Bacilli	..	..	..	..	51
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	32
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	19
Inoculation for Tubercle		..	..	..	14
Negative	..	..	..	..	14
Positive	..	..	..	..	—

91 *Samples of Accredited Milk,*

Methylene Blue Test	..	..	..	..	91.
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	61
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	30
Coliform Bacilli	..	..	..	..	33
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	19
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	14
Inoculation for Tubercle		..	..	..	19
Negative	..	..	..	..	19
Positive	..	..	..	..	—

21 *Samples of Pasteurised Milk.*

Bacteria Count	..	..	..	..	21
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	20
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	1
Phosphotase Test	..	..	..	..	6
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	6
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	—

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

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

Meat and Other Foods.

Premises upon which food stuffs were stored, prepared, or exposed for sale were under constant supervision, and 169 visits were paid to meat preparation premises, and 181 to meat and food shops. Conditions, as a rule were satisfactory. Many of the meat shops are now provided with small refrigerating plant, and there are two such plants of large capacity in the City.

With the exception of two slaughterhouses on railway premises used for the killing of sheep, the carcasses of which are entrained for wholesale markets, and a slaughterhouse attached to a Bacon Factory, there are no private slaughterhouses in the City. At the latter premises new conveyer plant, the relaying and extension of concrete floors and yard, were improvements carried out during the year. The Public Slaughterhouses, owned and managed by the Local Authority, were maintained in a satisfactory condition. Ante-mortem inspection was carried out by the City's Veterinary Inspector at the public auctions, and, at the slaughterhouses, inspection of meat is undertaken, in the first instance, by a Superintendent, resident on the premises, who retains all unsound, diseased, or suspected meat for further examination by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector. All animals are humanely stunned by captive bolt, Greener or electrical apparatus. Condemned meat and offals are, after treatment, consigned to premises outside the City, and converted into commercial products. A Bye-law, in force in the City, prohibits the hawking of meat within the Authority's boundary.

There were at the 31st December, 106 licensed slaughtermen in the City. There was an increase upon last year of some 5 tons in the amount of food declared to be unfit.

Dairies.

Nestles Milk Products Co. Ltd., introduced the manufacture of dried milk in May, 1936.

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...	..	190
Urine .. .. .	..	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid .. .. .	..	13
Blood for widal .. .. .	..	5
Blood for culture .. .. .	..	1
Blood for Urea .. .. .	..	2
Sputum .. .. .	..	11
Stools for Typhoid .. .. .	..	12
Faeces .. .. .	..	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	14

Propaganda.

The National Health Campaign, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in September, 1937, to encourage the wider use of the Health Services, was brought to the notice of the public by the display of posters, distribution of folders, bookmarks, etc.

Posters describing the Campaign are displayed on hoardings throughout the City, on notice boards in school-rooms, Sunday schools, etc. Bookmarks are issued to the Public Library, and folders are distributed to the schools, welfare centres, and are also available from the counter of the Public Health Department.

The film, "One Hundred Years," was exhibited at one of the local cinemas.

Lectures and addresses have been given and articles contributed to the local press by members of the Staff, and a booklet describing the Health Service of the City was also produced and distributed to the public.

Table showing the Age Groups and Wards in which cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during 1937.

	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	—	29	89	9	8	—	1	2	3	4	10	6	58	8	12	7	26	136	2	134	95
Diphtheria ..	—	7	17	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	14	29	1	28	28
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	5	1
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	4	5	19	3	2	2	2	6	—	5	3	3	4	5	32	—	32	4
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	3	5	2	5	6	2	—	1	4	—	2	7	3	1	1	6	25	—	25	3
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	1	3	3	12	4	1	2	1	—	1	3	6	3	4	—	5	25	—	25	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	2	—	4	16	—	16	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	5	76	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	—	1	3	4	7	54	81	—	81	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	6	7	12	11	1	1	1	1	5	3	12	3	2	4	5	37	—	37	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	7	15	9	5	2	2	3	1	1	7	9	5	2	1	2	9	40	—	40	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	14	1	13	6
Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

446 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 77 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis, and 369 to other infectious diseases.

10 deaths were certified as due to the seven principal zymotic diseases, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.1 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year 14 deaths were certified as due to zymotic diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

136 cases of scarlet fever were notified, as compared with 96 in 1936; the type of the disease was mild.

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

One death of a resident was registered as being due to scarlet fever.

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

There was no return case of scarlet fever.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from scarlet fever during the years 1933-1937.

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
1933	214	145	32.8	4	3	1.4
1934	207	150	31.2	2	2	0.9
1935	185	110	29.6	5	1	0.5
1936	96	66	27.7	0	0	0.0
1937	136	95	29.0	0	1	0.7

Diphtheria.

29 cases of diphtheria were notified, as against 52 in 1936.

In one instance the patient was subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheria.

One death occurred of a resident of Carlisle.

The cases were of a mild type, presenting no unusual features.

28 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No return case of diphtheria occurred.

The scheme for immunisation against diphtheria is being continued, and the work is concentrated upon the pre-school child and the children attending the Infants' departments in the elementary schools. Schick test is carried out, except in the case of children under 5, and all children are re-tested six months after the last immunising injection. Outside the Local Authority's scheme considerable numbers have received immunising injections at the hands of the Pathologist at the Cumberland Infirmary, whose records in this connection have been made available to the Public Health Department.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, and number of deaths from diphtheria during the years 1933-1937.

Year.	No. of cases notified	No. of cases isolated in Hospital	No. of deaths	Deaths per 100 cases
1933	35	33	5	14.2
1934	78	76	9	11.5
1935	89	79	5	5.6
1936	52	42	—	0.0
1937	29	28	1	3.4

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

6 applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum, 80,000 units having been supplied.

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

Years	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
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
1935	110	0.0	75	1.2	79	6.4	11	0.0
1936	66	0.0	30	0.0	42	4.7	10	0.0
1937	95	1.0	41	0.0	28	3.5	1	0.0

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

One case of Enteric Fever was notified, and the patient removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Table showing the average number of cases notified as Enteric Fever for 5-year periods, 1910-1934, and for the years 1935-1937.

Years	Average for periods of 5 years	Year	Number of cases notified
1910-1914	3.8	1935	3
1915-1919	1.4	1936	3
1920-1924	2.2	1937	1
1925-1929	6.0		
1930-1934	1.6		

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, 1936 934

Successfully Vaccinated 618

Insusceptible of Vaccination 3

Had Smallpox —

Number in respect of whom Statutory Declara-
tions of Conscientious Objection have been
received 218

Died Unvaccinated.. .. 52

Postponement by Medical Certificate 15

Removal to other Districts 13

Removal to places unknown or which cannot
be reached, and Cases not having been found.. 9

Number of births remaining on 31st January,
1938, neither duly entered nor temporarily
accounted for 6

Total number of Certificates and copies of
Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination
of Children under 14 received during 1937 .. 653

Number of Statutory Declarations of Con-
scientious Objection actually received during
1937 227

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

No notification relating to these diseases was received.

Pneumonia.

50 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 25 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 25 instances of the acute primary type.

In four instances the patient was removed to Hospital.

There were eight deaths from influenzal pneumonia and six from primary pneumonia. One of the former and four of the latter had occurred before notification was received.

Influenza.

26 deaths of residents were registered as due to influenza, as compared with six in 1936.

The age distribution of the deaths occurring among the 26 persons was as follows :—

0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and up- wards	Total
2	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	4	2	4	2	26

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case of encephalitis lethargica was notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was notified.

Diarrhoea.

Seven deaths occurred from diarrhoea during the year as follows :—

Age.					No. of Deaths.
0— 1 year	..	..	..	..	2
1— 2 years	..	..	..	..	—
2— 5 years	..	..	..	..	—
5—15 years	..	..	..	..	—
15—25 years	..	..	..	..	—
25—45 years	..	..	..	..	1
45—65 years	..	..	..	..	1
Over 65 years	..	..	..	..	3
					—
					7
					—

Other Infectious Diseases.

