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CITY OF CARLISLE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

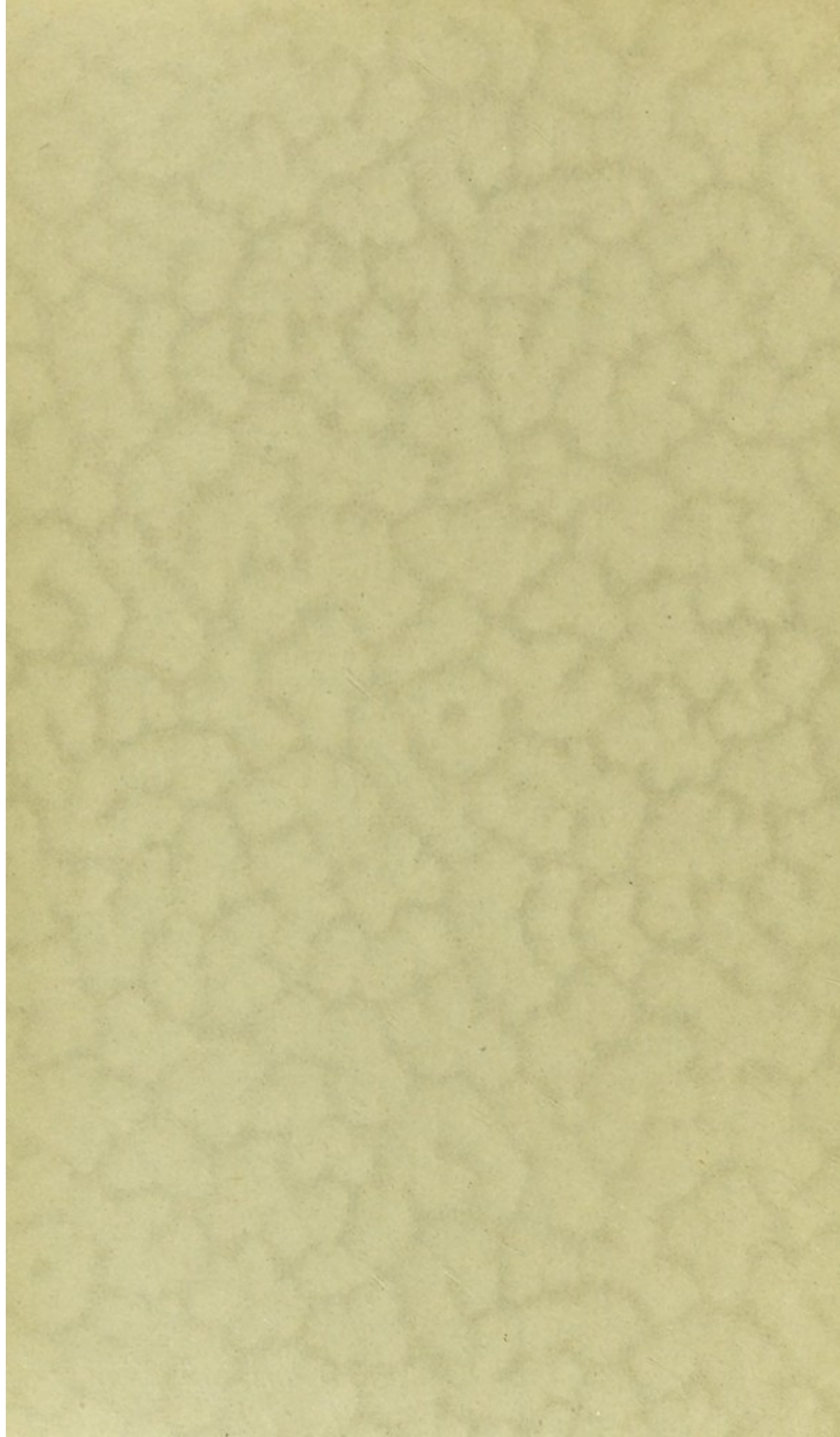
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

JAMES L. RENNIE

M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959-60

Chairman—Councillor BARRETT

Deputy Chairman—Alderman Miss WELSH

Councillor ATKINSON.

Councillor CAVEN

Councillor DERRY

Councillor LITTLE

Councillor LONG

Councillor MATTHEWS

Councillor Miss SIBSON

Councillor STITT

OTHER COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

Education Committee—School Health Service.

Welfare Services Committee—Administration of the appropriate Sections of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Water and Baths Committee—Water Supply.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

| | |
|--|--|
| Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, and Chief Welfare Service Officer | - JAMES L. RENNIE, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.P.H. |
| Assistant Medical Officers of Health and | - JAMES C. B. CRAIG, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| School Medical Officers. | - CHRISTINA M. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Principal Dental Officer— Education and Health | - THOMAS W. GREGORY, L.D.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P., etc. |
| Dental Officer, Education and Health | - MARTIN L. PATERSON, L.D.S. |
| Chief Public Health Inspector | - ERNEST BOADEN, A.M.I.San.E. |
| Chief Clerk | - L. OATES |

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the City for the year 1959.

The Registrar General's estimate indicates that the population of the City is steadily increasing. Infantile mortality has fortunately fallen but still leaves room for improvement. The illegitimacy rate of 5.04% is high and an increase on previous years. Investigation however indicates that not all the illegitimate births properly belonged to Carlisle as a number of unmarried mothers who were admitted to Coledale Hall from outside the City gave the City as their normal residence when registering the child's birth.

Shortage of Public Health Inspectors was again responsible for restricting the work of the department. In spite of this some progress was made with housing and the ground work in regard to two clearance areas was largely carried out during the year. The training of pupil Public Health Inspectors has been greatly hampered by there being insufficient pupils in the the north to justify local courses and only pupils who are prepared to go to distant centres can be engaged. At the time of writing the position is worse than it has ever been and it would appear that the time has now arrived for more positive action to be taken in regard to recruitment, training and distribution of Public Health Inspectors.

Apart from Measles and Dysentery there were few cases of infectious disease. It is gratifying to note from Dr. Bell's report that Carlisle has so far escaped the increased incidence of venereal disease noted in many of the larger towns. Dr. Morton's report shows that tubercle, particularly patients with resistant forms of tubercle bacilli, will constitute a public health problem for some time to come.

In August we had, at short notice, our use of Raffles Community Centre for an Infant Welfare Clinic terminated. We were fortunately able to rent the Wigton Road Methodist Church Hall and this has proved a most excellent building for our clinic purposes. The priority dental service has not been used to the extent it might have been but it should be pointed out that no person entitled to this service has been turned away. At the time of writing a third Dental Surgeon has been appointed.

Once again a very high proportion of the time of Home Helps has been devoted to the service of the aged and chronic sick. In spite of this there has been a steady demand for residential accommodation for old people and the Council has decided to adopt Aglionby Grange, a former Children's Nursery, as an eventide home.

I desire to record my thanks to all members of the staff of the Department for their willing service, and to acknowledge the help and co-operation received from other officers of the Corporation, Government Departments, Boards, General Practitioners and Hospital Staff. To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I desire to express my thanks for the help, encouragement and support given me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES L. RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

I desire to record my thanks to all members of the staff of the
Department for their willing service and to acknowledge the help
and co-operation received from other officers of the Corporation.
Department, Government, Board, Central, Practitioner and
Medical Staff. To the Chairman and members of the Health
Committee I desire to express my thanks for the help and encourage-

ment and support given me throughout the year.
I am, Sir, very truly,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES J. HARRIS

Medical Officer of Health
Health Department, Corporation of London

The Corporation of London, London.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very truly,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES J. HARRIS

SECTION I. VITAL STATISTICS

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, marriages,
and divorces registered in the Corporation of London during the year
1911. The figures are given in round numbers, and are subject to
alteration in the event of a revision of the Registrar-General's
figures for the year.

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alteration in the event of a revision of the Registrar-General's
figures for the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area (acres) | 6,092 |
| Population (1959) Estimate of Registrar General ... | 69,800 |
| Rateable Value | £774,664 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | £3,538 |

The rates given in brackets are those which would have applied had it been possible to transfer out Scottish births and deaths as explained in my Annual Report for 1953.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Live Births | Total | M. | F. |
| Legitimate | 1320 | 697 | 623 |
| Illegitimate | 70 | 41 | 29 |

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population — 19.91 (19.03).

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population as corrected by the Area comparability factor of 0.95 is 18.92.

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births — 5.04 (4.90)

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|
| Still Births | 28 | 17 | 11 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total live and still births — 19.75 (20.65)

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|
| Total Live and Still Births | 1418 | 755 | 663 |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... | 41 | 26 | 15 |
|---|----|----|----|

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant deaths per 1000 total live births — 29.50 (26.36)

Legitimate Infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births —
28.79 (26.10)

Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1000 Illegitimate live births —
42.86 (30.77)

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1000
total live births 23.02 (20.33)

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per
1000 total live births 19.42 (16.57)

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1
week combined) per 1000 total live and still birth 38.79 (36.87)

There were no maternal deaths (including abortion) during the year.

Deaths Total 884 Male 440 Female 444

Death Rate — 12.67 (12.09) per 1000 population.

Death Rate per 1000 of the population as corrected by the Area
Comparability Factor of 1.11 is 14.06.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 69,800, an increase of 400 on the year 1958.

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

The number of live births credited to the City increased by 70 to make a total of 1390 in 1959. This gives a birth rate of 15.91 per thousand of the population. 62 of the above children were born to Scottish mothers who had their confinements in Carlisle.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

70 (including 5 Scottish) of the above births were illegitimate, giving an illegitimacy rate of 5.04 per cent. of the total live births.

STILL-BIRTHS

There were 28 still-births, an increase of 2 on the previous year's figures, giving a still-birth rate of 19.75 per thousand total births compared with 19.32 in 1958.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths credited to the City was 884 (including 40 Scottish), giving a death rate of 12.67 per thousand of the population.

Table 1 shows the cause of death and the age at death of the 884 persons mentioned above.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during 1959.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 41 deaths of children under one year of age (including six Scottish) credited to the City, giving an infantile mortality rate of 29.50 per thousand live births. The number of deaths in 1958 was 46 and the rate was 34.85 per thousand live births. Table 2 shows the causes of death of the children.

DEATHS DUE TO CANCER

Table 3 sets out the deaths from Cancer from 1950-1959.

TABLE 3

| 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 124 | 127 | 106 | 124 | 141 | 121 | 132 | 146 | 138 | 146 |

Of the 146 deaths which occurred in 1959 only 10 were under the age of 45 and 52 were between the ages of 45 and 65.

INQUESTS

During the year the City Coroner held 50 inquests. Of this number 30 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City and 20 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

80 deaths were registered in which no certificate was given by a medical practitioner, and in which no inquest was held. 66 of these were in respect of City residents.

During 1958 the number of such deaths registered was 63.

MORTUARY

35 bodies were removed to the Public Mortuary, post-mortem examinations being made in 29 instances.

TABLE I.

| CAUSE OF DEATH | Deaths within subjoined Age Groups credited to the City as a result of Conditions shown | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-res- idents" in Institutions in the City |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 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 under 75 | 75 and upwards | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| All Causes } Certified | 816 | 37 | — | 1 | 8 | 30 | 201 | 224 | 315 | 611 |
| Uncertified | 68 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 28 | 19 | 17 | 15 |
| tuberculosis Respiratory | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 6 |
| tuberculosis, other | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| syphilitic disease | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| meningococcal Infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| other infective and par- asitic diseases | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stomach | 25 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 13 |
| Lungs and Bronchus | 35 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 18 | 13 | 1 | 19 |
| Breast | 11 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Uterus | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms | 71 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 65 |
| leukaemia, Aleukaemia | 11 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| diabetes | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| vascular lesions of ner- vous system | 132 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 26 | 36 | 67 | 74 |
| coronary disease, angina | 182 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 65 | 60 | 56 | 73 |
| hypertension with heart disease | 23 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| other heart disease | 138 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 20 | 28 | 88 | 89 |
| other circulatory disease | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 9 | 16 | 27 |
| influenza | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| pneumonia | 23 | 10 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 9 | 15 |
| bronchitis | 33 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 9 | 14 | 19 |
| other diseases of respir- atory system | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 7 |
| ulcer of the stomach and Duodenum | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 4 | 13 |
| gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 6 |
| nephritis & Nephrosis | 9 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| hyperplasia of prostate | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| pregnancy, childbirth | | | | | | | | | | |
| abortion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| congenital malformations | 6 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 8 |
| other defined & ill-defin- ed diseases | 69 | 23 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 99 |
| motor vehicle accidents | 7 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| suicide | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| homicide & operations of war | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| all other accidents | 25 | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 24 |
| TOTALS | 884 | 41 | — | 1 | 8 | 30 | 229 | 243 | 332 | 626 |

TABLE 2.

| CAUSE OF DEATH | AGE | | | | | MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths under one year | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Under 1 week | 1-2 weeks | 2-3 weeks | 3-4 weeks | Total under 4 weeks | 4 weeks and 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 — | 2 — | 2 1 | — | 31 1 | 3 2 | — | 3 — | — | 4 1 | 4 1 | 4 — | 5 — | 1 — | 2 1 | 1 1 | 3 — | 2 — | 5 — | 3 — | 3 — | 37 4 |
| ◊Prematurity .. | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 15 |
| Pneumonia .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 10 |
| †Congenital Malformations .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Intracranial Haemorrhage .. | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| †Infective & Parasitic Diseases | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn .. | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Volvulus of Intestine .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Leukaemia .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Bilateral Adrenal Haemorrhage | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| TOTALS | 27 | 2 | 3 | — | 32 | 5 | — | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 41 |

◊ Includes 4 Scottish.
PRELUDES TO DEATH.† Includes 1 Scottish.
PRELUDES TO DEATH.

SECTION II. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

I am indebted to the City Engineer and Surveyor for the reports on Water Supply and Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Swimming Baths.

WATER SUPPLY

The rainfall recorded in Geltsdale for the year ending 31st March, 1960, was 39.85 inches as against 35.72 inches in the previous year. There were two periods of absolute drought, the period of 19 days from 27th August to 15th September followed shortly after by a further period of 16 days from 26th September to 11th October. The heaviest daily rainfall was 1.36 inches on the 30th January, 1960.

During the year the level of the Castle Carrock Reservoir fell from 180 million gallons on the 10th May to 35 million gallons by the 7th October, and it was necessary to pump raw water from the River Eden Intake through a temporary pipe-line, sterilise it and pass it into the Cumwhinton Service Reservoir for supply.

During the year the Sewage Works Manager and Chemist had samples of water for analysis on forty occasions. These consisted of 21 samples of raw water and 105 samples of treated water taken from Castle Carrock and the distribution system. In addition, samples were submitted for chemical analysis on four occasions. Samples of water from the Reservoir and the River Eden have also been examined by the Chemist to the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Co., for radio-activity.

Of the samples taken and examined the majority show the water to be of an excellent character, but where there have been isolated samples of a suspicious character they have been thoroughly investigated. At the time of augmenting the supply by pumping from the River Eden special care was taken, and daily sampling indicated that although the water was not of such a high quality as usual due to the fact that it was not being treated by filtration, it was quite safe to pass into supply during the emergency period, as it was, for this period, heavily chlorinated.

The ball hydrant replacement scheme was completed for hydrants on public mains within the City boundary. Ball hydrants on private water mains and in that part of the Cumberland County Council outside the City boundary but within the Carlisle Statutory Water Area have yet to be replaced. It is hoped that when this is completed the ingress of foreign matter into the water supply will be prevented, resulting in more uniform and improved water.

During the year considerable progress was made on the construction of the first stage of the water augmentation scheme. The River Intake, Pump Chamber and Pumping Main were completed and considerable progress made towards completion of the River Crossing, the Treatment Works and the installation of Filter Plant and Pumping Machinery. It is hoped that this stage will be completed by mid-1960.

It is hoped that during the coming year the second stage of the River Eden Scheme comprising trunk mains round the south and west of the City, together with the Booster Station at Harraby and Service Reservoir at High Brownelson, will be considerably advanced. This stage will help to relieve the distribution system to the west of the City and in outlying districts.

Approximately 4.7 miles of water main were laid during the year. The opportunity was taken whilst Botchergate was being reconstructed to replace the existing 10", 6" and 4" mains, some of which were over 80 years old, with new 15" and 6" water mains and make new trunk main connections at the appropriate junctions.

The Table below shows the total quantity of water supplied and the quantity per head per day for the past three years :—

| Year ending 31st March | No. of Gallons. | Galls. per head per day. |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1958 | 1,281,000,000 | 43.84 |
| 1959 | 1,299,000,000 | 44.49 |
| 1960 | 1,244,000,000 | 42.49 |

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The past year has again been an active one so far as sewerage and sewage disposal are concerned.

During the year Morton Outfall Sewer has been completed and this sewer is now conveying all sewage from Morton neighbourhood, and a considerable percentage of the sewage from the area through which it passes, to the Sewage Disposal Works. This has had the effect of relieving local flooding in several areas. Both a new foul and a new surface water sewer has been completed to deal with the drainage of some 35 acres of land between London Road and Cumwhinton Road set aside for private development.

The laying of further sewers in connection with the continued development of Morton Neighbourhood has proceeded and will continue until the Neighbourhood is fully built up.

A tender has been accepted and loan sanction received for the construction of Stanwix Trunk Sewer and work is about to commence on this scheme, which should be completed in 18 months' time. This scheme, which is one of the largest and most difficult from an engineering point of view that has been carried out for several years, includes tunnelling under a main line railway and the River Eden just downstream of Eden Bridge.

A scheme for a relief sewer to prevent local flooding in London Road has been prepared and approved and work on this will commence early in the New Year.

Several miles of sewer have been laid on private building estates including Eden Park Estate, Highwood Estate and Moor Park Estate. The designs for these sewers have been checked and the work of construction supervised by my Department.

The preparation of details in connection with the proposed Blackwell Relief Sewer are now virtually complete and will be submitted to the Ministry at an early date.

Work on the design of the second stage of Willow Holme Sewage Works is proceeding satisfactorily. I have now finalised the design of the mechanised sludge scraping equipment for which a tender has been provisionally accepted. This has enabled me to proceed with the detailed design of the alterations to the sedimentation tank and new storm tanks and it is hoped that all particulars will be ready for submission to the Ministry early next year. In the meantime, approval has been given to the carrying out of certain temporary works which, when completed, will enable me to use the new pumping equipment to its full capacity during storm time, thus reducing the number of times per annum that sewage diluted with stormwater must be overflowed direct to the River Eden without treatment.

The Sands, St. Martin's Lane and Stoneyholme Ejector Stations and Lime Street Pumping Station have all been working satisfactorily during the year and apart from normal maintenance no work has been required. During the year, however, a scheme has been prepared for the transfer of the Stoneyholme compressors and motors to a new building. This is necessary consequent upon a proposal to demolish the Old Waterworks Building which houses the plant and is now considered to be dangerous.

Sewers throughout the City have been continuously cleansed and maintained.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Carlisle Swimming Baths were built in 1884 and the accommodation for swimming is substantially as it was when the premises were built. The accommodation consists of two pools, one pool 75' long and 30' wide and the other 60' x 30'. The pools contain 110,000 gallons of water, 5' 6" being the maximum depth in both pools.

Filtration of the pools water is carried out by four 8' diameter vertical type filters having a maximum filtering capacity of 33,668 gallons per hour, which allows the content of the pools to be filtered every 3½ hours. Alumina Sulphate and Sodium Carbonate is used for this purpose.

Sterilisation is by the Marginal system of chlorination, with Chlorine as the agent, using a chlorinator of ½ lb. capacity per hour.

The water content of the pools is changed once each year, when fresh water from the Carlisle Corporation Water Undertaking is used to fill. The filters are backwashed once each week using water from the pools, fresh water is taken from the mains to make up this deficiency.

The samples of water taken for bacteriological examination have proved satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

I am indebted to Mr. Sheldon, the Director of Public Cleansing for the following report on the work of his section of the Health Department

REFUSE COLLECTION

The outstanding development during the year was the scheme to provide and maintain dustbins at all residential premises in the City. Naturally, an undertaking of such magnitude involving heavy expenditure could not be carried out without the most careful consideration of all factors affecting the refuse collection system. For this purpose several meetings were held in the early part of the year. A demonstration of fully dustless refuse collection had previously been witnessed by members of the Committee and, though there was much to commend the method, the mechanical complication and high cost of the vehicles coupled with the fact that the special dustbins required cost twice as much as would normal dustbins influenced the decision not to proceed with such a method. Having made that decision the way lay open to consideration of alternative methods, and particularly the frequency of collection and whether or not dustbins should be collected from, and returned to, the rear of premises. This latter question was most carefully studied, but bearing in mind the difficulties being experienced in many towns operating this system, the present manpower availability and other factors it was decided to maintain the present method of kerbside or forecourt collection at the existing frequency.

Only when the foregoing matters had been fully considered was it possible to decide upon the type and size of dustbin to be provided. After consideration of competitive tenders and inspection of sample dustbins it was agreed that a high quality dustbin of 1½ cubic feet capacity should be supplied to every residence in the City and that the scheme should be completed within three years.

It may be remarked that the Council's decisions in this matter evoked considerable interest both locally and nationally.

The first delivery of dustbins was made in the Currock area on the 21st of August, and by the end of the year 4,939 dustbins had been delivered.

As part of the scheme for the improvement of the refuse collection service it was decided to replace, as they became due for renewal, the present fleet of side-loading refuse collection vehicles by a modern type of rear-loading vehicle which has the advantages of disseminating less dust, reduction of nuisance from spillage, greater carrying capacity, and cleaner and pleasanter conditions both for the employees and the public generally. The first of these vehicles was placed in service in October.

Despite the continued growth of both municipal and private housing estates it is hoped, by the use of the larger capacity vehicles referred to in the preceding paragraph, to avoid any increase in the number of collectors and motor vehicles employed.

Statistics relating to the quantity of house and shop refuse collected are as follows :—

| Number of loads. | Estimated Weight |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 17,134 | 25,840 tons |

REFUSE DISPOSAL : CONTROLLED TIPPING

Controlled tipping operations on the playing field site in Belah housing estate were completed on January 14th.

On the completion of the Belah Tip work was commenced on land at the rear of Creighton and Margaret Sewell Schools and adjacent to the miniature golf course on the Swifts. The purpose of tipping on this site is to extend the school playing fields. To ensure early decomposition and maximum consolidation the work is being carried out by depositing the refuse in three 6 ft. layers.

Work on the aforementioned two sites absorbed one half of the City's refuse, the remainder was disposed of as in past years in the formation of school playing fields at York Place, Upperby.

REFUSE DISPOSAL : DESTRUCTOR WORKS

The conditions of operation of the two cell destructor works were improved as a result of work carried out at these premises during the year. Previously it had only been possible to remove the clinker and burned residue first thing each morning when the fires had subsided as it was necessary to drag the material from the fire-bars on to the floor, quench it on the floor of the chamber, and, after loading into dustbins, carry it up a flight of stairs to ground level. Early in the year a clinker removal plant was installed, consisting of an all-steel clinker truck on rails, a travelling electric hoist to lift the truck above ground level and convey it outside the plant, and a clinker reception bay with water supply for quenching. With this equipment it is possible to remove excess ash and clinker at any time during the day and thus increase the operating efficiency of the plant.

The destructor works was in operation for six days weekly (including Saturday afternoons) throughout the whole year and the following statistics indicate the amount of material disposed of by destruction :

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Vegetable and miscellaneous | 440 tons |
| Fish Offal | 13 tons |
| Eggs and chickens | 960 bins |
| Animal Carcasses | 1,780 carcasses |

SALVAGE DISPOSAL

The demand for salvage materials of all kinds and, of course, the price obtainable, follows closely any movement in the production of new materials and the industrial level of the country generally. Thus, at the commencement of the year the call for wastepaper could be said to be only moderate and the requirements of ferrous scrap (including baled tins) was very low indeed. As the year progressed the demand strengthened and, as an example, the price offered for baled tins was more than double that obtainable during the early part of the year, whilst the price of wastepaper also showed a slight increase.

The extent of salvage activities is governed, amongst other factors, by the industrial demand and measure of financial return comparative to the cost of separation and preparation for sale. During the year the quantity of salvage recovered and sold exceeded that of the previous year by 263 tons and details are as follows :

| | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Waste Paper | 1,056 | 19 | 0 |
| Iron and baled tins | 76 | 5 | 2 |
| Other metals | | 11 | 2 |
| Textiles | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Cullet (broken Glass) | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Bottles | 3 | 3 | 0 |

SECTION III.
OCCURRENCE AND CONTROL OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

OCCURRENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified was very much higher than in 1958, a total of 1,800 cases being notified. This total moreover, does not include some cases which came to our notice otherwise than by notification which if included would bring the number of cases to 2,000. The increase was the result of outbreaks of Measles, Dysentery and Food Poisoning

In Table 4 are set forth the details of notification by disease and age.

TABLE 4.

| DISEASES | Total number of cases notified | Number of cases incorrectly notified | Net number of cases notified | Number of cases notified at various ages | | | | | | | Number of notified cases removed to hospital |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Under 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 and upwards | |
| Scarlet Fever | 63 | — | 63 | — | 30 | 33 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | 22 | — | 22 | — | 13 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | 1351 | 1 | 1350 | 44 | 714 | 587 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 34 | — | 34 | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 7 | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paralytic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Non-paralytic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | 231 | — | 231 | 11 | 55 | 74 | 23 | 44 | 18 | 6 | 2 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric or Typhoid Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Malaria (contracted abroad) | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis Respiratory | 56 | — | 56 | — | — | 3 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 11 | — |
| Meninges | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Food poisoning | 22 | — | 22 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Meningococcal Infection | 3 | — | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| TOTALS | 1801 | 1 | 1800 | 57 | 821 | 715 | 39 | 82 | 59 | 27 | 10 |

SCARLET FEVER

63 cases of this disease were notified during the year, none of which were admitted to hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH

22 confirmed cases of whooping cough were notified as compared with 10 in 1958. There was no death from this disease.

MEASLES

The number of cases of this disease rose to 1350 compared with 18 in 1958. It was however not as big an outbreak as that which took place in 1957 when there were 2550 notifications. No deaths resulted from this disease.

PNEUMONIA

34 notifications of this disease were received during the year.

INFLUENZA

No epidemic of this disease occurred in the City during the year although 11 deaths were attributed to this cause.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of this disease was notified in the City throughout the year.

DYSENTERY

The outbreak of Sonne Dysentery which occurred in the City in 1958 and to which I referred in my Annual Report for last year continued into the early months of 1959 and accounts for most of the 231 notifications of this disease received in the year under review.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

8 notifications of this condition were received ; 4 were City residents and 4 were women from other parts, having their confinements in City hospitals.

MALARIA (CONTRACTED ABROAD)

There were two cases of malaria (contracted abroad) notified during the year.

FOOD POISONING

During the year 22 cases of Food Poisoning were notified. There were three small outbreaks. The first involved a mother and three children, all being infected by *S. bovis morbificans*, and the second and third outbreaks comprised 2 persons, but the cause was not determined.

Of the remaining individual cases, 3 were due to *Salmonella typhimurium*, 3 to *Salmonella newport*, 2 to *Salmonella enteritidis* and 1 to *Salmonella thompson*. There was one other new *Salmonella* organism which is at present awaiting a name from the World Health Organisation. In the four remaining individual cases the cause was not determined.

In addition to those cases which were notified in the ordinary way there was in April an explosive outbreak of mild food poisoning associated with the School Meals Service. 196 pupils and 32 members of staff were involved, the symptoms coming on 14 to 15 hours after ingestion of a meal which contained cold cooked tongue. The principal symptoms were abdominal pain or discomfort and diarrhoea. Some patients had nausea, but vomiting was rare. The illness apart from the diarrhoea was mild and the duration varied from 4 hours to 1 day. Many children were not off school at all, while some were off for only one day. Only in rare instances were children off for 2 days. Most of the symptoms occurred during the night and by morning having cleared up, no doctors were consulted, with the result that there was not a single notification received, and I should not have known of the outbreak had it not been for the head teachers

and the investigations which followed. Heat resistant *Cl. welchii* were recovered from some of the specimens submitted by the staff who had symptoms and from the remains of some of the specimens of cooked tongue. The exact source of the contamination was not determined.

This outbreak illustrates the fact that food poisoning, if not very severe, can completely escape notification and had this occurred in a catering establishment where there was passing trade, might never have been recognised.

VENEREAL DISEASES

I am indebted to Dr. H. J. Bell, Consultant Venereologist, for the following report :—

Of the 213 new patients seen at the Special Treatment Department at Cumberland Infirmary during 1959, 128 were patients from the City itself. There were 11 cases of late syphilis, 5 of later congenital syphilis, 11 of gonorrhoea and 15 of non-gonococcal urethritis. This last disease is usually referred to by the abbreviation "N.G.U.". The remainder represented a variety of other conditions, mostly non-venereal. There were no examples of infantile congenital syphilis or of early acquired syphilis.

As I have pointed out before, many patients are looked after by the family doctor and by-pass the official clinics, so that the incidence of the venereal diseases remains a matter of speculation. Nevertheless it is certain that the startling and continuing increase in gonorrhoea and N.G.U. reported from the country as a whole—and, especially from the larger industrial cities of England—has not shown itself in Carlisle. There is probably a tendency for these two diseases to become more prevalent in the city year by year, but the rise is gradual and the numbers are not large.

It is a matter of curiosity that N.G.U. is diagnosed more often than gonorrhoea in this part of the country, because this is at variance with the experience of V.D. Clinics elsewhere. The cause of this, like the aetiology of the infection itself, remains a mystery. N.G.U. is, without doubt, passed between men and women as a sexual disease, but the female is apparently in the role of a healthy carrier. The fact that the infectious agent is susceptible to therapy by a number of antibiotics suggests that it may be a large virus: but this has not been demonstrated bacteriologically. An incredible volume of research has been devoted to this problem in all parts of the world but without any success whatsoever. The clinician knows nothing of the disease except how to cure it.

NOTIFICATION FEES

The total amount paid in fees to medical practitioners for the notification of all notifiable diseases during the financial year 1959/60 was £185 14s. 0d.

SECTION IV. TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER CHEST CONDITIONS AND MASS RADIOGRAPHY

| Year | Total | Tuberculosis | | Other Chest Conditions | |
|------|-------|--------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1925 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 100 |
| 1926 | 1,100 | 550 | 550 | 110 | 110 |
| 1927 | 1,200 | 600 | 600 | 120 | 120 |
| 1928 | 1,300 | 650 | 650 | 130 | 130 |
| 1929 | 1,400 | 700 | 700 | 140 | 140 |
| 1930 | 1,500 | 750 | 750 | 150 | 150 |
| 1931 | 1,600 | 800 | 800 | 160 | 160 |
| 1932 | 1,700 | 850 | 850 | 170 | 170 |
| 1933 | 1,800 | 900 | 900 | 180 | 180 |
| 1934 | 1,900 | 950 | 950 | 190 | 190 |
| 1935 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 200 |

TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER CHEST CONDITIONS AND MASS RADIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

The volume of out-patient work done at the chest centre remains at a high level and the number of new cases seen constitutes a new high record. This is well illustrated in Table 5 which relates to the past eight years and shows that the slight drop in the total attendances is almost entirely due to cessation of collapse therapy.

TABLE 5.

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New Cases | 2793 | 3209 | 3937 | 4632 | 4301 | 4651 | 4636 | 4827 |
| Total attendances | 13244 | 17895 | 20348 | 19302 | 17044 | 19345 | 17895 | 16631 |
| Refills | 4731 | 7755 | 8087 | 6306 | 3474 | 1997 | 768 | 254 |

The number of new cases of tuberculosis discovered during the year is practically stationary, and the tables relating to tuberculosis which follow suggest that the problem of tuberculosis is by no means solved and that it is still serious. There is even a considerable hazard from the public health view point in our present regimen of treatment.