320 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 1937 was £82 15s. 3d.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year three cases of poliomyelitis were notified. One case was sent to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, and was still undergoing treatment there at the end of the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

		In Hosp. 1st Jan.	Admitted during year	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31st Dec.
Scarlet Fever	..	7	137	122	2	20
Diphtheria	..	3	46	45	1	3
Scarlet Fever & Diph'tia		1	1	2	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica		—	1	—	1	—
Enteric Fever..	..	—	4	4	—	—
Erysipelas	..	1	7	8	—	—
Puerperal Fever	..	1	3	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	—	8	8	—	—
Pneumonia	..	—	5	2	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meng'tis		—	3	2	1	—
Influenzal Pneumonia		—	1	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	..	—	6	6	—	—
Other Conditions	..	1	9	5	3	2
		14	231	208	9	28

Cases admitted from the Border Rural District comprised 30 Scarlet Fever, 12 Diphtheria, 6 Paratyphoid Fever, 3 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 1 Influenzal Pneumonia, and 2 from other conditions. One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis died.

Cases admitted from the Cumberland Infirmary resident in areas outside the City or Border Rural District comprised 2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, and 1 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. One of the Scarlet Fever cases was a nurse from the staff.

Twelve cases of Diphtheria, 7 Scarlet Fever, and 2 Erysipelas were admitted from the Wigton area.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 of Puerperal Fever were admitted from the area of the Cumberland County Council.

One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was admitted from a Nursing Home in the City.

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was admitted from the City General Hospital, but the patient was a resident in the County of Westmorland.

Sixty-one Scarlet Fever cases were treated with serum, and Tonsillectomy was performed in one case of Diphtheria. One case of Scarlet Fever had a mastoid operation performed, 1 had neck incised for Adenitis, and one had an Antrum operation performed. One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was treated with meningococcal serum.

TUBERCULOSIS.

At the Tuberculosis Dispensary sessions were held by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer at the following times :—

Tuesdays : 2—4 p.m. (adults).

Wednesdays : 2—4 p.m. (children).

Evening sessions were also held on first and second Wednesdays of each month at 7 p.m. for adults who are in employment and unable to attend on Tuesday afternoons.

Notifications.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis received during the year was 77 ; 37 were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 40 of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. 19 additional cases came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 96 new cases. The sex incidence of all new cases is :—

				Males.		Females.
Pulmonary	..	..	..	22	..	27
Non-Pulmonary		..	..	25	..	22
				—		—
Total	..			47	..	49
				—		—

Formal notifications of tuberculosis during the past five years :—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1933	54	30
1934	51	22
1935	32	15
1936	49	18
1937	37	40

The number of notifications received during the year was slightly higher than the average of the previous four years. There was again a decrease in the number of pulmonary cases notified, although not to the extent noted in 1935. Notifications of the non-pulmonary type were more than twice the number received in 1936, and 16 or 37.5% of the notified cases occurred among children between the ages of 5 and 15, that is children of school age.

Formal Notifications.

Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1937.

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 & upwards		
Pulmonary—													
Males ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	3	5	1	17	18
Females ..	—	—	3	2	5	1	5	1	2	1	—	20	21
Non-pulmonary													
Males ..	—	4	4	3	6	2	—	—	1	1	1	22	22
Females ..	—	3	4	4	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	18	19
Totals ..	—	7	11	10	12	4	13	4	6	7	3	77	80

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 & up-wards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	5
Females ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	7
Non-pulmonary												
Males ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Females ..	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals ..	—	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	2	—	19

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

Notification Register.

After the yearly revision, the number of cases remaining on the Notification Register at the end of the year was :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
99	99	198	82	73	155	353

Mortality.

The number of deaths of City residents was 40, equal to a death-rate of 0.6 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 34, or 85.0 per cent., of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.5 per 1,000.

Age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis, 1937.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	1
5—10	—	3	5	4	—	—	—	1
10—15	1	3	4	5	—	1	1	1
15—25	1	8	8	3	2	9	—	—
25—35	6	7	—	4	2	3	—	—
35—45	3	1	—	1	7	—	—	—
45—55	4	4	1	—	2	3	—	—
55—65	6	1	2	—	4	—	1	—
65 and upwards	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Totals . .	22	27	25	22	18	16	3	3

Period of survival after notification of persons dying during 1937 :—

	Pulmonary	Percentage	Non-Pulmonary	Percentage
Not notified ..	9	26.50	3	50.00
Died before notification	3	8.82	—	—
Died within 7 days	2	5.88	—	—
0—1 month ..	4	11.76	1	16.67
1—3 months ..	4	11.76	1	16.67
3—6 „ ..	2	5.88	—	—
6—9 „ ..	2	5.88	—	—
9—12 „ ..	—	—	—	—
1—2 years	3	8.82	—	—
2—3 „	1	2.94	—	—
3 and upwards ..	4	11.76	1	16.66
Total	34	100.00	6	100.00

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was as 1 is to 3.

Total number of deaths and death-rate from tuberculosis during the past five years :—

Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate
1933	51	0.8
1934	52	0.8
1935	36	0.6
1936	57	0.9
1937	40	0.6

The mortality rate from all forms of tuberculosis is 0.6, the same as that of 1935, and the lowest yet recorded in the City. This low rate is due chiefly to the decrease in the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year; the number being 34 as compared with 51 in the previous year.

Forty-one per cent. of the total deaths occurred in cases not notified or within one week of receipt of notification.

Dispensary Work.

During the year 130 cases, excluding contacts, were examined at the Dispensary. Of these 64 were found to be definitely tuberculous, 28 being pulmonary and 36 non-pulmonary types of the disease.

The number of contacts examined during the year was 72, viz., 32 adults and 40 children; 6 were found to be tuberculous:—One adult and 2 children suffered from pulmonary and 3 children from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

At the beginning of the year there were 131 pulmonary and 80 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register. After the yearly review there remained 145 pulmonary and 79 non-pulmonary cases still on the register. In one other case the diagnosis was not completed.

During the year 7 cases were written off the Dispensary Register as cured, 12 were transferred to other areas or lost sight of, and 24 cases died.

Co-ordination with Medical Practitioners.

During the year 55 cases of suspected tuberculosis were referred by medical practitioners to the Tuberculosis Officer for his opinion. Twenty-four of these were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, and were subsequently notified. The number of cases referred shows an increase of 12 over the figure for the previous year, and more than twice the number referred in 1935. This indicates further improvement in the co-ordination between medical practitioners and the tuberculosis service of the Health Department.

Sputum Examinations.

The number of examinations of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 97, in 20 of which the tubercle bacillus was found present. The corresponding figures for 1936 were 118 and 44. The importance of repeating specimens which, on first examination, show a negative result, again requires to be stressed. The ideal, of course, is to have such examinations accompanied by a complete physical examination of the patient.

X-Ray Examinations.

The private arrangements for X-ray examinations made with Dr. R. Connell, Honorary Radiologist to the Cumberland Infirmary, were continued, and 88 cases were referred for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year.

Dental Treatment.

Twenty-one patients were referred to a private dental practitioner for treatment.

Extra Nourishment.

During the year 79 cases were supplied with milk, eggs, and butter under the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme. This nourishment is supplied on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer to patients who, owing to financial difficulties, are unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of these essential foodstuffs, and the provision of these to deserving cases is a valuable aid in keeping up the general resistance of the patients.

Malt and Oil or Virol were also supplied in 91 cases selected by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Housing Statistics of Patients Notified during the year.

Bad housing conditions are a potent cause of spread of tuberculosis, and in any district showing an undue prevalence of this disease one of the first measures to be taken is a survey of the housing conditions of that area.

During the year 15 tuberculous persons, living under overcrowded or other unsuitable conditions, were transferred to Council houses.

The following table shows the housing conditions of patients notified during 1937, who came under Dispensary supervision :—

Type of Case	Patients occupying separate bedroom	Patients occupying separate bed, but not separate bedroom	Patients not occupying a separate bed	Total
Pulmonary ..	13	1	13	27
Non-Pulmonary..	15	8	19	42

Home Visiting.

In connection with the searching out of contacts, and in maintaining regular contact between the patients and the Dispensary, 1,583 visits were paid by the Nurses to homes of patients. The Tuberculosis Officer, in an advisory capacity, also paid home visits to patients who are unable to attend the Dispensary sessions. The number of such visits, including personal consultations with medical practitioners, was 113.

After-Care Work.

This has largely remained in the hands of the Tuberculosis Officer. The Committee, as it exists at present, suffers, in my opinion, from a lack of co-opted members representative of the various social welfare and industrial interests of the City. The difficulties which confront After-Care Committees are too obvious to require explanation, but an extension of the personnel to embrace every interest is worth a trial.

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

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	10	14	—	4	11	7	9	9	21	21	9	13	64	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	11	11	65	
B—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	2	6	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	16	19	16	66	
C—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ..	4	3	1	1	—	2	7	9	4	5	8	10	27	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	40	30	27	131	
D—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	50	56	9	12	20	19	33	25	70	75	42	37	224	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	

1. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	211	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	113
2. Number of Cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	6	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1583
3. Number of Cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	12	10. Number of :—	
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	24	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	97
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	980	(b) X-ray examinations made	88
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	23	in connection with Dispensary work	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—		11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	1
(a) Personal	—		
(b) Other	55	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	67

(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.

Institutional Treatment.

Under the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme patients are admitted to the following institutions :—

(1) *Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland.*

Here the City of Carlisle has a reservation of 20 beds for pulmonary cases, comprising adults and children. Throughout the year 50 cases in all were dealt with. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of 31 patients discharged during the year was 112 days, 13 staying less than 3 months, 11 over 3 months and less than 6 months, and 7 over 6 months and less than 12 months.

Artificial pneumothorax treatment is given to those cases suitable for such therapy, and arrangements are available with one of the Honorary Surgeons at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, for the operations of Phrenicectomy and Thoracoplasty.

During the year 6 patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment for the first time, while 2 patients, who had had treatment induced in previous years, continued to attend for refills, and the operation of phrenicectomy was performed in 2 instances, and that of thoracoplasty in 2 instances.

(2) *City General Hospital*

The Fusehill Hospital was appropriated as from the 1st June for the purposes of a Public Health Hospital, and was re-named the "City General Hospital." In this Hospital there are available 13 pavilion beds under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer. Five of these beds are for the reception of non-pulmonary cases in children, and for these the consultation services of one of the Honorary Surgeons at the Cumberland Infirmary are available.

The remaining 8 beds are reserved for adult cases ; these wards are sub-divided into cubicles, which allows of a separation of the cases according to the different types to be dealt with.

During the year 41 cases were dealt with in these beds, and the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 9.

(3) *Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.*

Non-pulmonary cases requiring special surgical or orthopaedic treatment are admitted to this institution. 11 cases were treated here during the year. The average duration of residence of the 7 patients discharged during the year was 100 days.

(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	
City General Hospital 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 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 doubtfully tubercu- lous cases admitted for observa- tion	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	11	15	17	—	9
	Adult females	10	13	12	3	8
	Children	3	3	4	—	2
	Total	24	31	33	3	19
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	2	8	4	1	5
	Adult females	—	4	4	—	—
	Children	7	10	8	1	8
	Total	9	22	16	2	13
Grand Total ..		33	53	49	5	32

(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 May 31st
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	3	5	6	1	1
	Adult females	3	5	4	1	3
	Children	1	2	1	1	1
	Total	7	12	11	3	5
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	2	3	1	—	4
	Total	2	4	2	—	4
Grant Total ..		9	16	13	3	9

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

NIL

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

Classification on admission to the Institution.			Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.														Grand Total	
				Under 3 m'ths but exceeding 28 days			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.		Ch.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	5
		Not quiescent	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
		Not quiescent	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	7
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		Not quiescent	1	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	7	2	1	10
		Died in Institution	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	TOTALS (pulmonary)			2	6	..	4	2	1	8	3	2	1	..	1	15	11	4	30
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	4
		Not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
		Not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Organs.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not quiescent	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent ..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	6	..
		Not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS (non-pulmonary)			1	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	8	15

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1937 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 1927			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937		
	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus		
	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	
Discharge as moved	M.	42	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharge not ascertained during the year	M.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	1	1	1
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	M.	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharge as moved	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dead	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total written off Dispensary Register	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GROSS TOTALS	M.	18	2	13	16	31	30	1	10	15	26	17	9	12	13	34	21	6	10	24	40	14	2	9	14	25	10	2	12	24	38	9	4	12	20	36
	F.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chil- dren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1937 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 131 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, as compared with 130 in 1936.

21 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 1 from soft chancre, 67 from gonorrhœa, and 42 from conditions other than venereal. 4,648 attendances were made by these patients.

2 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, but no dose was issued during the year.

5 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, 1937.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	39	43	—	—	40	11	—	—	79	54
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	5	3	—	—	9	3	—	—	14	6
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
" secondary	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
" congenital	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Soft Chancres	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	99	30	—	—	99	30
" later	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	4
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	31	55	31
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation at other Centres	4	1	—	—	17	1	—	—	21	2
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	71	68	1	—	167	49	55	31	294	148
										23
										442

5. Number of cases in which treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal	6	5	1	—	70	21	52	30	129	56	185
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" secondary	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
" congenital	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
" Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	23	4	—	—	23	4	27
" later	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	14	2	—	—	24	4	—	—	38	6	44
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	9	4	—	—	17	10	1	1	27	15	42
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	42	46	—	—	32	10	2	—	76	56	132
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	71	68	1	—	176	49	55	31	294	148	442
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" congenital	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
11. Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of medical officers	782	944	4	—	986	342	112	55	1884	1341	3225
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	40	—	1	—	2397	633	31	—	2469	633	3102
Total Attendances	822	944	5	—	3383	975	143	55	4353	1974	6327

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1937—cont.

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ..	1	—	2	—	3	3	1	1	7	4

13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...

	Arsenical		Mercury	Bismuth
	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds	Others		
14. (a) Names of chief preparations used in the treatment of syphilis	Neokharsivan Sulpharsenol Silver Salvarsan	Tryparsamide Biarsamide	— — — —	Bismuth Metal " Oxy-chloride
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	773	87	—	926

14. (a) Names of chief preparations used in the treatment of syphilis

(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)

	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhœa	Serum		Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa		For Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa		
(a) No. of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	8	176	—	—	—	—	—
(b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	1	322	19	293	137	—	—

15. Pathological Work:—

(a) No. of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre

(b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory

The following is the Report of the Clinical Officer¹ (Dr. A. C. B. McMurtrie) :—

During the year 616 persons were dealt with at the Treatment Centres at Carlisle and Whitehaven, of whom 176 were attending in 1936, 27 were re-admitted suffering from the same infection and 413 were new. This shows an increase of 23 in the number of new patients compared with the previous year.

One-hundred-and-fifty-two of these were not suffering from venereal disease, leaving 464 cases of venereal disease under treatment or observation, a decline of 7 compared with the year 1936.

The attendances at the Medical Officer's Clinics were 4,230, a decrease of 344. This is largely accounted for by the smaller number of new cases of gonorrhœa in the male (12 less than in the previous year) and also by the shorter duration of treatment and comparative freedom from complications of gonorrhœa, since the introduction of the new drug Sulphanilamide. Reference to this is made later in this report.

The total attendances were 7,376, a decrease of 2,125, compared with the year 1936, in which the prevalence of gonorrhœa was alarming, and about the same as in 1935. A further decrease may be anticipated in 1938.

Areas in which Patients resided.

County County Borough, or Country.	New cases (excluding those previously treated at other Centres).		Attendances all Cases.
Cumberland	203	..	2287
Carlisle	131	..	4648
Westmorland	22	..	180
Scotland	14	..	181
Co. Durham	1	..	3
Southampton	—	..	9
Darlington	1	..	5
London	1	..	12
Lancashire	2	..	5
West Riding	—	..	4
Liverpool	—	..	3
Glamorgan	1	..	1
Leeds	1	..	1
Manchester	—	..	8
Bradford	—	..	1
Northumberland	3	..	20
Denmark	—	..	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	..	1
Cheshire	—	..	1
Bury	1	..	1
East Riding	1	..	1
Norway	1	..	1
Newfoundland	—	..	1
	<hr/> 383	..	<hr/> 7376

Pathological Examinations.

Wassermann and other blood serum tests were carried out at the Manchester Public Health Laboratory.

Four-hundred-and-four Wassermann tests were done for patients attending the clinics, and 55 for patients under private treatment by practitioners in Cumberland and Carlisle. This shows a decrease of 19 at the Clinics.