Non-tuberculous chest disease once again accounts for the vast majority of new patients seen at the chest centre. There is again an increase in the number of new cases of pulmonary cancer found and the therapeutic measures available in this disease are still inadequate.

NOTIFICATIONS

In the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee area notifications of the pulmonary type of the disease showed a decrease of 1, the number of new cases brought to our notice being 116; whilst the new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis decreased by 12 to the figure of 21.

Table 6 gives the number of notifications throughout England and Wales for 1959 and the preceding five years:—

TABLE 6.

| Year | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
|------|-----------|--------|---------------|-------|
| 1954 | ... | 36,973 | ... | 5,375 |
| 1955 | ... | 34,209 | ... | 4,554 |
| 1956 | ... | 31,642 | ... | 4,173 |
| 1957 | ... | 29,310 | ... | 3,807 |
| 1958 | ... | 26,595 | ... | 3,503 |
| 1959 | ... | 24,499 | ... | 2,880 |

Table 7 shows the number of notifications for the same period for the three local authority divisions of the East Cumberland area:—

TABLE 7.

| Year | Carlisle City | | Cumberland Eastern Div. | | North Westmorland | | Totals | |
|------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Pulm. | Non-Pulm. | Pulm. | Non-Pulm. | Pulm. | Non-Pulm. | Pulm. | Non-Pulm. |
| 1954 | 90 | 10 | 66 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 162 | 34 |
| 1955 | 71 | 7 | 56 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 136 | 31 |
| 1956 | 65 | 8 | 54 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 127 | 20 |
| 1957 | 68 | 8 | 54 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 125 | 21 |
| 1958 | 66 | 17 | 47 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 117 | 33 |
| 1959 | 59 | 8 | 50 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 116 | 21 |

Table 8 shows the number of primary notifications of tuberculosis by age, sex and type received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

TABLE 8.

| Age Periods | Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | | | Total (all ages) |
|---------------|--|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------------------|
| | 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 | — | 5 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 34 |
| Females | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | — | 3 | 4 | 22 |
| Non-Pulmonary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Females | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Totals | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 61 |

There was 1 further case of pulmonary tuberculosis brought to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Pulmonary — M. 55-65 Age Group.

The mass radiography unit allotted to the Special Area has continued in operation throughout the year, whilst a second static unit has been in operation since the beginning of 1960. Although scarcely three months have elapsed (at the time of writing this report), since the static unit started operations there is no doubt that both units, and particularly the static unit, are valuable case finding measures.

The sex and age distribution of the new cases seen in 1959 are set out in Table 9 and apply to the City of Carlisle, the figures in parenthesis being for the whole of the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee area including the Eastern Division of the County of Cumberland and North Westmorland.

TABLE 9.

| | Under 5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65+ |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| RESPIRATORY | | | | | | | | |
| Males | - (1) | 2 (2) | 2 (5) | 4 (6) | 4 (8) | 7 (14) | 12 (20) | 6 (11) |
| Females | - (1) | 2 (4) | 3 (7) | 5 (12) | 5 (10) | - (3) | 3 (5) | 4 (7) |
| NON-RESPIRATORY | | | | | | | | |
| Males | - (-) | - (-) | - (1) | 1 (1) | - (1) | 1 (2) | - (-) | - (1) |
| Females | - (-) | - (-) | 1 (3) | 2 (4) | 1 (2) | 1 (2) | 1 (2) | - (2) |

Table 10 gives the pulmonary notifications, again for 1959, but classified into those who are infectious and those who are non-infectious at the time of their initial examination. The extent of the disease is also shown. The figures in parenthesis are again for the whole of the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee area.

TABLE 10.

| | R.A. 1 | R.A. 2 | R.A. 3 | R.B. 1 | R.B. 2 | R.B. 3 |
|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| RESPIRATORY | | | | | | |
| Males | 12 (20) | 14 (24) | 1 (3) | - (1) | 3 (7) | 7 (12) |
| Females | 10 (21) | 6 (13) | - (2) | - (3) | 2 (3) | 4 (7) |
| No. of above respiratory cases referred from M.M.R. unit | | | | | | |
| Males | 4 (6) | 6 (7) | - (1) | - (-) | 1 (2) | 2 (2) |
| Females | 3 (5) | 2 (3) | - (-) | - (-) | - (-) | 2 (2) |

DEATHS

The number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register who died during the year is set out in Table 11. In many cases, particularly in sudden death where an autopsy has been carried out, the pulmonary tuberculosis has been found to be completely healed and quiescent, thus bearing out my comments in previous reports. The number of cases where death can be reasonably attributed to active tuberculous disease or its complications is indeed small and average two or three per year in the East Cumberland area. Without exception, these deaths are of patients who have been on the register for a very considerable number of years with extensive bilateral disease and usually harbouring tubercle bacilli resistant to our present therapeutic armamentarium. Very occasionally death occurs in a comparatively new case, where the disease has progressed for many years undiagnosed prior to initial examination.

TABLE 11.

| Year | Carlisle City | Cumberland Eastern Div. | North Westmorland | Totals |
|------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 1954 | 16 | 4 | — | 20 |
| 1955 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 31 |
| 1956 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 22 |
| 1957 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 26 |
| 1958 | 10 | 12 | — | 22 |
| 1959 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 28 |

Table 12 gives the number of cases of tuberculosis who have died in England and Wales in 1959 and the preceding five years:—

TABLE 12.

| Year | No of deaths |
|------|--------------|
| 1954 | 7,069 |
| 1955 | 5,838 |
| 1956 | 5,368 |
| 1957 | 4,784 |
| 1958 | 4,480 |
| 1959 | 3,854 |

CHEST CENTRE STATISTICS

Table 13 gives the number of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases on the Carlisle City Register. The figures in parenthesis in the Grand Totals relate to the corresponding figure for 1958.

There has been increasing evidence in recent years that the population of tubercle bacilli in various communities has changed in that some strains of bacilli isolated from new cases are found to be resistant to one or other of the therapeutic drugs. In 1956 the Medical Research Council in a sample survey found 5% of new cases to be

resistant to one of the three more commonly used drugs, viz:—Streptomycin, Isoniazide and Paramisan. Random surveys have been carried out elsewhere, particularly in India, where the percentage of such cases was even greater, and where indeed the percentage still appears to be rising.

In the East Cumberland area no new case of pulmonary tuberculosis has produced bacilli resistant to either Streptomycin or Isoniazide, but two cases have produced a strain showing some resistance to Paramisan. This is not unexpected as ten to fifteen years ago Paramisan was the therapeutic agent largely used in this area for the treatment of the disease. From a new case of tuberculosis of cervical glands tubercle bacilli were isolated which were found to be resistant to Isoniazide.

Fortunately, in all such surveys it is found that in the large majority of such cases treatment with drugs to which the patient's bacilli are still sensitive is still largely effective. Every effort is made to convert tubercle positive cases to tubercle negative. In addition to the three drugs already named, full use is made of Cycloserine and Viomycin and conversion in many cases is aided by appropriate surgical treatment, usually resection.

TABLE 13.
Clinic Register as at the end of 1959 — Carlisle City

| | Respiratory | | | Non-Respiratory | | | Grand Total | No. on Register for the whole of East Cumberland Area |
|--|-------------|-----|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-------------|--|
| | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | | |
| A (1) No. of notified cases of Tuberculosis on Register 1/1/59 | 315 | 324 | 40 | 20 | 43 | 17 | 759(719) | 1491(1451) |
| (2) Transfers in from other areas | 7 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 13 (24) | 34 (51) |
| (3) Cases lost sight of which returned during the year | — | — | — | — | — | — | — (—) | — (—) |
| B No. of NEW cases diagnosed as T.B. during the year. | | | | | | | | |
| TB Minus | 25 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 5 | — | 49 (62) | 95 (113) |
| TB Plus | 10 | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 18 (21) | 42 (37) |
| Totals of A and B | 357 | 350 | 44 | 22 | 49 | 17 | 839(826) | 1662(1652) |
| C No. of cases in A & B written off register during the year. | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Recovered | 16 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 60 (28) | 130 (56) |
| (2) Died (all causes) | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 12 (10) | 28 (22) |
| (3) Removed to other areas | 6 | 6 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 16 (16) | 42 (64) |
| (4) Other reasons | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 (13) | 12 (19) |
| Totals of C | 35 | 34 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 91 (67) | 212 (161) |
| D No. of notified cases of TB on Clinic Register on 31/12/59 | 323 | 317 | 39 | 16 | 40 | 13 | 748(759) | 1450(1491) |

The figures in parenthesis are the corresponding figures for 1958.

In spite of all our efforts, however, there remains a small percentage of patients who continue to be infectious. There is a considerable case for retaining such patients in hospital where they can be isolated. One cannot, however, compel all such patients to remain in hospital particularly when he or she has in all probability already spent a very considerable time in hospital, and at the end of 1959 there were three cases in the whole of the East Cumberland area at home who harboured resistant organisms.

This is obviously one of the major health problems of the future. Such cases are obviously a great potential danger to the public health, and until new and powerful antibiotics are introduced there appears to be no solution. These patients are unfortunately in a position where they can easily infect other people. Much is done at the chest centre to minimise this risk. Regular contact examinations and advice help considerably, but in spite of the very full co-operation which we get from such patients, the danger to other people is always there. Even with immediate family contacts, where a positive Mantoux test has shown the contact to be infected when initially examined, one dreads the possibility of one of these contacts developing tuberculosis with bacilli of the same strain as the original case, that is, resistant to our present antibiotics. Mantoux negative reactors on the other hand are immediately vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine, and there is no doubt whatever that very considerable protection ensues against future infection.

Table 14 relates to this problem of infection and applies to the whole of the East Cumberland area :—

TABLE 14.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| No. of active pulmonary cases in hospital on 31-12-59 | ... | 46 |
| No. of active cases at home—positive | ... | 5 |
| No. of active cases at home—negative | ... | 83 |
| Total No. of active Pulmonary cases | ... | 134 |
| No. of resistant cases at home | ... | 3 |
| No. of notified respiratory cases not attending chest centre | ... | Nil |

CONTACT EXAMINATIONS

Contact work has been continued as in previous years, and Table 15 shows the number of new contact examinations in the three local authority divisions in the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee area, and the number of these contacts who have been diagnosed as suffering from active tuberculous disease for the past five years :—

TABLE 15.

| No. of NEW contacts seen | | | | No. of contacts diagnosed as tubercle | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Year | Carlisle City | Cumbl'd East Div. | North Westl'd | Carlisle City | Cumbl'd East Div. | North Westl'd |
| 1954 | 1177 | 761 | 72 | 16 | 9 | 1 |
| 1955 | 1383 | 1126 | 186 | 3 | 5 | — |
| 1956 | 1180 | 920 | 180 | 4 | 4 | — |
| 1957 | 1522 | 1126 | 112 | 9 | 5 | — |
| 1958 | 1277 | 986 | 187 | 11 | 3 | — |
| 1959 | 1474 | 1152 | 103 | 4 | 6 | — |

Table 16 shows the number of contacts and members of the hospital staffs who have been vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine over the same period.

TABLE 16.

| Year | East Cumberland | | Carlisle City | | North Westmorland | | Hospital Staff | |
|------|-----------------|----|---------------|----|-------------------|----|----------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1954 | 54 | 31 | 57 | 62 | 5 | 11 | — | 11 |
| 1955 | 54 | 51 | 58 | 67 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 24 |
| 1956 | 38 | 46 | 40 | 62 | 1 | 5 | — | 27 |
| 1957 | 74 | 69 | 77 | 84 | 5 | 4 | — | 34 |
| 1958 | 79 | 76 | 99 | 86 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 45 |
| 1959 | 77 | 79 | 86 | 82 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 49 |

Supervision of the initial Mantoux positive reactors is an important facet in chest work. Such contacts must be routinely X-rayed at intervals in the same way as patients whose initial X-ray shows old quiescent or healed disease. The radiological abnormality may be of minimal extent but it is just these people who will contribute largely to the new cases of the future when their original healed lesion breaks down.

It is to be regretted that B.C.G. vaccination has not been yet officially made available to all infants. Evidence of the value of this measure has accumulated throughout the world and the figures show a very low attack rate in those tuberculin negative and vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The vast majority of cases of frank tuberculosis are in those positive to tuberculin when initially examined. If B.C.G. vaccination were made available to all infants there is no doubt that there would be a rapid drop in the incidence of the disease.

At the same time the number of follow-up examinations, including x-ray examination, necessary in initial Mantoux positive reactors could be drastically curtailed. At the present time these reactors must be systematically followed up, particularly when their sensitivity is high. In B.C.G. vaccinated contacts it is our current practice to see these contacts at intervals of not less than two years. If, therefore, B.C.G. vaccination was made generally available, as suggested, it would go some way to reducing any radiological hazard.

Another anomaly is that a Mantoux negative reactor of 18, who has left school and is in a training college or other educational establishment can be vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine by the local authority, but his friend of 18 working in a factory cannot be.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AND WAITING LISTS

There is no waiting list for cases of tuberculosis either to hospital or to the thoracic unit; with pulmonary disease other than tuberculosis however, there is always a steady waiting list, and the demand for admission of such cases is very great, particularly during the winter months.

Table 17 shows the number of beds available to the chest service during 1959 with the average monthly bed occupancy:—

The City General Hospital unit closed down at the end of the year, and the Ormside unit was vacated on the 31st March, 1960; in their place a unit of 13 beds at the Cumberland Infirmary was made available.

Whilst the tuberculosis position is such that the unit at Ormside is no longer required, it is a very different matter with the acute unit which we had at the City General Hospital here, and the high bed occupancy at this unit did suggest that a ward unit of 13 beds at the Cumberland Infirmary would be a poor exchange. Three months experience of this has confirmed our fears; the demand on our beds continues to be very heavy and the fact that the ward unit is now at the

opposite end of Carlisle makes it much more difficult for us, bearing in mind our heavy commitments in out-patients at the chest centre, to supervise their investigation and treatment.

TABLE 17.

| Unit | No. of beds available | No. discharged during the year | Average stay of patients | Average monthly bed occupancy |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Blencathra | 48 | 92 | 175.8 | 42.67 |
| Longtown | 24 | 87 | 110.5 | 23.97 |
| Ormside | 22 | 62 | 132.5 | 19.01 |
| Chest Unit, City General Hospital | 21 | 261 | 34.7 | 20.01 |

OTHER CHEST DISEASES

NEOPLASM

Table 18 shows the number of new cases of pulmonary cancer seen at the chest centre for the year. There is a steady increase in this figure, and once again the number found fit for surgery is very small indeed. For some years now there has been a trend towards conservatism in the surgical treatment of pulmonary cancer, and whereas some years ago pneumonectomy was the operation of choice, lobectomy is now possibly carried out more often. The disease remains much commoner in men and the survival rate after diagnosis remains poor.

TABLE 18.

| | M | F | Ch | Total | Total for 1958 |
|------------------------------------|----|---|----|-------|----------------|
| East Cumberland | | | | | |
| No. of new cases seen ... | 22 | 8 | 1 | 31 | 27 |
| No. admitted for investigation ... | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| No. found unfit for surgery ... | 19 | 8 | 1 | 28 | 24 |
| Carlisle City | | | | | |
| No. of new cases seen ... | 22 | 4 | — | 26 | 27 |
| No. admitted for investigation ... | 2 | — | — | 2 | 6 |
| No. found unfit for surgery ... | 20 | 4 | — | 24 | 21 |
| North Westmorland | | | | | |
| No. of new cases seen ... | 2 | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| No. admitted for investigation ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| No. found unfit for surgery ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | 5 |

BRONCHIECTASIS

Table 19 shows the number of cases of bronchiectasis on the active register at the chest centre and attending for physiotherapy. Patients from North Westmorland and the Penrith area now attend for their physiotherapy at Penrith with consequent saving in their time. During the year several cases of foreign body obstruction in the major bronchi were discovered and were immediately admitted to the thoracic unit where the foreign body was removed. In addition to cases of frank bronchiectasis there are a large number of cases of asthma and septic bronchitis who also attend for physiotherapy and who are not included in this table.