One-hundred-and-seventy-three Complement Fixation tests for gonorrhœa were done for the Clinics, an increase of 48, as this test is being found to be of more value each year, and 12 were done for practitioners.

One-hundred-and-eighty-five microscopical tests were done at the treatment centres, and 424 at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory. In addition, 19 culture tests were done at the latter, and 11 microscopical tests for practitioners.

Approved Arsenobenzine Compounds.

These were supplied free on application to any practitioner on the approved list, and during the year 10 doses were issued in this way.

At the treatment centres 1,163 doses were given, and in addition, 112 doses of other arsenical compounds.

This is practically the same as in 1936.

The following approved compounds were in use at the Clinics :—

Neokharsivan	Kharsulphan
Noversenobillon	Silver Salvarsan
Sulfarsenol	

Other compounds in use were :—

Tryparsamide	Biarsamide
--------------	------------

The introduction of Sulphanilamide.

This new drug came into general use in 1936 for the treatment of Streptococcal infections, and the results in many cases proved to be almost miraculous. It was later found to be of use in combating other bacteria, but was unfavourably reported on for the treatment of gonorrhœa. This erroneous impression appears to have been made as the result of giving the drug in too small doses, and of continuing the treatment too short a time.

In consequence of these reports Sulphanilamide was not in use in the V.D. Clinic until October, 1937.

It has been found that comparatively large doses are necessary, and that treatment must be continuously carried out over a period of about three weeks in order to be fully effective. As the drug is definitely toxic, this prolonged treatment is not entirely without risk. Fortunately any signs of poisoning rapidly pass off as soon as the treatment is stopped and no serious cases have so far occurred at either treatment centre. A typed slip giving special instructions is given to each patient under treatment as a precaution.

It has also been found that, in addition to the Sulphanilamide tablets, which are swallowed, the usual local treatment must be carried out. Hence the need for irrigation treatment of both sexes still exists, though the average duration of such treatment is considerably less.

The results have been most astonishing. Quite often all signs of the disease disappear in a few hours; in other cases it may take a few days. This, of course, gives great relief to mind and body, but does not imply that cure is effected. What is of far greater importance is that the common complications of gonorrhœa do not occur once the patient is under the influence of this drug.

Another most remarkable and unexpected feature of this treatment is that chronic and apparently incurable cases frequently clear up quite as quickly as recent infections.

The exact way in which the drug acts is still in doubt, but it appears to have a direct bactericidal effect on the gonococcus. The germ disappears in a few hours as a rule. Occasionally relapses have occurred after treatment, but in nearly all of these the treatment was for some reason or other not carried out in its entirety. In such cases recourse is had to the older methods.

We are informed that the number of possible variations in the molecular composition of the chemical group, to which Sulphanilamide belongs, amounts to several hundreds. So it is possible that an improved variety, equally effective but less toxic, may be at our disposal before long.

It is difficult to predict what the ultimate result of the use of this drug on the prevalence of gonorrhœa will be. There are two opposite views. On one hand the treatment being so simple it lends itself to abuse in unskilled hands. Consequently a large number of people only partially treated and never subjected to any tests for cure will be at large, spreading infection here, there and everywhere, and the incidence of gonorrhœa will go up by leaps and bounds.

On the other hand we have now a drug which is a real specific in the treatment of gonorrhœa. With proper care and attention a quick and certain cure can usually be effected. In its action it is comparable to the Arsenobenzene treatment of syphilis, with the difference that treatment is so very much shorter. Syphilis is dying out in this country as a direct result of the ease with which efficient treatment may be obtained, and it is reasonable to expect that the same will happen to gonorrhœa.

The Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary.

Clinics were held by the Medical Officer, as in previous years, 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 Nurse.

The total attendances decreased by 1,946 to 6,327. Analysis of this shows :—

	Attendances.	Decrease.
Medical Officer's Clinics	.. 3225	.. 266

Intermediate Attendance :—

Male .. .. .	.. 2469	.. 1519
Female .. .. .	.. 633	.. 116

The decrease, as pointed out above, was largely due to the decrease in the incidence of gonorrhœa from 151 to 135 new cases.

In the Annual Report for 1936 reasons were given why an extension of the present V.D. Clinic to include wards for in-patients was unsuitable, and it is unnecessary to repeat this. During the year plans were agreed upon for a new building which would provide accommodation for both out-patients and in-patients, and have been submitted to the Ministry of Health. Colonel Harrison came to Carlisle to discuss this with representatives of the Local Authorities and of the Infirmary Committee. Subsequently the V.D. Medical Officer and the Architect had a further interview with him at the Ministry, and all differences of opinion were overcome by compromise. In the proposed new premises there will be access to the Clinic for both sexes through the Out-Patient Department. In addition there will be separate access for male patients from the hospital grounds, so that they will have an alternative route. An effort was made to obtain a similar concession for female patients, but agreement on this point was impossible, and the site finally chosen for the building does not permit of this.

The outcome of all this is that the proposed new Clinic, though not ideal in every respect, will be a very great improvement on the present one, and this should be reflected in increased attendance, and an eventual decline in the incidence of venereal disease in Carlisle and Cumberland. The class of case now sent away to Newcastle or elsewhere for treatment will be dealt with locally. Many cases now necessarily treated as out-patients will have the benefit of in-patient treatment, and, in consequence, a more certain and more speedy cure should be effected.

The new building will consist of two separate ground floor blocks connected by a corridor to each other, and to the main hospital buildings. The larger block is the out-patient clinic, and the smaller one the wards, which will provide beds for two male and three female patients. The reason for this is that females require in-patient treatment much more often than males. As a rule the treatment of these ward cases will be carried out in the out-patient depart-

ment, and they will return to bed immediately. It is hoped that during 1938 the proposals outlined above will have become more definite, and that in the near future the new department will materialise.

In-Patients under Treatment in 1937 at other Hospitals.

		Newcastle		Leeds		Total
Admissions in 1937	..	5	..	2	..	7
Total Number Treated	..	5	..	3	..	8
Total In-patient Days	..	217	..	448	..	665

Malarial Treatment of General Paralysis of the Insane (G.P.I.).

The Medical Officer had the privilege of attending in July the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the Study of Venereal Disease (M.S.S.V.D.) at the Horton L.C.C., Hospital. Here a clinical demonstration of cases of G.P.I. was given by the Medical Officers of the Hospital. Most of these were examples of failure of the malaria treatment carried out in other hospitals all over the country.

There was also a pathological demonstration showing stages of development of malaria in man and mosquito and preparations of brain from fatal cases of G.P.I. The insectarium, where the anopheles mosquitoes were being bred, was also open to inspection. This was a kind of hot-house containing miniature swamps and a young pig on which the newly-hatched mosquitoes settled for their first feed. The pigs thrive well, and are replaced when they grow too big.

During the year one case of G.P.I. was treated with malaria with the co-operation of Dr. G. W. Watson, Distington, the malaria-infected blood being obtained from the Ministry of Health (supplied from material available at Horton). The result in this case was satisfactory, the disease being apparently arrested.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1,114 notifications of births, being 111 more than in 1936, were received during the year; 1061 of these related to live-births, and 53 to still-births; 1083 notifications were by midwives, and 25 by a doctor or by a person living in the house. In addition, in 6 instances, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary.

Health Visitors.

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

Total number of visits to homes	12,529
Primary visits in connection with the notification of births	1,002
Re-visits to children between:—	
0—1 year	4,052
1—5 years	10,132
	14,184
Total number of routine visits to children	14,486
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents	140
Visits to expectant mothers:—	
Primary	235
Re-visits	478
	773
Visits in connection with—	
Deaths of children under 1 year	43
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35
Pemphigus Neonatorum	4
Diarrhoea	73
Bronchitis	120
Broncho-pneumonia	45
Acute Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia	67

Measles—

Under 5 years	..	..	..	83
Over 5 years	..	..	..	40
Re-visits	..	..	..	20

143

Whooping Cough—

Under 5 years	..	..	..	105
Over 5 years	..	..	..	87
Re-visits	..	..	..	127

319

Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	39
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits to Child Welfare Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	49

Inspection of Midwives.