TABLE 19.

| | M | W | Ch | Total | Total for 1958 |
|---|-----|-----|------|-------|----------------|
| East Cumberland | | | | | |
| Cases on Register at 1-1-60 ... | 55 | 53 | 27 | 135 | 132 |
| New cases diagnosed from 1-1-59—31-12-59 ... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 19 |
| No. of cases which have had surgical treatment to 31-12-59 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 21 | 19 |
| Attendances for physiotherapy .. | 276 | 291 | 758 | 1325 | 1694 |
| Carlisle City | | | | | |
| Cases on Register at 1-1-60 ... | 76 | 44 | 31 | 151 | 143 |
| New cases diagnosed from 1-1-59—31-12-59 ... | 14 | 11 | 1 | 26 | 23 |
| No. of cases which have had surgical treatment to 31-12-59 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 17 |
| Attendances for physiotherapy ... | 730 | 452 | 1074 | 2256 | 2713 |
| North Westmorland | | | | | |
| Cases on Register at 1-1-60 ... | 13 | 7 | 5 | 25 | 24 |
| New cases diagnosed from 1-1-59—31-12-59 ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| No. of cases which have had surgical treatment to 31-12-59 | 3 | 3 | — | 6 | 4 |
| Attendances for physiotherapy ... | 20 | 26 | 14 | 60 | 19 |

There is no doubt in our minds as to the value of physiotherapy. Even in some cases of emphysema and chronic bronchitis in the older patient where chest measurements and vital capacity, etc., may not show any improvement, there is very marked general improvement, probably largely the result of the patient feeling that something has been done for him. It is, however, quite a different matter in the child with asthma and bronchitis where physiotherapy undoubtedly can promote cure.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

(Note : Figures given in brackets throughout the report relate to the corresponding figures for 1958).

The Unit was fully operational throughout the twelve months. The Unit vehicles were overhauled by the Ministry of Supply during the month of June and during this period we arranged for the Unit to operate at 1, Brunswick Street, Carlisle. For four weeks in May the Unit carried out a Street by Street survey in the Botcherby and Harraby districts of Carlisle. Details of this survey were given in the Annual Report for 1958.

GROUPS EXAMINED

In addition to carrying out surveys at works and factories, surveys of the general public were carried out on 47 occasions. 2,104 (2,140) contact cases were x-rayed, 1,099 from the East Cumberland area and 1,005 from West Cumberland.

Facilities for mass miniature x-ray examination of children under the age of 15 have been withdrawn entirely.

RESULTS

44,554 (38,272) persons were examined by the Unit during the year. These included 1,072 (1,133) inmates of Dovenby Hall and Garlands Hospitals. Excluding the mental patients 43,482 (37,139) persons were examined.

Number recalled for full sized x-ray film—

2,348 — 5.27% of total examined
(2,308 — 6.03%)

Number referred for clinical examination—

499 — 1.12% of total examined
(562 — 1.47%)

Number failing to attend for full sized film—

141 — 6.00% of those recalled
(137 — 5.94%)

Table 20 shows the number of abnormalities revealed during 1959 throughout the whole of the Special Area. I would point out that all the figures in the tables which follow refer to abnormalities found on large film examination. Many abnormalities are noted on miniature film which either require no further investigation or are consistent with the patient's age and do not require therapy. Many cases of inactive tubercle come within this category. These miniature film abnormalities are not included in the tables.

TABLE 20.

| | No. of cases found | Percentage of total examined |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|
| ABNORMALITIES REVEALED | | |
| (1) Non tuberculous conditions : | | |
| (a) Bronchiectasis | 52 (43) | .12 (.11) |
| (b) Pneumoconiosis | 74 (127) | .17 (.33) |
| (c) Neoplasm | 17 (14) | .04 (.04) |
| (d) Cardiovascular conditions | 280 (411) | .63 (1.07) |
| (e) Miscellaneous requiring investigation | 39 † | .09 (—) |
| (2) Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | |
| (a) Active | 45 (46) | .10 (.12) |
| (b) Inactive requiring supervision | 64 † | .14 (—) |
| (c) Active (Previously known) | 2 (10) | .005 (.03) |

† Not listed in 1958.

Table 21 gives a detailed analysis of the work of the Unit divided into the East and West Cumberland areas.

TABLE 21.

| EAST CUMBERLAND | | | | | | | | | | WEST CUMBERLAND | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| Miniature Films | Large Films | Clinical Exam'tns. | Active Tuberculosis | Inactive Tubercul. requiring supervis. | Bronchiectasis | Neoplasms | Pneumoconiosis | Cardiac Conditions | Source of examination | Miniature Films | Large Films | Clinical Exam'tns. | Active Tuberculosis | Inactive Tubercul. requiring supervis. | Bronchiectasis | Neoplasms | Pneumoconiosis | Cardiac Conditions |
| 147 | 33 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 7 | Doctors' cases .. | 62 | 14 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 |
| 1,099 | 56 | 14 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 11 | Contact cases .. | 1,005 | 78 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 1 | — | 10 | — |
| 2,783 | 102 | 8 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | Scholars & students 15 years and over | 1,313 | 22 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 210 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | School staff .. | 45 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13,593 | 894 | 209 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 9 | 2 | 175 | General Public .. | 8,730 | 414 | 101 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 59 | 23 |
| 7,763 | 415 | 72 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 45 | Surveys .. | 6,732 | 241 | 47 | 3 | 8 | 5 | — | — | 11 |
| 756 | 51 | 14 | 3 | 29 | — | — | — | 2 | Mentally defective patients .. | 316 | 15 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 26,351 | 1,560 | 334 | 33 | 40 | 37 | 13 | 3 | 241 | TOTALS | 18,203 | 788 | 165 | 14 | 24 | 15 | 4 | 71 | 39 |

Table 22 gives the relative figures as between East and West Cumberland for the past eight years.

TABLE 22.

| Year | EAST CUMBERLAND | | | | | | WEST CUMBERLAND | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Active Tuberculosis | Inactive Tuberculosis | Neoplasms | Cardiac Conditions | Bronchiectasis | Pneumoconiosis | Active Tuberculosis | Inactive Tuberculosis | Neoplasms | Cardiac Conditions | Bronchiectasis | Pneumoconiosis |
| 1952 | 71 | 707 | 9 | 245 | 68 | 13 | 80 | 423 | 2 | 148 | 26 | 117 |
| 1953 | 56 | 506 | 5 | 243 | 64 | 6 | 78 | 341 | 4 | 95 | 29 | 84 |
| 1954 | 49 | 438 | 6 | 217 | 39 | 1 | 100 | 381 | 6 | 101 | 22 | 133 |
| 1955 | 51 | 455 | 10 | 363 | 38 | 3 | 60 | 302 | 1 | 70 | 25 | 80 |
| 1956 | 46 | 338 | 8 | 360 | 37 | 3 | 56 | 258 | 2 | 53 | 15 | 61 |
| 1957 | 37 | 312 | 7 | 368 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 226 | 4 | 72 | 24 | 92 |
| 1958 | 40 | 153 | 10 | 321 | 27 | 2 | 16 | 81 | 4 | 90 | 16 | 125 |
| 1959 | 33 | 40† | 13 | 241 | 37 | 3 | 14 | 24† | 4 | 39 | 15 | 71 |

† Requiring supervision.

Table 23 refers solely to new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis seen in East Cumberland.

TABLE 23.

| Year | No. of new cases | Number with positive sputum | Percentage of new cases with positive sputum | No. of new cases referred by M.M.R. | Percentage of new cases referred by M.M.R. | Percentage positive sputum cases found by M.M.R. |
|------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1953 | 140 | 45 | 32 | 52 | 37 | 20 |
| 1954 | 170 | 56 | 33 | 36 | 21 | 13 |
| 1955 | 139 | 42 | 30 | 43 | 31 | 21 |
| 1956 | 125 | 39 | 31 | 39 | 31 | 18 |
| 1957 | 125 | 42 | 34 | 33 | 26 | 29 |
| 1958 | 117 | 32 | 27 | 29 | 25 | 9 |
| 1959 | 116 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 6 |

The number of new cases of pulmonary neoplasm coming to our notice during 1959 is shown in Table 24 which again refers to East Cumberland.

TABLE 24.

| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of cases of neoplasm seen at Chest Centre | 16 | 21 | 29 | 38 | 59 | 59 |
| No. discovered by M.M.R. | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 13 |

STATIC UNIT

During 1959 it was not possible to commence operating with the Static Unit at the M.M.R. based at 1, Brunswick Street, Carlisle, but operations commenced on a limited scale on the 18th January, 1960. This Unit only operates two half day sessions weekly and has already proved of inestimable value to the general practitioners and also to the Chest Centre. Table 25 which follows gives details of the work done on the Static Unit for the 1st quarter of 1960 and a comparison is made with the work of the mobile unit in East and West Cumberland for the same quarter. The high pick up rate of the Static Unit both in active tuberculosis and neoplasm should be noted.

TABLE 25.

| | Mobile Unit | | Static Unit |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | East Cumberland | West Cumberland | |
| Miniature Films . . | 6,996 | 4,030 | 575 |
| Large Films | 371 | 122 | 112 |
| Referred for clinical examination . . | 54 | 33 | 32 |
| Active Tuberculosis . . | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Inactive Tuberculosis . . (under supervision) | — | 2 | 1 |
| Bronchiectasis | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Neoplasm | 2 | — | 4 |
| Pneumoconiosis . . . | 1 | 5 | — |
| Cardiac Disease . . . | 40 | 5 | 1 |
| Other Conditions . . . | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Not yet diagnosed . . | 3 | 14 | 3 |

COMMENTS

Statistics relating to school children under the age of 15 and ante-natal patients are now deleted from the tables as such categories of the population are no longer x-rayed on miniature film.

Every effort continues to be made to persuade persons over the age of 50 to submit to an annual x-ray examination but analysis of our new cases of tuberculosis and neoplasm in these age groups at the Chest Centre shows that there is still a high proportion of such cases who have never had an x-ray before they came to the Chest Centre.

I must again stress that even where a person has passed through the Mass Radiography Unit and secured a normal report, should that person shortly afterwards develop chest symptoms then no reliance should be placed on his previous negative report but further medical advice should be obtained and if necessary x-ray examination should be carried out.

It had been hoped to plan further street surveys in 1960. Such surveys require considerable planning in advance and the uncertain position which has prevailed with regard to the availability of radiography and technical staff make such planning impossible. At the moment we have a full staff but unfortunately anticipate losing two of these in the very near future. Once lost their places are always difficult to fill. The first quarter's figures for the Static Unit strongly suggest that this work too could be profitably expanded but such expansion is again prevented by shortage of technical staff.

I strongly feel that further consideration should be given to this problem of technical staff. There is no adequate reason why unqualified technical staff should not operate both units. This has actually been done on our mobile unit for short periods and adequate unqualified technical staff would create the stability in the staffing position necessary to permit further street surveys and extension of work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is again a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable help in our work from the City Public Health Department, and I would express my sincere thanks to Dr. Rennie and the Health Visitors for their continued valuable co-operation.

W. H. MORTON,

Consultant Chest Physician.

SECTION V.
SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III. OF
THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

1,999 births were notified during the year in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1936, compared with 2,000 in 1958. 1,950 were live and 49 were still-births. 1,295 of these children were born to parents normally resident in the City.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

During the year 301 mothers had domiciliary confinements and almost all attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. The number of patients who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic was 439, and of this number 326 attended for the first time. The total number of attendances by expectant mothers was 1,586.

As will be seen from page 40 every expectant mother had booked a general practitioner for her confinement. The work undertaken by the Council's Medical Officer was therefore minimal and at the time of writing it has been agreed with general practitioners that the Council will no longer provide a Medical Officer at this clinic which will carry on as a Midwives clinic. General practitioners may, if they so desire, arrange to examine their patients at the clinic. This alteration in the procedure has resulted in there being unified medical responsibility for the patient's ante-natal care.

POST-NATAL CLINICS

It has been customary to combine a post-natal clinic with the ante-natal clinic which was held each week, but during this year no post-natal examination was carried out by your Medical Officer.

No advice was given at the post-natal clinic on contraceptive measures. The voluntary clinic which is run under the auspices of the Family Planning Association continued in the premises at Eildon Lodge throughout the year.

PROVISION OF MATERNITY OUTFITS

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 305. Additional dressings, when necessary, were provided by the Council.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

96 premature births took place in the City during the year. 82 of these occurred in hospital and 14 in domiciliary practice. In the latter case 2 of the babies had to be admitted to hospital for care. Close liaison is maintained between the Health Visitors, District Midwives and hospital staff and all premature babies are regularly visited by the Health Visitor after the Midwife ceases attending or the baby is discharged from hospital. There were 13 premature still-births during the year. All these took place in hospital.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

The following Child Welfare Clinics were held during the year :—

- (1) Eildon Lodge Clinics—Monday and Thursday afternoons—weekly.
- (2) Upperby Church Hall—Tuesday afternoons—weekly.
(Doctor present alternate weeks).
- (3) Harraby Church Hall—Tuesday afternoons—weekly.
(Doctor present alternate weeks).
- (4) Raffles Community Centre—Wednesday afternoons—weekly.
(Doctor present alternate weeks).

From 2nd September, 1959, this Clinic was transferred to Wigton Road Methodist Church Hall and Clinics were held on Wednesday mornings.
(Doctor present each week).

(5) St. Mark's Church Hall—Alternate Wednesday afternoons.

The following is a summary of the attendances of children at the above clinics :—

| | |
|---|------|
| No. of children who attended Centres during the year ... | 2068 |
| No. of children who first attended a Centre of this Authority during the year and on the date of their first attendance were :— | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Under one year of age | 931 |
| No. of children who attended the Centres and were born during :— | |
| 1959 | 798 |
| 1958 | 642 |
| 1954-57 | 628 |

Total number of attendances made by children who attended the Centres—12,493.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The main distribution centre for Welfare Foods is 28, Victoria Place, but these foods were also distributed from peripheral clinics, where various other foods and dietary adjuncts were available for purchase on the recommendation of the Clinic Medical Officer.

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Report by DR. T. W. GREGORY,
Principal Dental Officer.

The dental officers devoted approximately 38 sessions to the examination and treatment of the above priority classes. More was done for mothers this year and less for pre-school children than in the previous year. It so happens that neither the children at the Raffles Nursery nor those at Aglionby Grange had a routine inspection during the year—taking their turn in the rota of schools visited. Plans are being made, however, to inspect and recommend treatment where indicated, to a greater number of the above priority classes in the coming year. This involves some expansion of the facilities within the limits of the available manpower. The aim of the service should be to provide a sound dental foundation for children and to eliminate the dangers of oral disease to mother and child.

During the year 55 expectant or nursing mothers were examined and 44 treated. 32 fillings were inserted, 238 teeth extracted and 33 dentures provided.

75 pre-school children were examined and 69 treated. 14 fillings were inserted and 122 teeth extracted—indicating that to a large extent the treatment carried out was of an emergency nature. More details of the number provided with dental care and the forms of dental treatment given will be found in tabular form on page 38.

TABLE 26.

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care*

| | Examined | Needing Treatment | Treated | Made Dentally Fit |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... | 55 | 52 | 44 | 26 |
| Children under Five ... | 75 | 71 | 69 | 22 |

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided*

| | Scalings and Gum Treatment | Fillings | Silver Nitrate Treatment | Crowns or Inlays | Extractions | General Anaesthetics | Dentures Provided | | Radio-graphs |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Full Upper or Lower | Partial Upper or Lower | |
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... | 8 | 32 | — | — | 238 | 23 | 21 | 12 | — |
| Children under Five ... | — | 14 | 1 | — | 122 | 67 | — | — | — |

DAY NURSERY

The Raffles Day Nursery continued to provide for the care of up to 50 pre-school children, including 10 places for children under 2 years of age.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

There are three registrations in operation within the City under the above Act: one is in respect of premises used as a nursery, accommodating 24 children, and two in respect of persons who are each authorised to receive into their own homes 8 children under the age of 5. These premises have been periodically visited during the year and found to be satisfactory.

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The City Council does not provide such Homes directly. The Carlisle Diocesan Council for Social and Moral Welfare maintains a Home (St. Monica's) near Kendal, where unmarried mothers are admitted for their confinements and stay for a considerable period thereafter. The Lancaster Diocesan and Protection Society have a similar Home (Brettargh Holt) near Kendal for the admission mainly of Roman Catholics. The Carlisle Diocesan Council also maintain a Home at Coledale Hall, Carlisle. This Home provides for the care of the mothers before and after their confinement in Hospital. The City Council has appropriate financial arrangements with both these voluntary organisations.

The number of Carlisle cases admitted to these Homes is shown in Table 27.

TABLE 27.

| 1959 | Coledale Hall | St. Monica's | Brettargh Holt |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Number of mothers | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Number of weeks residence ... | 18 | 27 | 23 |

The Social Workers of the Carlisle Diocesan Council act as Welfare Workers on behalf of the City Council for the care and protection of illegitimate children. During the year the cases shown in Table 28 were dealt with

TABLE 28.

| | |
|---|----|
| Married women expecting illegitimate children ... | 4 |
| Unmarried women expecting children | 20 |
| Couples advised re adoption | 6 |
| Problems concerning illegitimate children | 6 |
| Matrimonial troubles | 20 |

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

There was an increase in the number of domiciliary confinements from 278 to 301.

Table 29 shows the number of deliveries attended by the district midwives during the year.

TABLE 29.
DOMICILIARY CASES

| | Doctor not booked | | Doctor booked | | Totals | Cases in Institutions |
|--|---|---|---|---|--------|-----------------------|
| | Doctor present at time of delivery of child | Doctor not present at time of delivery of child | Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another) | Doctor not present at time of delivery of child | | |
| Midwives employed by the Authority | — | — | 19 | 282 | 301 | — |
| Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act | — | — | — | — | — | 1665 |
| Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | — | — | 19 | 282 | 301 | 1665 |

All the domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board and are supplied with Minnitt's gas and air apparatus. This form of analgesia was administered in 261 cases and pethedine in 148 cases.

The midwives summoned medical aid under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, on 87 occasions. It should be noted that it is the midwives' duty to summon medical aid in accordance with the Midwives' Act even though the doctor called has already been booked as a General Practitioner Obstetrician by the patient.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

Dr. Christina Anderson (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) has continued to act as Supervisor of Midwives. She visits the hospitals at least once each quarter. There are now no nursing homes admitting maternity cases in the City.

The following is a summary of the number of midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year :—

In Domiciliary Practice

| | |
|--|---|
| No. who notified intention to practise as Midwives ... | 6 |
| No. " " " " Maternity Nurses | 6 |

In Hospitals

| | |
|--|----|
| No. who notified intention to practise as midwives ... | 30 |
| No. " " " " Maternity Nurses | 6 |

GENERAL PRACTITIONER OBSTETRICIANS

At the end of the year 35 local practitioners were on the list of General Practitioner Obstetricians of the Carlisle Executive Council.

HEALTH VISITING

The work of the Health Visitor has continued to expand and to change in character. The following is a summary of the work undertaken by the Health Visitors.

Visits to expectant mothers—

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| First visits | 225 |
| Total visits | 408 |

Visits to children under 1 year of age—

| | |
|---|------|
| First visits paid by a H.V. after birth of child | 1285 |
| Total visits | 8130 |

Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5—

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Total visits | 10699 |
|---------------------|-------|

Visits to other cases in respect of—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Still-births | 7 |
| Hospital After-Care Requests | 340 |
| Old People (Care and After-Care) | 325 |
| Handicapped Children | 35 |
| Miscellaneous Visits | 473 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1180 |

Special reason for visits to children under the age of 5—

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Measles | 50 |
|----------------|----|

In addition, the Health Visitors paid visits as under :—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| To Child Welfare Clinics | 575 |
| To Day Nurseries | 6 |

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service continued to operate from the Nurses' Home and Headquarters at 5, Brunswick Street.

Hospitals and doctors communicated directly with the Superintendent in regard to their patients' requirements.

The evening nursing service established in 1955 has continued and one nurse is on duty each evening until 9 o'clock. There is no all night service.

The district nurses are not paid car allowances, but four cars were available for their use during the year.

During 1959 the district nurses attended 1,236 patients and paid to them 31,410 visits. The following are the types of cases attended:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Medical | 1128 |
| Surgical | 94 |
| Infectious Diseases | 3 |
| Tuberculosis | 10 |
| Maternal complications | 1 |
| The ages of the patients were :— | |
| Under 5 years | 40 |
| Over 65 years | 609 |
| Others | 587 |

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The parents of each City child were sent a letter advising them on having their child vaccinated against smallpox. On the reverse side of the letter are the names and addresses of all medical practitioners in the City who have consented to take part in the scheme for vaccination. The parents are given the opportunity of having their child vaccinated by a doctor participating in the scheme or at one of the Authority's Clinics. During the year 31 medical practitioners took part in the scheme and the following is a summary of the work done by them and at the Local Authority Clinics.

By Practitioners :—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Primary Vaccinations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 891 |
| Re-Vaccinations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 |

At Local Authority Clinic :—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Primary Vaccinations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165 |
| Re-Vaccinations | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

Total Primary ... 1056

Total Re-Vaccinations 138

The acceptance rate for vaccinations of children under 1 year of age in the City during the year was 69.20 per cent.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION

In addition to your own medical staff 35 general medical practitioners took part in the scheme. With regard to general publicity, the main propaganda for immunisation of infants has been by the Health Visitors and the patients' own practitioners. For children of school age, the contact with parents during routine and special inspections has afforded an opportunity for advocating immunisation and reinforcing doses where necessary. The following is a summary of the work done during the year.

| | Under 5 years | Five years and over |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| By Private Practitioners | | |
| Complete Course ... | 890 | 8 |
| Re-inforcing Dose ... | 24 | 62 |
| At Clinics | | |
| Complete Course ... | 95 | 68 |
| Partial Course ... | 8 | 20 |
| Re-inforcing Dose ... | 147 | 1484 |

At the end of the year 57.7 per cent. of children under 5 years and 93.2 per cent. of children of school age had been immunised at some time. Table 30 shows the number of children known to have completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to December, 1959.

TABLE 30.

| Age at 31/12/59 i.e., Born in Year | Under 1 1959 | 1-4 1958-55 | 5-9 1954-50 | 10-14 1949-45 | Under 15 Total |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) | | | | | |
| 1955—1959 | 222 | 3066 | 4079 | 3588 | 10955 |
| 1954 or earlier | — | — | 477 | 1547 | 2024 |
| Estimated mid-year child population 1959 | 1370 | 4330 | 10400 | | 16100 |

B.C.G. VACCINATION

In Section IV. Dr. Morton reports on the B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis. Vaccination of children aged 13-14 years was carried out at your clinics by Drs. Anderson and Craig. The number of children dealt with is given below.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13-14 AGE GROUP

| | |
|--|-----|
| (i) No. of children skin tested | 757 |
| (ii) No. of above who gave positive reaction to Mantoux Test (1/1,000 O.T.) | 75 |
| (iii) No. who received B.C.G. | 671 |

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The feature of this vaccination programme was the greatly increased response during the spring and early summer amongst the young people in the 15-25 years age group. This sudden surge was country-wide and followed the death from poliomyelitis of a well-known footballer; this occurrence brought about results which all manner of advertising and publicity had failed to achieve. Evening and Saturday morning sessions were increased during this period to cope with large numbers applying for vaccination. In various parts of the country a shortage of vaccine threatened the programme but in Carlisle the supply, though occasionally very low, proved adequate.

Table 31 shows the work done in connection with poliomyelitis vaccination during the year. This includes vaccinations done by general practitioners, who were paid fees amounting to £1168 during 1959.

TABLE 31.

| | Two Injections | One Injection |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Children born between 1943-59 | 2796 | 90 |
| Young persons born between 1933-42 | 3886 | 36 |
| Priority Classes | 722 | 48 |
| Total Third Injections Administered | 12,627 | |

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service in the City is combined with the Fire Brigade and under the direction of the Chief Fire and Ambulance officer.

At the end of the year the following vehicles were in commission :

- 4 Ambulances.
- 1 Sitting-Case Coach (12 seats).
- 1 Sitting-Case Utility Vehicle (6 seats).
- 3 Ambulance/Sitting-Case Cars (10 seats).

The calls attended, journeys completed, and patients conveyed, together with the mileage recorded during 1959, are shown in Table 32.

TABLE 32.

| | Patients | Journeys | Mileage |
|---|----------|----------|---------|
| City Removals to Local Hospitals | 14346 | 10163 | 28664 |
| City Cases to Distant Locations | 479 | 453 | 18494 |
| Other cases | 257 | 249 | 7217 |
| Hospitals to Home (City) | 13843 | 9879 | 26264 |
| City Hospitals to County Areas | 205 | 175 | 10420 |
| County to Local Hospitals | 2 | 2 | 42 |
| Hospitals transfers :— | | | |
| (a) City Patients | 598 | 539 | 1709 |
| (b) Non-City Patients | 597 | 496 | 1536 |
| Schools | 5970 | 584 | 5249 |
| Other Journeys | — | 203 | 785 |
| Emergencies | 724 | 705 | 2583 |
| Miscellaneous | — | 412 | 999 |
| | 37021 | 23860 | 103962 |

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Sub-Committee continued to function on the lines indicated in previous reports. It gave the following assistance in appropriate cases:—

- (a) The supply of extra nourishment to deserving cases.
- (b) Help where appropriate with defraying the hire charges on nursing requisites supplied.
- (c) Financial relief in respect of the Home Help Service.

The School Medical Officers, who are also Assistant Medical Officers of Health, continued the survey of infant school children started in 1954.

Tuberculin (Mantoux) tests were offered to children aged 6 years of age. 609 children were, with their parents' consent, tested in this manner, and 15 of them gave a positive reaction to the test and were referred to the Chest Clinic for full investigation: their intimate contacts were likewise followed up at the Chest Clinic.

OTHER DISEASES

All members of the staff co-operated with the hospitals and general practitioners in the work of prevention and care and after-care in respect of cases brought to the notice of the department. The Health Visitors during the year paid 665 visits, including 325 to aged persons, in connection with this work. The district nurses continued to make provision for the after-care and treatment when so requested by the medical practitioner in charge or the Hospital Authority.

The follow-up of V.D. cases in the City was undertaken by Miss Buck, Group Almoner of the Cumberland Infirmary. Close liaison was maintained between her and the Health Visitors.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

The number of articles loaned to patients on the request of a doctor, nurse or midwife was 691.

On each article a loan charge is made, the amount varying with the value of the article.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

Twenty-eight persons were assisted with convalescent treatment during the year under review. Each person was assessed by the Home Help Organiser as to his or her ability to pay for treatment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education by individual instruction was continued by the Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors. The City Council contributes to the funds of the Central Council for Health Education and that body has provided literature, etc., when necessary.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The work for the prevention of the break-up of families was continued by this department as in previous years.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continued to operate as in previous years, but the demands made on the service are constantly increasing. At 31st December, 1959, there were on the staff 2 full-time and 57 part-time personnel, equivalent to a total of 35 full-time workers, in addition to the Organiser and her Assistant. During the year service was provided in 329 households.

86 per cent. of the time of the Home Helps was devoted to the elderly and chronic sick, and for the most part these households received long-term help from the Service.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION

The Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of 7 members of the Council, meets at least once a quarter. The Council has delegated to this Sub-Committee power to deal with cases. The general direction of the Mental Health Service is in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health, and he is advised by:—

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| One Psychiatrist (Mental Illness), M.B., Ch.B. D.P.M. Part-time. | } | Both from Regional Hospital Board |
| One Psychiatrist (Mental Deficiency), L.R.C.P.E. etc., Part-time. | | |

He also has the assistance of—

- One Assistant Medical Officer of Health, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- One Educational Psychologist, M.A., Ed.B.
- One Mental Health Worker and Duly Authorised Officer, M.A.
Diploma in Social Science.
- Three Part-time Duly Authorised Officers.

The Council adopted a scheme for the training of staff for the Occupation Centre. One student-assistant-supervisor commenced training during the year for the diploma of the National Association for Mental Health. Arrangements are being made for members of the health visiting staff to attend mental health courses organised by the Royal College of Nursing.

COMMUNITY CARE

The care and after-care of the mentally ill was carried out to a large extent by the Psychiatric Social Worker of the Regional Hospital Board, but this authority's officers co-operated in all cases where possible.

The care and after-care work in respect of mentally defective patients was carried out by the officers of the Authority and in cases of special difficulty were visited by the Regional Hospital Board's Psychiatrist, so that his advice could be obtained.

MENTAL ILLNESS

During the year the Duly Authorised Officers dealt with 111 patients, as shown below.

| | |
|---|----|
| (1) No. who consented to go as voluntary patients | 52 |
| (2) No. who were admitted on a Three Day Order | 39 |
| (3) No. dealt with by Summary Reception Orders including 9 cases also shown in (2) above | 18 |
| (4) No. who were admitted as temporary patients (including 2 cases also shown in (2) above) | 4 |
| (5) No. considered unsuitable for admission to a Mental Hospital | 9 |

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Table 33 shows details of cases recorded during 1959 and the action taken.

TABLE 33.

1. ASCERTAINMENT.

| | Male. | Female. | Total |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 Education Act, 1944. | | | |
| (1) Sub-sec. 3 — Ineducable Children | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| (2) Sub-section 5 — In need of supervision on leaving school | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Other cases reported | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total number of cases reported | 6 | 10 | 16 |

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING YEAR.

(a) Ascertained defectives found to be
"subject to be dealt with"

| | Male. | Female. | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Placed under Statutory Supervision | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Placed in Hospital | — | — | — |
| No action necessary | — | — | — |
| Total | 6 | 10 | 16 |

3. CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.

| | Male. | Female. | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Hospital Patients | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Statutory Supervision Cases | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Total | 10 | 11 | 21 |

Table 34 gives particulars of the total ascertained mental defectives as at 31st December, 1959.

TABLE 34.

| | Male. | Female. | Total |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| (1) In Hospitals (including cases on licence therefrom). | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Aged 16 years and over | 46 | 53 | 99 |
| (2) Under Guardianship. | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | — | — | — |
| Aged 16 years and over | 1 | — | 1 |
| (3) Under Statutory Supervision. | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| Aged 16 years and over | 51 | 47 | 98 |
| Total | 120 | 114 | 234 |
| No. of Cases included in (2) and (3) above awaiting hospital treatment | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| No. of Mental Defectives not at present subject to be dealt with but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained. | | | |
| Under 16 years of age | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Aged 16 years and over | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| | 7 | 11 | 18 |

The Mental Health Worker paid 1,545 visits during the year and 44 home circumstances reports were supplied to the hospital Authorities in respect of patients on licence, contemplated licence, or holiday.

OCCUPATION CENTRE

The number of pupils attending the Centre has increased, and at the end of the year there were 43 on the register.

The annual Open Day was held in July, when parents and members of the City Council were invited to view an exhibition of work done by the pupils. The official opening ceremony was performed by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor W. J. Hunter.

The usual activities were continued during the year, and included rug-making, basketry, weaving, sewing, embroidery, painting, dancing and gardening. A limited amount of elementary education work was attempted with a number of the younger children.

MENTAL HEALTH

As in previous years co-operation between the department and hospitals in the area and also with other local authorities was most satisfactory. It is expected that the work of the department and the hospitals will become more closely integrated when the Mental Health Act, 1959, becomes fully operative. Supervision and advice was provided for patients on licence or holiday from hospital and for cases recently discharged. The placement of patients in suitable employment was greatly assisted by co-operation with officers of the Ministry of Labour, the Youth Employment Bureau and by a number of understanding employers.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND
WELFARE SERVICES, etc.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES, Etc.

WELFARE SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION

The Welfare Services Committee of the City Council is responsible for all services provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948. Your Medical Officer of Health is the Chief Officer of this Committee, and the Welfare Services and Health Services are operated as an integrated whole.