Of the 31 midwives who gave notice of intention to practice during the year, 2 removed from the district, 1 ceased to practice to do town work on being absorbed by the County, 6 were appointed as Domiciliary Midwives under the Midwives Act, 1936, and the remainder were engaged in Nursing Homes, Public Institutions, Private practice or by the District Nursing Association. During the short period the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was in operation, the staff attended ~~151~~₉₂ cases as midwives, and ~~107~~₁₄₁ as maternity nurses.

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	..	..	..	..	246
Notification of the intention to substitute artificial for breast feeding	..	..	..	..	83
Notification of still-births	..	..	..	..	6
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	..	..	..	..	7

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

Condition of Mother—

Ante-natal	21
------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Œdema and Albuminuria	8
-----------------------	----	----	----	---

Hæmorrhage	3
------------	----	----	----	---

Miscellaneous	10
---------------	----	----	----	----

During Labour	75
---------------	----	----	----	----	----

Uterine inertia	61
-----------------	----	----	----	----

Malpresentation	9
-----------------	----	----	----	---

Hæmorrhage	1
------------	----	----	----	---

Miscellaneous	3
---------------	----	----	----	---

Adherent placenta	1
-------------------	----	----	----	---

Post-natal—					93
-------------	--	--	--	--	----

Retained Membranes	2
--------------------	----	----	----	---

Ruptured Perineum	75
-------------------	----	----	----	----

Rise of Temperature	10
---------------------	----	----	----	----

Hæmorrhage	3
------------	----	----	----	---

Mastitis	1
----------	----	----	----	---

Miscellaneous	2
---------------	----	----	----	---

Condition of Child	57
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Feebleness	12
------------	----	----	----	----

Inflammation of the Eyes	30
--------------------------	----	----	----	----

Malformation	2
--------------	----	----	----	---

Prematurity	7
-------------	----	----	----	---

Miscellaneous	6
---------------	----	----	----	---

The following were stated as the reasons for the substitution of artificial feeding or supplementary feeding:—

Mothers' milk insufficient	..	..	22
Tuberculosis	..	..	—
Poor condition of mother..	..	..	11
Doctors' Instructions	..	..	11
Malformation of breast	..	..	8
Mother returning to work	..	..	15
Baby to be adopted	..	..	7
Baby transferred to Hospital	..	..	2
Premature babies	..	..	4
Ill babies	..	..	3
			—
			83
			—

18 routine and 51 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> discontinuance of midwifery practice	..	..				1
<i>Re</i> entries in register	..	..	..	..	..	4
<i>Re</i> domiciliary midwifery service	..	..	..	..	..	17
<i>Re</i> failure to notify birth	..	..	..	..	..	2

Corporation Maternity Home.

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

Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1936	..	5
Admitted during year . . . . .	..	311
		<hr/> 316 <hr/>
Average duration of stay	..	13.1 days
Number of cases delivered by midwives	..	291
Number of cases delivered by a doctor	..	13
Total number of confinements	..	304
Abortion, miscarriage	..	2
Number of cases treated ante-natally only	..	7
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	..	4

Medical help was called for in connection with 65 deliveries. The most important abnormalities were :—

Eclampsia	1	Breech Presentation	15
Albuminuria	9	Adherent Placenta	3
Accidental Hæmorrhage	4	Hyperemesis	3
Placenta Praevia	2	Twin Pregnancy	5
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	4	Breast Abscess	2
Cardiac disease	5		

Obstetrical operations were performed as follows :—

Cæsarean Section	1	Induction of Labour—	
Forceps	8	Rupture of Membranes	8
Internal version	1	Quinine induction	10
Manual Removal of Placenta	3	Tube induction	10
Repair of perineum	48		

There were 12 still-births in the following circumstances :—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	1	Hydrocephalous	2
Cord round neck	1	Breech precipitated labour	1
Placenta Prævia	1	Breech	1
Albuminuria	2	Cause unknown	2
Anencephalous	1		

10 deaths occurred before the age of ten days, and all were due to prematurity.

Complete breast feeding was carried out in all but 32 cases.

Ante-natal Clinic.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers was 1,992, or 579 more than last year; 402 were first visits of new patients. The number of complete examinations made was 1,144, an average of 2.8 per patient. The average number of ante-natal visits per patient was 4.9. 88 cases were found at the ante-natal clinic to present some abnormality. 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 Child Welfare Clinic 434 children attended, making a total of 2,540 attendances. Of these 1,192 were of children under one year of age, and 1,348 of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. 314 were first attendances of new cases.

With 149 new cases under one year seen at the Voluntary Centre, 44.6 per cent. of the total number of live births notified were under supervision at Welfare Centres, *i.e.*, 3.3 per cent. more than in 1936.

Thirty-four cases were referred to Dr. J. A. Ross, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for examination, and 68 cases were referred to the School Dental Officer for examination and treatment.

Eleven children received operative treatment in the City General Hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Voluntary Agency.**BABIES' WELCOME AND SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.**

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

Number of sessions held :	..	..	..	..	129
Attendances of children—					
First attendances, aged 0—1 year	..				149
aged 1—5 years	..				49
Subsequent Attendances,					
aged 0—1 year	..				1,835
aged 1—5 years	..				2,899
				————	4,932
Attendances of mothers—					
First attendances	..	..	..		158
Subsequent attendances	..	..	..		4,036
				————	4,194
Classes and addresses—					
Mothercraft and Hygiene	..	..			129
				————	129

WELFARE NURSE.

Total number of visits to homes	..	..	..	..	2,341
Visits to children—					
0—1 year	..	..	..	..	1,819
1—5 years	..	..	..	..	2,086
				————	3,905
Visits to expectant mothers—					
First visits	..	..	..	..	103
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	96
				————	199
Number of attendances at Babies' Welcome	..				129

Free Provision of Milk, &c., by the Corporation.

7,138 gallons of milk were supplied free of cost to 452 families for the purpose of assisting the feeding of infants and to nursing mothers. In addition, 214 expectant or nursing mothers received colact, and 208 expectant mothers fruit and cereals.

Still-births.

The number of still-births notified was 53, 3 less than in 1936. Of this number 18 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City, a large proportion of which were in connection with difficult deliveries. The total still-birth rate was 47.5 per 1,000, or 8.3 per 1,000 less than in 1936. 52 still-births were registered preliminary to burial in the Carlisle Cemeteries, and one presumably was buried in its own district. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 31.4 per 1,000, 10.4 per 1,000 less than in 1936. In 10 cases no doctor was present at the birth. Maternal conditions accounted for the still-birth in 13 cases, viz. :—

Albuminuria	6
Tuberculosis	1
Contracted pelvis with difficult labour	2
Diabetes mellitus	1
Cancer of cervix	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1
Uterine inertia	1

The causes of the remaining still-births were :—

Ruptured uterus	2
Hydramnios and Encephalous	1
Spina bifida and talipes	2
Malpresentation and Prematurity	1
Cord around neck	2
Difficult breech delivery	1
Prematurity	4
Prolapse of cord	2
Anencephalus	1
Knotted cord	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Craniotomy	1
Precipitated labour	1
Unknown	20

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 Wks. & under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August		September	October	November	December
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified	27	—	4	2	33	4	9	3	1	5	7	3	4	1	2	5	4	1	4	6	8	50
Congenital Syphilis ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
{ Bronchitis .. Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7
Prematurity ..	22	—	2	1	25	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	4	—	2	3	—	2
Congenital Defects ..	2	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Found Dead ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals ..	27	—	4	3	34	4	9	3	1	5	7	3	4	1	2	5	4	1	4	6	9	51

**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	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Measles and Whooping Cough
1928	72.1	45.1	11.7	6.3	4.5	4.5	28.8	1.8	14.4	6.3	11.6	1.8
1929	69.4	28.0	6.7	8.7	11.5	14.5	11.5	2.9	14.5	1.9	21.2	11.5
1930	65.5	36.2	11.7	10.8	3.9	2.9	19.6	4.9	12.7	8.8	7.8	2.9
1931	65.2	26.6	10.9	6.9	9.9	10.9	10.9	2.9	9.9	2.9	15.8	8.9
1932	81.6	40.8	14.6	9.7	6.8	9.7	21.3	0.9	10.6	7.7	20.4	3.8
1933	72.2	34.4	10.0	10.0	12.2	5.5	17.7	4.4	6.6	4.4	22.2	2.2
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
1935	67.6	39.2	11.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	19.6	7.6	11.9	6.5	9.8	3.2
1936	77.6	38.8	11.9	14.0	7.5	5.4	21.5	2.1	12.9	7.5	21.5	1.1
1937	49.1	32.8	3.8	8.7	2.9	0.9	25.0	1.9	4.8	1.9	10.6	0.0

Infant Mortality Rates for the various Wards, 1928-1937.