ACTION UNDER SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 & THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

In September a lady aged 78 was found to be living in insanitary conditions and was not able to devote to herself, nor was she receiving, adequate care and attention. She refused to enter residential accommodation of her own volition, and it was necessary to remove her compulsorily in accordance with the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, to Part III Accommodation at Stanwix House. After admission the lady appreciated the value of residing in such a Home, decided to remain there voluntarily, and it was unnecessary to make an application under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

On 30th November, 1959, the first residents were admitted to the extension of Barn Close, and Stanwix House was temporarily emptied so that necessary repairs and decoration could be carried out. The necessary arrangements for the joint administration of Barn Close and Stanwix House were brought into effect at the end of the year.

In October the Council agreed to the Welfare Services Committee taking over Aglionby Grange, a former children's residential nursery, as a Home for aged and handicapped persons. At the time of writing structural adaptations are in progress and contracts for furnishing are being placed.

Table 35 shows the number of persons admitted and discharged and the average daily occupancy during the year of the Council's Homes and for the places occupied in other establishments.

TABLE 35.

| | Total at 31/12/58 | | Admitted during Year | | Discharged during Year | | Total at 31/12/59 | | Average Daily Occupancy |
|--|----------------------|----|----------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Barn Close | — | 22 | 14 | 29 | 3 | 17 | 11 | 34 | 25.13 |
| Lime House | 30 | 12 | 14 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 28 | 12 | 40.31 |
| Stanwix House | 7 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 21 | — | — | 18.27 |
| Homes for Blind | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1.00 |
| Part III Accommodation provided by other Local Authorities | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | 3 | 6.84 |
| | 42 | 44 | 42 | 44 | 39 | 39 | 45 | 49 | 91.55 |

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The demand for temporary accommodation still continued during the year. The City Council has established a Joint Committee of members of the Housing, Children and Welfare Services Committees to consider the problem. Several properties were viewed as to their suitability for conversion to accommodation for homeless families, but none were satisfactory.

Table 36 shows the number of admissions to and discharges from temporary accommodation during the year and the average daily occupancy.

TABLE 36.

| | <i>Total at</i> <i>31/12/58</i> | | <i>Admitted</i> <i>during</i> <i>Year</i> | | <i>Discharged</i> <i>during</i> <i>Year</i> | | <i>Total at</i> <i>31/12/59</i> | | <i>Average</i> <i>Daily</i> <i>Occupancy</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------|--|
| | <i>W</i> | <i>Ch.</i> | <i>W.</i> | <i>Ch.</i> | <i>W.</i> | <i>Ch.</i> | <i>W</i> | <i>Ch.</i> | |
| Coledale Hall | — | — | 27 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2.09 |

WELFARE OF THE BLIND ASCERTAINMENT

During the year 11 cases were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist. Ten cases were classified blind and one partially sighted.

A follow-up has been made of patients seen during the year where the Consultant Ophthalmologist recommended treatment which might restore sight or prevent blindness.

Table 37 shows the recommendation so made and the result.

TABLE 37.

| Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends | Cause of disability | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|
| | Cataract | Glaucoma | Retrolental Fibroplasia | Others |
| 1 (a) No treatment | 2 | 1 | — | 2 |
| (b) Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical) | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| 2 Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |

When an application is received from a person for inclusion in the Blind Register his General Practitioner is informed of our intention to refer his patient to an Ophthalmologist. When the Form B.D. 8. is completed the General Practitioner is informed by letter of the findings and recommendations.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Although the City Council continues to keep in mind the recommendations of the Ministry that all cases of newly ascertained blind persons under the age of 60 should be considered for a course of Social Rehabilitation, there were no newly registered blind cases during the year who qualified for such a course.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

As indicated on page 18, one case of ophthalmia neonatorum in a City child was notified. The condition cleared up satisfactorily without any impairment of vision.

REGISTER OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

At the end of the year there were 101 registered blind persons and 24 partially sighted persons residing within the City. Table 38 shows the numbers on both registers at the beginning of the year, those removed therefrom by death, change of residence, etc., those added by ascertainment and immigration, and the numbers on the registers at the end of the year.

TABLE 38.

| | Blind | | Partially Sighted | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----|-------------------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| On Register at 31st Dec., 1958 | 46 | 55 | 15 | 9 |
| Removed from Register during year | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Admitted to Register during year | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| On Register at 31st Dec., 1959 | 43 | 58 | 15 | 9 |

The distribution of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1959, by age and sex is shown in Table 39 and the occupations shown in Table 40.

TABLE 39.

| Age Group | Blind | | Partially Sighted | |
|-------------|-------|----|-------------------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 — 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 5 — 10 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 11 — 15 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 16 — 20 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 21 — 29 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |
| 30 — 39 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — |
| 40 — 49 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| 50 — 59 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 60 — 64 | 4 | 4 | — | 1 |
| 65 — 69 | 5 | 6 | — | — |
| 70 — 79 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| 80 — 84 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| 85 — 89 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 90 and over | — | 2 | — | — |
| Age unknown | — | — | — | — |
| | 43 | 58 | 15 | 9 |

TABLE 40.

| | M. | F. |
|---|----|----|
| Children aged 2-4 | | |
| Educable at home or elsewhere | 1 | — |
| Children aged 5-15 | | |
| Educable — attending special school for the blind | — | 1 |
| | 1 | 1 |
| 16 years and upwards | | |
| At school 16-20 | — | — |
| Employed— | | |
| In Workshops for the Blind | 9 | 1 |
| Employed elsewhere | 2 | 1 |
| As Approved Home Workers | — | — |
| Undergoing Training— | | |
| For sheltered employment | — | — |
| For open employment | — | — |
| Profession or University | — | — |

Not Employed—

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| (1) Unemployed but capable of and available for work— | | |
| (a) In sheltered employment (already trained) | — | — |
| (b) In open employment (already trained) ... | — | — |
| (c) In sheltered employment (subject to being trained) ... | — | — |
| (d) In open employment (subject to being trained) | — | — |
| (e) In sheltered employment (without training) | — | — |
| (g) In open employment (without training) ... | — | — |
| (2) Not available for work— | | |
| 16-59 | — | 14 |
| 60 - 64 | — | 3 |
| (3) Not capable of work— | | |
| 16 - 59 | 2 | 4 |
| 60 - 64 | 3 | 1 |
| (4) Not working—65 and over ... | 26 | 33 |
| | <hr/> 42 | <hr/> 57 |

The Cumberland and Westmorland Home and Workshops for the Blind acted as agents for the Corporation as regards welfare services for the blind.

One of the Home Teachers on the staff of the Home and Workshops for the Blind is employed solely on City cases, and the whole of her salary is paid by the City Council.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The Cumberland and Westmorland Home and Workshops for the Blind continued to provide sheltered employment for City Blind persons in the Workshops at Petteril Bank Rd., Carlisle. Difficulty in trading was once again experienced by the Workshops which resulted in a further loss. Financial aid was given by the City Council and the question of further financial aid was raised during the year and is under discussion.

Table 41 shows the number of City Blind and Partially Sighted Persons in the Petteril Bank Workshops at 31st December, 1959.

TABLE 41

| | Blind | | | | Partially Sighted | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Employed | | Undergoing Training | | Employed | | Undergoing Training | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Chair Caner | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chair Seater | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Basket Worker | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brush Maker | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Firewood Workers | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bedding | | | | | | | | |
| Mattress Making | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Knitting Machine | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | <hr/> 9 | <hr/> 1 | <hr/> — | <hr/> — | <hr/> — | <hr/> — | <hr/> — | <hr/> — |

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The Carlisle Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb acted as agents for the Welfare of these people. The Association has central premises in Carlisle which are available for religious, cultural and social purposes. It has in addition put accommodation at the disposal of the local Hard of Hearing Club.

There were in the City at the 31st December, 1959, 64 deaf persons. Table 42 shows the classification by age and sex.

TABLE 42

| | M. | F. |
|---------------------------------|----|----|
| Children under 16 years | 7 | 3 |
| Persons aged 16 - 64 | 26 | 20 |
| Persons aged 65 and over | 2 | 6 |

OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS

At the end of the year there were 88 persons registered under the Council's Scheme for Other Handicapped Persons.

Table 43 shows the number on the Register at the 31st December, 1959, by age and sex.

TABLE 43

| | M. | F. |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|
| Children under 16 years | — | — |
| Persons aged 16 - 64 | 32 | 38 |
| Persons aged 65 and over | 3 | 15 |
| Of the 88 persons registered— | | |
| 6 are suffering from cerebral palsy | | |
| 5 are epileptics, and | | |
| 7 are the victims of poliomyelitis. | | |

The City Council continued to implement its scheme during the year. One of the first achievements of the recently appointed Social Worker was the establishment of a club for Handicapped Persons. This Club held its first meeting on the 6th January, 1959, and continues to meet one afternoon each week. It is now well established, and during the summer months the members enjoyed several outings, whilst theatre visits and other entertainments were part of the winter programme. The handicapped persons themselves are encouraged as much as possible to take an active interest in running the Club, and the efforts of several members in raising funds is worthy of mention. The Social Worker pays domiciliary visits to the homes of the handicapped people and in general looks after their interests.

There was a notable increase in the demand by handicapped persons for the provision of aids and also for financial assistance towards the cost of the provision of carriageways and bases for garages to house mechanically propelled invalid vehicles. The City Council decided that such persons should contribute towards the cost according to their means, and in furtherance of this policy a scale of recovery was adopted. The Council arranged for and carried out works of adaptation at 5 houses to enable the erection of garages to accommodate invalid carriages. In 3 instances the whole of the cost was met by the Corporation, and in one instance for a war pensioner the whole of the cost was met by the Ministry of Health. In one case only was there recovery which was of very small proportion of the actual cost. Ramps were provided at the homes of 2 handicapped people, in one case a small proportion of the cost being recovered.

Occupational Therapy services were again provided by the East Cumberland Hospital Management Committee on an Agency basis. Classes were held twice weekly at the Cumberland Infirmary and those unable to attend were visited in their own homes. During the year 17 handicapped persons received occupational therapy, 4 of whom were visited in their own homes.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

One young woman was employed in the Workshops for the Blind and one man underwent training in basket-making.

EPILEPTICS

Adult epileptics have so far not constituted a major social problem in the City.

SPASTICS

One young woman suffering from cerebral palsy still continues to be occupied in the Workshops for the Blind and her earnings are augmented in accordance with the Council's Other Handicapped Persons Scheme. There are altogether 7 adult spastics registered in accordance with the Act, 3 of whom receive occupational therapy.

HOMES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 37.

There are four Homes registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, whose main function is the reception of elderly or handicapped persons. One new Home was registered during the year.

ACTION UNDER SECTION 48—TEMPORARY PROTECTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY

During the year it was necessary for the City Council to provide temporary protection for the moveable property of a lady who had to be compulsorily removed to hospital on the authority of a Magistrate's Order made under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, and also in respect of another lady who was admitted to hospital.

ACTION UNDER SECTION 50—BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

The City Council was responsible for the burial of the bodies of two persons who had died and in respect of whom no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the bodies had been made. One of the persons was a resident in the Corporation's Common Lodging House.

GENERAL

The local Voluntary Bodies play an important part in the provision of Welfare Services for the aged and handicapped. In many instances they are able to provide services and assistance which are outside the scope of the Local Authority. The City Council co-operates with the voluntary organisations within its area and in several instances gives financial assistance to enable them to carry on with their work.

THE CARLISLE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COUNCIL

This body has now been established several years. The City Council has representatives on its Executive Committee and makes a grant to its general funds. One of the most appreciated services provided by this voluntary body is the Chiropody Service which during the year provided 3,693 treatments for 508 elderly people. There are now 17 Old People's Clubs established in the City, all of which are affiliated to the Old People's Welfare Council. These Clubs are generally speaking self-supporting but are greatly helped by much voluntary work. During the year consideration was given to a request by the Carlisle Old People's Welfare Council for financial assistance towards the cost of providing a suitable building for the Denton Holme Old People's Club, it being stated that an offer of a grant of £1,500 from the King George VI Foundation (Old People's Club Development Scheme) had been received. The Council agreed to lease a site to the Carlisle Old People's Welfare Council in St. James Park for the erection of Club premises, and to make a financial contribution of £1,000.

The Old People's Welfare Council has for many years now maintained a register of old people and this was continued during the year. No record of old people can, of course, be complete, but it has proved useful on several occasions.

THE CARLISLE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

This Council has been established a great number of years. The City Council, in recognition of its social work, makes an annual grant to its funds and has representation on its executive. The Council of Social Service provides a Citizens' Advice Bureau which dealt with 2,952 callers during the year.

THE W.V.S. (CARLISLE COUNTY BOROUGH BRANCH)

The W.V.S. provides a most valuable service for the old people by its "Meals on Wheels" Service. Meals are supplied on three days per week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and approximately 30 meals are served each day. Any one old person is allowed two meals each week at a charge of 10d. for each meal. In addition an Old People's Dining Club is held each Wednesday at mid-day. To assist the W.V.S. in carrying out this work the City Council makes a grant to their funds. Further services provided by the W.V.S. which are much appreciated are the provision of clothing for old people and the visiting which is done to their homes by members of the organisation.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS FELLOWSHIP

The local branch of this organisation is allowed the free use each week of a one and a half hour session in a pool at the Corporation's swimming baths; the sessions are well attended.

HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to function from the Cumberland Infirmary Laboratory. Dr. J. S. Faulds is the Consultant Pathologist to the Infirmary and Dr. D. G. Davies is the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, which can undertake virology as well as bacteriology. As in past years excellent co-operation was given by all the staff of the Laboratory in the routine and research work.

PUBLIC ANALYST SERVICE

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., of Warrington, continued to act as analyst for the Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There is one registered nursing home in the City, and it was periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

CARLISLE CREMATORIUM

Your Medical Officer of Health and your two Assistant Medical Officers continue to act as Referee and Deputy Referees of the Crematorium.

SECTION VII.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. BOADEN, A.M.I.P.H.Eng.

The preamble to my 1958 report ended with the words "the Department continues to function as best it can with half its establishment of district Inspectors." Those same words could well form the opening sentence to the 1959 report.

Under the prevailing conditions it has been both necessary and desirable for me to devote as much as possible of my time to practical work particularly in the field of slum clearance. In consequence there has been little opportunity to study and analyse the work carried out by my section of the Department during the year. I propose therefore only to record, with the minimum comment, the more important happenings during that period.

Delay in publication and oversimplification of text must inevitably devalue a report of this nature. Unfortunately it is one of the many penalties which must be paid for a staffing position which has the distinction of being acute and chronic at one and the same time.

During the year 22 cases of food poisoning were officially notified to the Department. In April an explosive outbreak, having all the symptoms of food poisoning and involving some 228 persons occurred in connection with one establishment in the City. Fortunately the effects were fairly mild and of short duration, but the outstanding fact is that not a single official notification emanated from what was a fairly substantial incident.

The outbreak of Sonne Dysentery which had reached its peak in the fourth quarter of 1958 continued in slightly diminishing numbers during the first quarter of 1959 and then dropped noticeably for the remainder of the year. All instances of gastrointestinal disturbance coming to the notice of the Department are investigated immediately as a matter of urgency in order that all possible steps can be taken to arrest the spread of the infection.

My whole endeavour to promote and maintain the highest possible hygienic standards in our food establishments has been defeated by shortage of staff and once again I have to report that it has been impossible to carry out any regular routine inspections. The visits that have been made were mostly concerned with requests to inspect doubtful food; to make investigations in reported cases of suspected food infection or to discuss proposals for structural alterations or improved equipment. Similar difficulty is being experienced in sampling foodstuffs for the detection of possible adulteration, sophistication, misdescription of contents and extravagant or false claims for the benefits to be derived from its consumption.

It is much more satisfactory to be able to report 100% examination of all animals slaughtered for human consumption, a standard which the City has now maintained for a number of years, notwithstanding that in relation to its size, it has a particularly large commitment in this connection.

Slum Clearance progress, considering all the circumstances, has also been fairly satisfactory, and a total of 182 unfit houses, most of which were included in two clearance areas, were represented to the Council. The amount of work required in the preparation of a clearance area to the stage where appearance at a public enquiry can be undertaken with a fair measure of confidence in its successful outcome is indeed a formidable task. Most of the slum clearance work of the Department I undertake personally as the principal subsidiary to my first duty of administering my section of the Department.