Year	Stanwix & Etterby	Rickergate	Aglionby	Greystone	St. Nicholas	Currock	Denton Holme	St. Cuthbert's	Caldewgate	Newtown & Belle Vue	Carlisle
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
1935	51.7	26.1	71.4	37.7	111.1	91.6	67.6	64.1	64.9	85.4	67.6
1936	17.5	48.5	74.0	32.5	109.3	70.8	12.5	107.1	111.1	93.0	77.6
1937	12.9	40.8	44.1	53.3	41.6	64.1	71.4	29.8	53.3	50.8	49.1

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.

	1937.						Mortality rate per 1,000 so fed
	Number so Fed.		Number of Deaths				
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	
Breast	506	10	516	6	—	6	11.6
Partly Breast and Partly Bottle	150	7	157	4	—	4	25.4
Bottle	347	41	388	18	1	19	48.9
Not Fed	21	4	25	16	5	21	840.0
No Information.. .. .	18	1	19	1	—	1	52.6

MODE OF FEEDING.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year in the City was 51, giving a net infant mortality rate of 49.1 per 1,000, 28.5 per 1,000 less than for 1936, and the lowest ever recorded in the City. 34 or 66.6 per cent. of the total occurred before the age of four weeks, and 25 of these were due to prematurity.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 45, or 43.3 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 6, equal to a rate of 85.7 per 1,000.

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 70, being 67.4 per 1,000 registered births, or 0.5 per 1,000 less than in 1936.

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors paid 140 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	30
--	----	----	----	----	----

Number of children on the Register—

(a) At the end of the year	..	..	..	32
(b) Who died during the year	..	..	..	—
(c) On whom inquests were held during the year	..	..	..	..

Maternal Mortality.

Six deaths occurred of mothers resident in the City, and, in addition, there was one death of a mother whose residence was outside Carlisle.

The deaths of the City residents were found to be due to phlegmasia alba dolens, 1 ; parturition, 1 ; peritonitis

following septic abortion, 1 ; hyperemesis gravidarum, 1 ; placenta praevia, 1 ; toxæmia of pregnancy, 1. The mortality rate was 5.5 per 1,000 total births. The rate for the five years period ended 1937 was 5.3, and the figure for the separate years was as follows :—

1933	..	..	..	..	..	12.5
1934	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
1935	..	..	..	..	..	1.1
1936	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
1937	..	..	..	..	..	5.5

In 1934, however, the Registrar-General did not attribute any deaths from childbirth to the City, so that the maternal mortality rate for the last five years may be said to be 4.2.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever.

Fourteen notifications of puerperal pyrexia and 6 of puerperal fever were received, 15 of which were treated in Hospitals. No death occurred among the notified cases. Six of the cases notified came from the County area to have their confinements in Carlisle.

Nursing Homes.

There are four registered Nursing Homes in the City, and these have been visited by the Medical Officers. One Home was registered in January, and closed in March.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

16 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified by medical practitioners. In seven instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result. A specialist was required in 3 instances, and the Nurses of the District Nursing Association undertook the treatment of 11 severe cases under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case ; while the remainder were treated 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					
16	15	1	16	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 535 visits in cases of zymotic diseases, the number of visits in this connection being 131 less than in 1936.

Deaths among Children aged 1-5 years.

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

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Glands	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1
Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	3
Microcephalic Idiot	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents	..	..	..	..	3
					—
					12
					—

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

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

During the year 16 newly purchased cows were examined. The milk of one animal containing blood showed on microscopical examination the presence of streptococci, one had fetid discharge from the uterus, another suffered from disease of the lungs, and two others had enlargements of the udder.

These animals were returned to the sellers.

A total of 1,497 examinations of milk cows were made, in the course of which 7 ailing animals were discovered; the conditions from which they were suffering being as follows:

Septic Metritis	..	..	..	..	3
Injuries to Udder	..	..	..	..	2
Milk Fever	..	..	..	..	2
				—	
					7
				—	

36,079 bovine animals exposed for sale at the Sands Market and the Auction Marts were examined, and 181,724 sheep, and 25,496 pigs were examined at the Auction Marts.

One cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

One case of Anthrax was reported, and on microscopical examination the blood confirmed the presence of disease. The animal was slaughtered and burned, and the premises thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

One case of Swine Fever was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

48,115 imported cattle from Ireland, and 8,461 free cattle were exposed for sale at the Sands Authorised Market, making a total of 56,576, an increase of 8,277 as compared with 1936.

2,025 licences in quadruplicate were issued for the movement of cattle from the authorised markets.

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

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

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, 4 licences were issued to producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and one in respect of a producer of Accredited milk. The animals in these herds were examined and tested as required under the Order.

During the latter part of the year strict supervision was maintained on railway trucks and road vehicles used for the conveyance of livestock having regard to the prevalence of Foot and Mouth disease in certain parts of the country.

REPORT

OF

SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit the following report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1937.

Your obedient Servant,

W. HANSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

The number of notices served was 303, of which 22 were statutory. 65 notices were outstanding at the end of the year. Much additional work was executed as a result of verbal intimation or interviews with owners or agents. Particulars of the notices served are as follows:—

Public Health Acts—

Preliminary	281
Statutory	5
Factory and Workshops Act	17
	<hr/>
Total ..	303
	<hr/>
No. of Complaints received	323

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	..	..	491
" " Dirty Conditions	..	..	11
" " Animals kept	..	..	34
" " Sanitary Accommodation	..		115
" " Nuisances	..	..	860
" " Rats and Mice Destruction Act			158
No. of Complaints investigated	..	..	323
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)	..		1,395
No. of Smoke Observations	..	..	59
No. of Inspections of Courts and Lanes	..	..	1,629
" " Vans	..	..	233
" " Entertainment Houses	..		45
" " Schools	..	..	27
" " Factories	..	..	395
" " Workshops	..	..	326
" " Meat Preparation Premises	..		169
" " Bakehouses	..	..	159
" " Shops (Shops Act)	..	..	627
" " Shops (Meat and other Foods)			181
" " Dairies	..	..	107
" " Cowsheds	..	..	105
" " Ice-cream premises	..	..	22
" " Slaughter-houses	..	..	386
" " Markets	..	..	212
" " Fried Fish Shops	..	..	37
" " Offensive Trade Premises	..		28
" " Stable Premises	..	..	28
" " Drains	..	..	535
" " Refuse Tips	..	..	160
" " Lavatories and Urinals	..		91
" " Watercourses	..	..	36
" " Lodging-houses	..	..	16
" " <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Act	..		54
No. of Miscellaneous Inspections	..	..	1,650

WORKS EXECUTED.

					<i>By</i>	<i>Without</i>
					<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Notice.</i>
HOUSES :—						
Provided with sufficient sanitary						
accommodation	..	..	..	4	..	2
Cleansed	..	..	..	2	..	—
Disinfected	..	..	..	132	..	—
Yards paved or repaired	..	..		7	..	2
Spouting fixed or repaired	..	..		19	..	7
Provided with a sufficient supply of						
water	..	..	..	6	..	—
FACTORIES :—						
Sanitary conveniences improved	..			1	..	—
„ „ „ additional prov.				1	..	—
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	..			1	..	—
Internal walls and ceilings plastered						
and repaired	..	..	..	1	..	—
WORKSHOPS :—						
Cleansed or limewashed	..	..		14	..	—
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	..			5	..	—
Sanitary accommodation discontinued				1	..	—
Lighting and ventilation improved				2	..	—
Found with no abstract fixed	..			3	..	—
Walls repaired	..	..	..	2	..	—
Windows repaired	..	..	..	1	..	—
Chimney heightened	..	..		2	..	—
BAKEHOUSES :—						
Cleansed and limewashed	..	..		14	..	—
Sanitary accommodation cleansed or						
repaired	..	..	..	1	..	—
Lighting and ventilation improved	..			1	..	—
Chimney heightened	..	..	..	1	..	—
Drainage improved	..	..	..	1	..	—
Sink provided	..	..	..	1	..	—
Uncertified underground bakehouse						
closed	..	..	..	1	..	—

By *Without*
Notice. *Notice.*

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER :—

Byres—

Lighting and ventilation improved	1	..	—
Yards paved.. .. .	1	..	—
New drains constructed	1	..	—
Walls rendered in cement ..	2	..	—
Milking methods improved ..	1	..	—
Sterilisation plant installed ..	1	..	—
Floors repaired	1	..	—

ICE CREAM PREMISES :—

Plant improved	6	..	—
------------------------	---	----	---

FRIED FISH SHOPS :—

Ventilation improved	1	..	—
Sanitary conditions improved ..	4	..	—
New range installed	1	..	—

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES :—

Buildings repaired	—	..	1
Floors relaid	—	..	2
Walls rendered.. .. .	—	..	1
Lime-washed	—	..	6
New plant installed	—	..	1

ENTERTAINMENT HALLS :—

Ventilation improved	—	..	1
Sanitary accommodation improved ..	1	..	—
Decoration improved	2	..	1
Cleansed	2	..	—

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, &C. .

Removed from private land	1	..	—
---------------------------------	---	----	---

	<i>By</i>	<i>Without</i>
<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Notice.</i>	
DRAINAGE :—		
Constructed (new)	111 ..	11
Inspection chambers built	4 ..	4
Self-cleansing gullies provided ..	28 ..	5
Cleansed or repaired	36 ..	51
Openings removed from inside buildings	8 ..	—
Reconstructed (old)	5 ..	1
Smoke, chemical or water tested ..	94 ..	—
SINKS AND OTHER SANITARY FITTINGS :—		
New sinks fixed	48 ..	32
Waste pipes trapped or repaired ..	50 ..	22
Bath or W.H.B's. fixed	— ..	9
WATER-CLOSETS.		
Repaired or cleansed	8 ..	1
Provided with sufficient water supply	2 ..	1
New cisterns fixed	4 ..	9
Cisterns repaired	6 ..	—
Soil-pipes repaired or fixed	1 ..	—
W.C's. provided for other types ..	7 ..	41
New W.C's. provided	4 ..	3
Trough closets abolished	3 ..	—
Repairs to plaster	1 ..	—
COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—		
Cleansed and limewashed	1 ..	—
URINALS :—		
New stalls provided	— ..	21
STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES :—		
Cleansed	5 ..	—
NUISANCES :—		
Arising from the keeping of swine or other animals, abated	5 ..	—
Arising from the emission of smoke, abated	10 ..	—

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS :—					<i>By Notice.</i>	<i>Without Notice.</i>
Removed	..	..	..	..	11	—

SHOPS :—

Sanitary conveniences improved	..				1	—
Intervening ventilating space required between W.C. and shop	..	..			2	—
Drainage improved	..	..	..		1	—
Equipment cleansed and improved	..				3	—

STABLES :—

Repaired	1	—
----------	----	----	----	----	---	---

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Lime-washed	..	..	..	..	1	—
Yard concreted	..	..	..		1	—
Lighting improved	..	..	..		1	—

**Structural Improvements effected under the Public
Health Act.**

DWELLING-HOUSES :—

Circulation of air provided or improved					1	—
Rendered free from dampness	..				7	1
Roofs re-constructed or repaired	..				15	11
External walls pointed and repaired					1	5
Chimneys repaired or pointed	..				4	—
Internal walls and ceilings plastered or repaired	..	..	..	..	5	6
Fireplaces repaired	..	..	..		1	1
Windows repaired	..	..	..		3	—
Doors and casings repaired	..	..			1	2
Stairs repaired	..	..	..		—	1
Floors repaired or relaid	..	..			6	4
Re-decorated	..	..	..	..	1	—
Jambs and sills cemented	..	..			1	—
Wash boilers repaired	..	..			1	1
Outbuildings repaired, etc.	..	..			2	10

DRAINAGE, &c.

The supervision of drainage and constructional works carried out apart from new buildings, called for 535 inspections. The number of new drains laid was 122. Water, smoke or chemical tests were applied to 94 drains.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades, as extended under the Public Health Act, 1936, number 6, viz. : one fellmonger, one tripe boiler, 3 rag and bone dealers, and one gut scraper. The latter business is conducted on premises adjoining the Public Slaughterhouses. These trades were conducted without complaint during the year.

AIR POLLUTION.

Fifty-nine observations of factory chimneys were made during the year, and as a result 15 letters were written respecting nuisances from smoke or grit. Complaints were directed mainly against smoke from railway locomotive sheds, and grit from a factory. The Town Clerk communicated with the Railway Company in the former, and in the latter case improvements to the grit arresters were contemplated. At a laundry a new automatic fired boiler was installed to replace a defective horizontal boiler, with very successful results.

LAVATORIES, URINALS, &c.

The public urinals number 19, one in Rome Street having been demolished in connection with the re-building of a Public House ; though it is intended to rebuild the urinal. The conveniences were cleansed daily ; those underground being under the constant supervision of attendants.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The closet accommodation in the City has been on the water carriage system for very many years, and consists, almost exclusively, of the washdown or short hopper types of water closet. The exceptions are 8 pail closets, 3 chemical closets and 8 conveniences of the privy midden type in

connection with property mainly on the outskirts of the town and/or to which a sewer is not conveniently available.

At three schools the conveniences are of the obsolete trough pattern, with a total of 25 compartments, and at one factory there is a convenience of similar type having 4 compartments.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Duties under the Factory and Workshop Act necessitated 805 inspections, and 17 notices were served upon occupiers in relation to defects. H.M. Inspector of Factories referred 4 cases for action by the Local Authority, and was acquainted with the result in each case.

The Factories Act, 1937, will come into operation on the 1st July, 1938. In this Act the expressions "workshop" and "workplace" will be supplanted by, and included in, the word "Factory." Additional duties will be imposed upon the staff in the matter of responsibility for sanitary conveniences in all factories; duties, in part, previously carried out by the Factory Inspector.

Other amendments to the law include provision for increased cubic capacity, etc.

DAIRIES.

The number of dairymen registered in the City is 89. Of these 35 reside outside the City. Included in this figure are 7 City producers occupying 15 byres. These latter are rapidly diminishing. 107 inspections were made during the year. Improvements carried out at a farm licensed for accredited milk included concreting of yard surface, lining of ceilings, installation of sterilising plant, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

The Public Analyst reported upon 172 samples submitted to him during the year. Particulars of the samples are on page 108. 162 samples were returned as genuine, and 10 adulterated. Particulars of the adulterated samples are set out in the following table:—

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
1. Milk ..	..Deficient in fat	..Three samples from one producer-retailer. On "appeal to the cow" the milk was still deficient in fat. Written warning by Town Clerk.
2. Milk ..	.. Do.	.. Do. do.
3. Milk ..	.. Do.	.. Do. do.
4. Milk ..	.. Do.	..Letter of warning.
5. Milk ..	..Deficient in non-fatty solids	..Declared by Analyst to be of genuine quality although below standard. No further action taken.
6. Milk ..	.. Do.	.. Do. do.
7. Sausage	..Contained preservative without proper notice.	..Letter of warning.
8. Potted Meat	..Excess of starch	..Vendor warned. Slight misdescription.
9. Lard ..	..Lard substitute	..Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
10. Medicinal Prescription	..Slight deficiency in one ingredient.	..No action taken.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

The work has been continued on lines similar to previous years, with a general twice to thrice weekly removal of domestic refuse, according to district, though in the centre of the City removal is daily, including a certain amount of trade refuse. Waste paper is collected separately from shops, suitable qualities being baled and sold.

There are 13 horses at the Corporation's own stables, 5 of the horses are engaged by the Surveyor on street scavenging work. The remaining 8, together with 7 S.D. freighters and 66 men (including foremen, destructor and tip attendants, &c.) undertake the refuse collection and disposal. Disposal is by controlled tipping at six points in the City, and the work is directed towards the making of roads, recreation grounds, and the reclamation of land liable to floods. There is a small destructor, containing three steel units, which was employed during the year in the destruction of refuse from shops and markets, 14 tons of fish offal, and rejected waste paper. A thrice weekly collection was introduced at Belle Vue and Newtown.