The following Government Circulars and Statutory Instruments were published during the year :—

- C. FSH 2/59—The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.
- C. FSH 4/59 and S.I. No. 172—Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959 ; Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959.
- C. FSH 3/59—The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulation, 1959.
- C. FSH 5/59, S.I. No. 471 and S.I. No. 472/1959—Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959 ; Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.
- C. FSH 6/59 and S.I. 473/59—Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) (Revocation) Regulations, 1959.
- C. FSH 8/59 and S.I. 734/59—Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1959.
- C. FSH 8/59 ; 10/59 ; 12/59 ; and 16/59—Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 ; Approved Chemical agents.
- C. FSH 9/59—Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1959.
- C. FSH 7/59 and S.I. 831/59—Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959.
- C. 17/59 and S.I. 962/59—Public Health Officer's Regulations, 1959.
- C. 37/59—House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.
- C. 38/59—Housing (Underground Rooms) Act, 1959.
- C. FSH 11/59 and S.I. 1098/59—Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959.
- C. 41/59—Slum Clearance.
- C. 44/59 and S.I. 1207/59—Clean Air Act, 1959. Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959.
- C. FSH 13/59—re Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.
- S.I. 1400/59—Housing (Prescribed Forms) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.
- C. FSH 14/59 and S.I. 1838/59—Slaughterhouse Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations, 1959. Slaughterhouse Reports.
- C. 15/59 and S.I. 2106/59—The Flourine in Food Regulations, 1959.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

1. Number and Nature of Inspections.

During the year 1959 the following inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the premises detailed :—

| | |
|---|--------|
| PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. | Visits |
| DWELLING HOUSES—Re Housing defects | 296 |
| ,, Other visits | 834 |

Visits to ALL PREMISES for purposes of :—
Sec.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 23 Maintenance of public sewers | 15 |
| 39 Provisions as to drainage, etc., of existing buildings ... | 257 |
| 40 Provisions as to soilpipes and ventilation shafts | 2 |
| 44 Sanitary accommodation insufficient or requiring reconstruction | 5 |
| 45 Buildings having defective closets capable of repair ... | 28 |

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| 46 | Sanitary conveniences in workplaces, etc. | 6 |
| 51 | Care of closets by occupiers | 4 |
| 52 | Care of sanitary conveniences used in common | 25 |
| 56 | Paving and drainage of yards and passages | 12 |
| 58 | Dangerous buildings | 10 |
| 75 | Provision of dustbins | 2 |
| 79 | Mandatory removal of accumulations of noxious matter | 2 |
| 80 | Removal of manure, etc. | 5 |
| 83 | Cleansing of filthy or verminous premises | 10 |
| 84 | Cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles | 7 |
| 89 | Sanitary conveniences at inns, etc., and places of public entertainment | 30 |
| 92a | Premises in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 178 |
| 92b | Animals kept in such a manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 9 |
| 92c | Accumulation or deposit prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 80 |
| 92d | Dust and effluvia caused by trade, business, etc. | 6 |
| 92e | Overcrowded and ill-ventilated workplaces | 1 |
| 108 | Bye-laws—Fish frying | 2 |
| | " Offensive trades | 14 |
| 138 | Provision of water supplies | 10 |
| 154 | Prohibition of sales by rag dealers | 1 |
| 240 | Bye-laws—Common lodging houses | 10 |
| 259 | Nuisances—Watercourses, etc. | 27 |
| 268 | " Tents, vans, sheds, etc. | 17 |
| 269 | Regulating moveable dwellings | 65 |
| INFECTIOUS DISEASE | | |
| | Investigating infectious disease | 770 |
| | Investigating food poisoning | 114 |
| CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 | | |
| | Smoke abatement observations | 15 |
| | Premises, furnaces, etc., visited | 21 |
| FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, Etc. | | |
| | Total visits re Food Hygiene Regulations | 679 |
| | Total visits re Milk and Dairies Regulations | 68 |
| | Public slaughterhouses and bacon factory | 32 |
| MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION | | |
| | At Shops, etc. | 312 |
| | At Slaughterhouses | 336 |
| | At Bacon factory | 530 |
| HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE. | | |
| HOUSING ACT, 1957. | | |
| Sec. | | Visits |
| 4 | re Standard of Fitness | 324 |
| 9-10-16 | .. Repair and reconstruction of unfit houses | 16 |
| 17 | .. Demolition and closure of unfit houses | 79 |
| 18 | .. Closing of parts of buildings | 25 |
| 36 | .. Houses let in lodgings | 10 |
| Part 3 | .. Clearance and re-development areas | 105 |
| Part 4 | .. Abatement of overcrowding | 6 |
| Part 4 | .. Permitted numbers | — |
| HOUSING ACT, 1949. | | |
| | re Improvement Grants | 23 |
| RENT ACT, 1957. | | |
| | re Certificate of Disrepair | 50 |
| SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS. | | |
| | Inspections and Enquiries | 3 |

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925.

| | Visits |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Inspections re Search Forms | 23 |
| No. of Search Forms completed | 1066 |

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

| Sec. | | |
|------------------|---|----|
| 7 | Factories with mechanical power | 72 |
| 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 | Factories without mechanical power | 7 |
| 7 | Other premises, sites of building and engineering works | 1 |
| 54 | Basement Bakehouses | 1 |
| 110 | re Outworkers | 1 |

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

| | |
|---|----|
| re Hours, Sunday Trading, Young Persons, etc. ... | 30 |
| re Welfare Provisions | 56 |

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

| | |
|---|----|
| Local Authority properties | 8 |
| Dwelling-houses | 23 |
| All other, including business premises | 27 |
| Agricultural properties | 5 |

INSECT PEST CONTROL.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Dwelling-houses | 45 |
| Other premises | 26 |

DRAINAGE INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

| | |
|---|----|
| Drains opened out for inspection | 10 |
| Water, colour, and other tests | 15 |

OTHER INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Non-industrial premises, Offices, etc. | 16 |
| Schools | 1 |
| Public Conveniences, etc. | 108 |
| Swimming baths and pools | 2 |
| Refuse Tips, Salvage Depots, etc. | 33 |
| re Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926 | 6 |
| „ Agric. Produce, grading and marking | — |
| „ Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 | 20 |
| „ Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 | 11 |
| „ Rag, Flock and other filling materials Act, 1951 | 6 |
| „ Pet Animals Act, 1951 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 129 |
| Interviews | 591 |

LIST OF CONTRAVENTIONS AND WORKS EXECUTED

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

| Sec. | | Found | Abated |
|-------|--|-------|--------|
| 23 | Maintenance and Cleansing of certain public sewers | — | — |
| 39 | Drainage, etc., of existing buildings | 57 | 68 |
| 45 | Buildings having defective closets, capable of repair | 13 | 13 |
| 46 | Provision of sanitary conveniences in work-places | — | — |
| 56 | Paving and drainage of yards and passages | 1 | 1 |
| 75 | Provision of Regulation dustbins | 1 | 1 |
| 79 | Removal of accumulation of noxious matter | 1 | 1 |
| 80 | Removal of manure, etc. | — | 1 |
| 83 | Cleansing of filthy or verminous premises | 1 | — |
| 84 | Cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles | 1 | — |
| 92(a) | Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 34 | 34 |
| 92(c) | Accumulation or deposit prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 6 | 5 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 92(d) | Dust or effluvia prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 4 | 4 |
| 101 | Smoke Nuisances | — | 2 |
| 259 | Nuisances from ponds, ditches, etc. | — | 1 |
| 268 | Nuisances arising from the use of moveable dwellings | 1 | 1 |
| 269 | Controlling use of moveable dwellings | 5 | 5 |
| | | <hr/> 125 | <hr/> 137 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

| Regulation | Found | Abated |
|--|-------|--------|
| 5 Food business not to be carried on at unsatisfactory premises, etc. | 22 | 5 |
| 6(1) Cleansing and maintenance of articles and equipment used in food business | 43 | 20 |
| 6(2) Cleanliness of food containers | 1 | 1 |
| 8 Protection of food from risk of contamination | 6 | 3 |
| 8(a) Placing of food so as to involve risk of contamination | 36 | 7 |
| 9(a) Personal Cleanliness of food handlers | — | 1 |
| 9(b) Cleanliness of clothing and overalls | — | 1 |
| 9(e) Use of tobacco by food handlers | 1 | — |
| 14(1a) Cleansing and maintenance of sanitary conveniences | 22 | 9 |
| 14(1b) Situation of sanitary conveniences in relation to food rooms | — | 2 |
| 14(2) Lighting and ventilation of sanitary conveniences | 23 | 9 |
| 14(3) Room containing sanitary convenience not to be used as a food room | 2 | — |
| 14(4) Use of rooms communicating with room containing sanitary convenience | — | 1 |
| 14(5) Fixing of notices re washing of hands | 19 | 10 |
| 15 Supply of water to food premises | — | 3 |
| 16(1) Provision of wash hand basins | 18 | 14 |
| 16(2) Provision of hot and cold water to W.H.B. | 20 | 14 |
| 16(3) Provision of soap, nail brushes, towels, etc. | 27 | 14 |
| 16(4) Cleansing and maintenance of W.H.B.s | 8 | 4 |
| 17 Provision of first-aid materials | 5 | 5 |
| 18 Provision of accommodation for outdoor clothing | 13 | 4 |
| 19(1a) Provision of sinks not being W.H.B.s for washing food and equipment | 5 | 7 |
| 19(1b) Provision of hot and cold water to sinks | 10 | 3 |
| 19(1c) Cleansing and maintenance of wash-up sinks | 1 | 2 |
| 19(1d) Provision of cleaning and drying materials | 2 | 2 |
| 20 Lighting of food rooms | 2 | 2 |
| 21 Ventilation of food rooms | 5 | 2 |
| 23(1a) Cleanliness and repair, etc., of food rooms | 63 | 20 |
| 23(1b) Prevention of infestation by rodents, insects, etc. | 7 | 5 |
| 24 Accumulation of refuses, etc., in food rooms | 10 | 3 |
| 25 Maintenance of stipulated temperatures of certain foods | — | 4 |
| 26(1a) Name and address on food stalls | 1 | 1 |

FOOD BYE-LAWS.

| | | | |
|-----------|--|---|---|
| 4(a) | Protection of food from contamination ... | — | 1 |
| 4(c) | Cleansing of surfaces with which food may may come into contact | — | 1 |
| 4(e) | Placing of refuse or filth in proper recep- tacles | — | 1 |
| 6(a) (i) | Provision of suitable receptacles for refuse | 1 | 5 |
| 6(a) (ii) | Daily removal of refuse or filth ... | — | 1 |
| 6(c) | Suitability of surfaces with which food is likely to come into contact | — | 1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS | 5 | 4 |
| | <hr/> 378 | <hr/> 192 |

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

| Sec. | | Found | Abated |
|-------|--|----------|---------|
| 1 | Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays | 6 | — |
| 38(2) | Provision of sanitary conveniences ... | 3 | 2 |
| 38(4) | Provision of washing facilities | 2 | 2 |
| | | <hr/> 11 | <hr/> 4 |

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

| Sec. | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------|----------|
| 1 | Want of cleanliness | 2 | 2 |
| Sanitary Accommodation :— | | | |
| 7 | Insufficient provided | — | 2 |
| | Maintenance | 1 | 2 |
| | Cleanliness | — | 2 |
| | Adequate lighting | 2 | 4 |
| Regulation | | | |
| 5 | Ventilation | — | 3 |
| 6 | Privacy, doors, etc. | — | 2 |
| 54 | Repair and improvement of basement bakehouse | 1 | 1 |
| | | <hr/> 6 | <hr/> 17 |

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

| Sec. | | | |
|------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Emission of dark smoke from chimneys ... | 2 | 1 |

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

| Sec. | | | |
|------|---|---|---|
| 4 | Notice requiring execution of works ... | 3 | 1 |

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Failure to bear indication of origin ... | 6 | 6 |
|--|---|---|

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS, CONTRAVENTIONS and NOTICES SERVED

| | Complaints and Information Received | CONTRAVENTIONS | | NOTICES | | STAT. NOTICES | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | | Found | Abated | Served | Abated | Served | Abated |
| Public Health ... | 331 | 125 | 137 | 85 | 94 | 1 | — |
| Food and Drugs Unsound Food ... | 218 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Food and Drugs ... | 25 | 378 | 192 | 110 | 52 | — | — |
| Shops ... | 3 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 2 | — | — |
| Factories ... | 7 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 9 | — | — |
| Housing ... | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rodent Control ... | 320 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Clean Air ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | .2 | 1 | — | — |

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year action was completed in respect of 63 houses individually or in small groups considered to be unfit and upon which Demolition or Closing Orders were made or Undertakings accepted.

Following upon the Carlisle (Artisan's Dwellings) Clearance Area, 1957, and the Carlisle (Milan Terrace) Clearance Area, 1957, the Carlisle (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, incorporating 55 of the houses became operative early in the year. The remaining 4 houses, being Crown property, were excluded from the Order and informal agreement entered into to secure their demolition and clearance within the overall plan for the area.

More than an equitable proportion of the depleted resources of the Department was deployed in the inspection of sub-standard properties, which resulted in 182 houses being Represented to the Health Committee as being unfit for human habitation. 71 of these houses were dealt with individually or in small groups with a view to securing demolition, closure or reconstruction, 75 were included in the Carlisle (William Street) Clearance Area, 1959, and a further 36 included in the Carlisle (Denton Crescent) Clearance Area, 1959. This latter action is complicated and protracted and I anticipate it will be many months before an Order becomes operative and displacement of the occupants is commenced.

Slum Clearance action entails much meticulous and painstaking work, not only in the detailed inspections, reports and drawings, but also in the preparation of Statutory Notices, schedules of the principal reasons for unfitness, and other information required by the Ministry, Owners, and for the Public Enquiries, and in the office records and compilation of the Displacement Register upon which Housing Subsidies are based.

HOUSING STATISTICS

HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

In Clearance Areas :

| | |
|--|---|
| Houses unfit for human habitation | 8 |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. | Nil |
|---|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957 | Nil |
|--|-----|

Not in Clearance Areas :

| | |
|---|---|
| As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957 | 5 |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|----|
| Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | 20 |
|---|----|

| | |
|--|---|
| Unfit houses included in unfitness orders | 2 |
|--|---|

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.

| | |
|---|----|
| Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ... | 12 |
|---|----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 | Nil |
|---|-----|

| | |
|---|---|
| Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 | 4 |
|---|---|

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

| | |
|---|-----|
| After informal action by local authority | 129 |
|---|-----|

After formal notice under :—

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Public Health Acts | 1 |
|---------------------------|---|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 | Nil |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 | Nil |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE | Nil |
|--------------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT | Nil |
|--|-----|

DISPLACEMENT TO COUNCIL HOUSES.

| | |
|---|----|
| Total number of families displaced | 75 |
|---|----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total number of persons displaced | 223 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Official Representations during the year | 182 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|---|----|
| Houses included in Orders and Undertakings made during the year | 63 |
|---|----|

RENT ACT, 1957

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of applications for certificates | 8 |
| Number of decisions not to issue certificates | — |
| Number of decisions to issue certificates :— | |
| (a) In respect of some but not all defects | 1 |
| (b) In respect of all defects | 4 |
| Number of undertakings given by landlords | 4 |
| Number of undertakings refused by local authority | — |
| Number of certificates issued | 3 |
| Applications by landlords to local authority, for cancellations of certificates | 2 |
| Objection by tenants to cancellations of certificates | — |
| Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection | — |
| Certificates cancelled by local authority | 2 |

Cases in which defects were found

| Number of cases in which defects were found | Defects found | | Number of cases in which defects were found |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|
| | Defects found | Defects found | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

| PREMISES | Number on Register | NUMBER OF | | Occupiers Prosecuted |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority. | 80 | 7 | 2 | — |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority. | 444 | 72 | 3 | — |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 12 | 6 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 536 | 85 | 5 | — |

2. Cases in which defects were found.

| PARTICULARS | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|---|----------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | to H.M. Inspec. | by H.M. Inspec. | |
| Want of Cleanliness (Sec. 1) | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Overcrowding (Sec. 2) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable Temp. (Sec. 3) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate Ventilation Sec. 4) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6) .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 3 | 8 | — | 1 | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 6 | 11 | — | 3 | — |

OUTWORKERS

| NATURE OF WORK | SECTION 110 | | | SECTION III. | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|----------------|--------------|
| | No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council | No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists | No. of instances of work in in un-wholesome premises | Notices served | Prosecutions |
| The Making, etc. of Wearing Apparel | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Licences were again renewed for four living vans situate at The Sands, a site owned by the Authority and provided with water supply and sanitary conveniences. This land is also used for temporary housing of the Showground and members of the Showmen's Guild, many of whom spend most of the winter on this site.