Circulars were sent to shopkeepers asking for their assistance in the reduction of bulk by compression of waste-paper and cartons.

39 letters were written respecting irregularities in regard to collection or disposal services.

House refuse collected and disposed ..	33,825 loads
Slaughter-houses garbage collected and disposed	570 loads
Waste-paper baled and sold	59 tons

RAT REPRESSION.

The department has been very active in the employment of Cyanogas as a destructive agent and deterrent to rats, the Corporation refuse tips and housing estates being frequently treated during the year. 158 inspections to premises were made in consequence of complaints, and 11 letters addressed to persons having a responsibility for the presence of the vermin. Quantities of Red Squill biscuits were issued free to the public, and together with the assistance, by outsiders, of traps, dogs, etc., successful efforts were made to keep some measure of control.

Activities during National Rat Week included the exhibition of posters on public hoardings and the distribution of small posters at railway depots, slaughterhouses, etc., local transport services exhibited posters in their vehicles, and a special lantern slide, together with the Ministry of Health's sound film, "Your Enemy the Rat," were successful in directing the attention of the public to the importance of rat destruction.

The amount paid by the Corporation, at the rate of 2d. per head, for rats received at the depot was £32.

VAN DWELLERS.

No trouble was experienced with vans on private lands, and the only vans calling for attention were those attending The Sands, a site owned by the Corporation, and provided with water supply and sanitary conveniences.

HYGIENE OF PICTURE HOUSES, THEATRES, &c.

Places of public entertainment were visited on 45 occasions, and conditions in regard to sanitary conveniences, ventilation, etc., were observed. Three Picture Theatres were redecorated during the year, and at two of these new seating accommodation was provided. Improvements in the ventilation were carried out at one hall, whilst at other licensed premises the interior was thoroughly cleansed and redecorated upon request from the Department. Three letters were written.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken against two slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, for failing to use mechanical stunning apparatus in respect of sheep. The Magistrates dismissed the case with a caution.

DUTIES UNDER MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Shops Acts and Orders.

627 day and evening inspections were made, as a result of which 33 letters of warning were addressed to shopkeepers relating to infringement of the Shops (Early Closing) or other Acts.

214 visits were made in connection with the provisions of Section 10 of the 1934 Act, enforceable by the Sanitary Inspector.

The Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act came into force in May, and entailed Sunday inspection work. On two occasions circulars containing information as to this and other Shops Acts were delivered to all the shopkeepers in the City.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Frequent inspections were made to the market and shops with a view to securing proper marking of meat, tomatoes, salmon, etc. Verbal and written warnings were necessary to secure compliance.

APPENDICES.

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

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Year	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
1933	4,492	19,168	284	6,148	30,092
1934	4,744	19,038	466	5,691	29,939
1935	4,833	17,828	614	7,141	30,416
1936	4,848	21,019	328	7,213	33,408
1937	4,985	22,663	283	6,866	34,797

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

1933	—	28,790	—	—	28,790
1934	—	39,326	—	—	39,326
1935	—	34,785	—	—	34,785
1936	—	49,609	—	—	49,609
1937	—	30,248	—	—	30,248

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

1933	—	37,724	—	—	37,724
1934	—	32,936	—	—	32,936
1935	—	35,197	—	—	35,197
1936	—	29,965	—	—	29,965
1937	—	27,857	—	—	27,857

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1933	—	—	—	3,458	3,458
1934	—	—	—	13,540	13,540
1935	—	—	—	36,388	36,388
1936	—	—	—	36,889	36,889
1937	—	—	—	29,109	29,109

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**Table showing incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals.**

ANIMAL.	No. Slaughtered	No. Affected.	Percentage.	Amount unfit for food.		
				Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Offal.
Cows	1460	92	6.3	52	2	38
Other Cattle	3525	29	.82	10	1	18
Calves	283	4	1.4	2	—	2
Pigs	6866	82	1.2	6	1	75
Total	12134	207		70	4	133

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

DISEASE OR CONDITIONS	Unfit for Food.							
	Whole Carcasses.				Part Carcasses.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c. ..	—	7	—	—	—	20	2	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abcesses	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Febrile Condition	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhage, Milk Fever, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rachitis	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema.. ..	2	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
Septicæmia, Jaundice.. ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Putrefaction, Emaciation ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident, Bruises, &c. ..	1	2	—	—	6	10	1	—
Whole Carcasses	14	28	6	5				
Part Carcasses	—	—	—	—	10	31	3	1

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	—	—
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	3	13
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	2	27
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	2	12
Total							32	7	0	24
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 Boxes	
Fowl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½ dozen	
Tinned Meats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 lbs.	
Cabbages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 Crates	
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Box	
Ham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 lbs.	
Sausages..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 lbs.	

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	57	51	6
Butter	31	31	—
Sausages	7	6	1
Cheese	5	5	—
Cream	2	2	—
Margarine	3	3	—
Fats and Lard	5	4	1
Tea and Coffee	4	4	—
Meat Foods	14	13	1
Tinned Milk and Cream ..	2	2	—
Jams and Jellies	9	9	—
Rum Butter.. .. .	1	1	—
Condiments	4	4	—
Cocoa	2	2	—
Medicine	3	2	1
Miscellaneous	23	23	—
Total ..	172	162	10

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

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

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	395	2	—
Workshops	653	20	—
Workplaces (Other than Out-workers' premises)			
TOTAL	1048	22	—

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	4	4	—	—
Want of light and ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Defective drainage of floors, &c.	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
{ Insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	1	1	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
TOTAL	7	7	—	—

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	List 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	—	2	—	—	—
Cleaning and						
Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	2	—	—	—

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.			Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses are enumerated here.	Workshops .. ..	..	289
	Bakehouses .. ..	..	87
Total number of workshops on Register..			376

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	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	4
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	2

6.—Classified List of Workshops.

Business.	No.	Business.	No.
Tailoring	27	Fishing Tackle	2
Motor & Cycle Repairing	16	Scale Repairers	3
Dressmaking & Millinery	41	Photography	7
Bakehouses	87	Tripe Boiling	1
Boot Repairing, Cloggers	21	Gut Scraper	1
Saddlery	5	Fellmonger	1
Meat Preparation	67	Sewing Machine Repairers	1
Watch Makers, Jewellers	12	Engraver	1
Upholstering	4	Chocolate Making	1
Coopers	1	Restaurant Kitchens	31
Basket Making	2	Marine Stores	3
Umbrella Repairing	2	Miscellaneous	12
Hand-weaver	1		
Cabinet Makers	4		
Stocking Knitting	1		
Radio & Battery Service	15		
Opticians	6	Total	376

REFUSE REMOVAL.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1937.

ITEM	PARTICULARS	Loan Charges, depreciation, revenue contributions to capital outlay, and rents.					
		(A) Inclusive. (B) Exclusive.					
		COLLECTION		DISPOSAL		COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL	
(1)	(2)	(A) (3)	(B) (4)	(A) (5)	(B) (6)	(A) (7)	(B) (8)
		£	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT.							
1	Gross Expenditure	9417	9193	2337	2337	11754	11530
2	Gross Income ..	45	45	72	58	117	103
3	Net Cost	9372	9148	2265	2279	11637	11427
UNIT COSTS.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4	Gross Expenditure per ton	6 9.42	6 7.48	1 8.21	1 8.21	8 5.63	8 3.69
5	Gross Income per ton	.39	.39	.62	.5	1.01	.89
6	Net cost per ton ..	6 9.03	6 7.59	1 7.59	1 7.71	8 4.62	8 2.8
7	Net cost, per 1,000 population	158.75	154.99	38.37	38.8	197.14	193.58
8	Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	506.99	494.86	122.53	123.28	629.5	618.14
9	Total refuse collected (in tons)	Estimated					27,758
10	Population ; Middle of 1936—according to the Registrar-General's estimate						59,030
11	Area (Statute acres)—Land and inland water						4,488
12	Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)						25.7
13	Number of houses and premises						18,486

	No. of Vehicles.	Percentage of refuse collected.
Horse vehicles	9	40
Mechanical vehicles.. .. .	7	60