One application for permission to site a caravan on a private site was approved, and a licence issued for a limited period and subject to specified terms to secure satisfactory sanitary conditions. A further application to site a caravan was not approved, and an enquiry for a caravan site was subsequently withdrawn, the applicant having secured accommodation outside the City boundary.

In the early part of the year two caravans were taken on to land at Kingstown, a site periodically used for short term occupation by caravans, and continued in occupation for longer than the statutory period of 42 consecutive days, during which time the absence of proper means of disposing of soil and waste paper and refuse gave rise to conditions of nuisance. Verbal warnings were followed by written notification of the offences addressed to both occupiers of the caravans and the occupier of the land, and written undertakings to vacate the land were submitted to and accepted by the Health Committee. The caravans were removed within the agreed period, since when no further caravans have been observed on the land.

Similar action was taken in respect of a caravan kept on an adjoining site for longer than the permitted period, although in this instance conditions of nuisance did not arise.

At various times during the summer months caravans were observed on Corporation land at Barwise Nook, and, despite verbal warnings given by my Inspectors and also by the Housing Department, this unauthorised occupation continued. This matter was considered by the Finance and Properties Committee which resolved to take action to secure vacation of the land, and for the site to be fenced off so as to prevent re-occupation. Action was deferred in the case of one caravan which, for reasons of health of the occupants, was allowed to remain on the land until after the end of the year.

WATER SAMPLING

In addition to the routine sampling carried out by the Water Engineer of raw, partially treated, and fully treated water, a series of four samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors of mains water from domestic premises within the City and submitted to both the Public Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. The Public Analyst certified two of the samples to be satisfactory, and two, taken

when emergency supplies were being drawn from the River Eden, as showing indication of exposure to some organic contamination, and their suitability for domestic drinking purposes being dependant upon the results of bacteriological examination. All four samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination showed a complete absence of coliform bacilli and faecal coli per 100 ml. and received the classification—Excellent.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Rag Flock and Other Fillings Regulations, 1954

Under the above Act and Regulations there are laid down certain British Standards Specifications relating to the cleanliness and content of rag flock and other filling materials used in the manufacture of bedding and upholstery. During the year six samples were obtained from local firms and submitted for examination. All conformed to the tests specified for the appropriate samples.

RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL

Surface Treatment—Rodent Control.

Complaints or reports received and investigated — 320.

| | Dwelling Houses | Business Premises | Local Authority Premises | Agricultural Properties |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Premises inspected for presence of rats or mice. | 405 | 551 | 111 | — |
| Premises in which evidence of the presence of rats or mice was found. | 162 | 94 | 41 | — |
| Visits of inspection and treatment of all types of premises. | 2056 | | | |
| No. of baits laid. | 3099 | | | |

Although the number of visits paid by the Public Health Inspectors under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act amount to 63, a much greater number of visits were made by the two Rodent Operatives, who made 2,056 visits, of which 1,255 were to confirmed infestations and the remainder being surveys of properties.

The Rodent Operatives are being used increasingly on insect pest control of various types and also in following up action initiated by the Public Health Inspectors on drainage and proofing works connected with rodent control.

Sewer Treatment.

The Sewerage system in the City contains approximately 7,850 manholes, and for sewer treatment purposes these are divided up in the following way :—

(a) The central built-up area of the City, comprising mainly the older type of property and served by the older sewers. This area contains 792 manholes and, for treatment purposes, is divided into seven sectors.

(b) The out-lying areas of the City, comprising mainly the newer properties and served by comparatively new sewers which we find rarely become infested with rodents.

Commencing in March a first maintenance treatment was carried out in the central area, when all manholes were pre-baited with sausage rusk, followed by poison bait containing 2% Antu on the second and third visits, the sequence of baiting being on the 1-4-8 system, i.e. 1st—4th—8th days.

In May approximately 10% of the manholes in the outlying areas were test baited with sausage rusk and, on recording 7 days later, all were found for all practical purposes to be free of infestation.

In September a second maintenance treatment was carried out on all the central area, using 2½% Zinc Phosphide as the poison. 275 manholes showed a take of bait. The poisons and base baits used for sewer treatments, as indeed for all treatments, are changed frequently so that there is less possibility of rats becoming poison or bait-shy or developing a tolerance to a particular poison.

Pests other than Rodents.

77 complaints concerning pests other than rodents were received and investigated during the year, and consisted of:—

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 25 concerning Cockroaches. | 3 concerning Fleas. |
| 23 " Ants. | 3 " Rabbits. |
| 8 " Flies. | 3 " Woodworm. |
| 5 " Beetles. | 1 each concerning Pigeons. |
| 3 " Wasps. | Moths, Red Mites & Slugs. |

FOOD CONTROL

Food Complaints.

Complaint

No.

- 1 7 lb. fowl purchased locally. After roasting was alleged to be uneatable. There was a slight odour near the backbone when the stuffing was removed. Public Health Laboratory report on fowl and stuffing—negative for pathogenic organisms. The price paid for this bird suggests that it was of poor quality from stock which had been in storage for some time. The condition of the fowl and the circumstances under which it was produced did not call for its condemnation. The seller was one whose stock had received the attentions of the Department for some time. He has now ceased to trade in Carlisle.
- 45 School meals service complained that children were refusing
& to eat custard served at some meals. Samples of dried milk
58 powder which had been used in the making of the custard were submitted for examination. The report was an abnormally high acid content which was affecting both the taste and texture of the custard. On the evidence supplied by this Department, the matter was taken up by the school meals service with the suppliers.
- 115 Pork pie purchased locally and found to have mould on the external surface below the cellophane wrapper. Manager of shop stated the condition of this pie had been noticed and it had been put aside on that account to be the subject of a rebate from the salesman/deliverer. In the interval it had been sold by one of the counter hands at the urgent

request of a customer for just such a pie. The Public Health Laboratory reported — penicillium mould with no pathogenic organisms present. Requested Chief Public Health Inspector, Liverpool, to report upon conditions at place of manufacture. Temporary repair to air-conditioning system may have resulted in contamination. Factory excellently organised.

- 325 Minced meat bought locally rapidly decomposed. Premises visited. Certain works of improvement carried out and practice of display in unshaded window discontinued.
- 339 Portions of "Cumberland type" sausage purchased locally but manufactured in Liverpool. Contained in papier mache plate, the whole cellophane covered. Sour odour—circular patches of mould. Shopkeeper warned and manufacturers written concerning questionable practices of their van/salesmen.
- 343 Loaf manufactured and purchased locally with mark on side and globules of solder adhering. Suspect carry over from empty tin which had inadvertently passed through oven in this automatic plant. Tin overheated tinning with dried out oil coating formed this debris which adhered to the next dough put into the tin. Firm immediately undertook thorough individual inspection of all tins.
- 394 Two pies with minced meat filling showing evidence of internal mould. Manufacturer/vendor examined all pies in stock. Isolated case. Strong warning given.
- 491 Maggots developed on purchased ham. Unable to establish whether oviposition occurred before or after purchase. Shop visited and advised re protection from flies.
- 745 Alleged peculiar taste associated with newly opened can of branded salmon. Allegation not substantiated by personal tests in the Department.
- 820 Pork purchased Saturday — cooked Sunday. All five of family alleged peculiar taste. Examined by several members of staff. No abnormal smell, appearance or taste apparent.

FOOD POISONING

During the year 22 cases of food poisoning were notified to the Department. In the investigations which followed 148 specimens were taken from patients, contacts and food handlers who were in any way connected with the occurrences.

| | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 family. | 4 cases. | <i>Salmonella bovis morbificans</i> . |
| 1 family. | 4 cases. | Organism not identified. |
| Single incident. | 1 case. | <i>Salmonella thompson</i> . |
| | 2 cases. | " entiritis. |
| | 3 cases. | " newport. |
| | 1 case. | " new type not yet named |
| | 3 cases | " typhi-murium. |
| | 4 cases. | Organism not identified. |

In the 3 incidents in which *Salmonella newport* was thought to have been the causal agent the common factors were that each case was a child who had either had regular or occasional meals supplied from one source. Members of the staff from this one source numbering 22 in all submitted 3 faecal specimens each. These proved negative on examination.

Dysentery.

The outbreak of dysentery referred to in my 1958 report continued into the first quarter of this year during which 147 cases were notified. This so strained the resources of the department that the taking of specimens had to be confined only to persons engaged in food handling and in particular its preparation. By excluding from school infected children and from work infected food handlers the spread of infection was checked.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|--|
| Cases notified— | | | | | |
| 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | |
| 147 | 16 | 47 | 21 | 231 | |

Number of specimens taken — 136.

Scarlet Fever.

63 cases were notified and investigated during the year.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total visits in connection with all infectious diseases | 770 |
|---|-----|

Total visits in connection with notified cases of food poisoning 114

HEALTH EDUCATION

In co-operation with the Carlisle Technical College and the Carlisle Master Butchers' Association, a two years day release course has been inaugurated, available to apprentice butchers, slaughterers and other workers in the allied trades leading to the examination for the Craftman's Certificate of the Institute of Meat. The Senior Assistant Inspector in the Department has been appointed as a part-time lecturer to the College.

The Departments' Inspectors continue to give 'on the spot' talks to food handlers as it is considered that this method is more effective in its impact on an offender and can be directed at all and sundry. The organised lecture, on the other hand, normally attracts only those who have already developed an interest in their work and misses the very ones who would derive the most benefit but who do not attend due to lack of interest.

INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

| | No. in Area | No. of Inspect'ns |
|--|----------------|----------------------|
| Registerable Premises | | |
| Ice Cream— | | |
| Wholesale manufacture | — | — |
| Manufacture and Retail Sale | 11 | 40 |
| Wholesale Storage for Sale | 3 | — |
| Retail Sale—Mainly pre-packed | 173 | 202 |
| Preparation or manufacture of Sausage, or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food | 70 | 34 |
| Fish Friers | 26 | 27 |
| Other Food Premises | | |
| Bakehouses | 74 | 52 |
| Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops | 79 | 72 |
| Butchers' Shops | 84 | 74 |
| Catering Establishments— | | |
| Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc. | 48 | 45 |
| Industrial and Commercial Canteens | 33 | 4 |
| School Canteens | 34 | 14 |
| Residential Hospitals, Institutions | 19 | 1 |
| Non-res. Inst., Clubs, Halls, etc. | 21 | 3 |
| Boarding and Guest Houses, etc. | 32 | 1 |
| Fruiterers and Greengrocers' Shops | 59 | 14 |
| Wholesale Merchants | 5 | 3 |
| Grocers and Provision Merchants— | | |
| Shops | 188 | 102 |
| Wholesale Merchants | 10 | 2 |
| Licensed Premises—Inns, Hotels, etc. | 78 | 4 |
| Sugar Confectionary—Shops | 78 | 17 |
| Wholesale | 7 | — |
| Wet Fish—Shops | 14 | 3 |
| Wholesale | 2 | — |
| Food or Drinks Manufactories | 11 | 6 |
| Public Slaughterhouses | 1 | 32 |
| Bacon Factory | 1 | 30 |
| Mobile Shops, Vans, Canteens | 115 | 46 |
| Temporary Market Stalls | — | 69 |

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-59.

No. of milk distributors on the Register ... 58

No. of Dairies on the Register ... 7

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54.

No. of Dealers licensed to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ... 8

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

No. of Dealers (Pasteurised) licences ... 3

No. of Dealers licensed to use the designation Pasteurised ... 69

No. of Dealers licensed to use the designation Sterilised ... 29

175 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were samples of designated milk, of which 7 failed to pass the tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-54.

During the year 6 complaints were received of milk being delivered to the consumer in dirty bottles. Of these 5 were from bottling plants within the City and one from a producer retailer with premises outside the boundary.

1 complaint was received of bulk milk being delivered in a dirty can.

Of the 6 bottles for which complaints were lodged 2 were from deliveries to schools, the remainder from private householders.

Special visits and inspections were made to the dairy premises in this particular connection and a scheme of multiple checking and examination involving the possible payment of a bonus to the checkers for each unsatisfactory bottle detected is being investigated.

Approximately 23½ million gallons of milk were received into the milk depots from producers over a fairly wide area surrounding the City and nearly 28 million bottles of 1 pint, ½ pint and ¼ pint capacity were filled and sold during the year.

Butter making ; milk drying and the export of bulk milk to other areas for processing is also extensively carried on.

The following tables give the information in detail :—

HEAT TREATED MILK

| DESIGNATION | No. of Samples | Meth. Blue | | Phosphatase | | Turbidity Test | | Unsatisfactory Samples Percentage |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|------|-------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Pass | Fail | Pass | Fail | Pass | Fail | |
| T.T. Pasteurised | 65 | 64 | 1 | 65 | — | — | — | 1.54 |
| T.T. Pasteurised (Schools) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pasteurised | 70 | 70 | — | 70 | — | — | — | — |
| Pasteurised (Schools) | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Sterilised | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — |
| TOTALS | 141 | 135 | 1 | 136 | — | 5 | — | 0.70 |

MILK OTHER THAN HEAT TREATED

| DESIGNATION | No. of Samples | PASSED Meth. Blue | FAILED Meth. Blue | Unsatisfactory Samples Percentage |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Tuberculin Tested | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10.00 |
| T.T. Jersey | 23 | 18 | 5 | 21.7 |
| TOTALS | 33 | 27 | 6 | 18.18 |

EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI

9 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. None was positive.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK BOTTLES

Six sample batches of clean milk bottles were taken from the bottling plants and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were reported as being satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

| Nature of Sample | No. of Samples | Methylene Blue | | Ministry of Health Provisional Grade | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Satis. | Unsatis- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| HEAT TREATED | | | | | | | |
| Local Manufacture | | | | | | | |
| —Retail Sale | 17 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| —Bulk Storage | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Prepacked | | | | | | | |
| —Retail Sale | 5 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| COLD MIX | | | | | | | |
| Local Manufacture | | | | | | | |
| —Retail Sale | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Totals | 37 | 27 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 6 |

MEAT INSPECTION

Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950

Arising out of the attested herd scheme in operation in the area 55 animals were sent for slaughter under the above Order, being reactors to the tuberculin test. The carcase and offal of each animal was subjected to detailed examination in order to assess its fitness or otherwise in total or in part for human consumption.

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Steers | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Heifers | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Cows | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Calves | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | — |
| | | | | 55 |
| | | | | — |

Analysis of inspection.

34 Steers—2 part carcasses condemned for T.B.

10 Heifers—1 part carcass condemned for T.B.

9 Cows—5 total condemnation—oedema, emaciation and ill-set.

4 Steers and 1 Heifer were home bred.

30 Steers and 9 Heifers were imported from Ireland.

During the year 28 glands from pig heads were submitted for typing to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Research Laboratory at Weybridge.

27 were classified as Avian T.B.

1 was classified as Bovine T.B., owner not traced.

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

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

| Year | Cattle | Sheep and Lambs | Calves | Pigs | Total |
|------|--------|--------------------|--------|------|-------|
| 1956 | 7047 | 24908 | 374 | 6995 | 39324 |
| 1957 | 6923 | 24969 | 358 | 6433 | 38683 |
| 1958 | 6939 | 23540 | 273 | 7319 | 37871 |
| 1959 | 6039 | 29919 | 250 | 7047 | 43255 |

HARRABY BACON FACTORY

| | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--------|--------|
| 1956 | | | | 108630 | 108630 |
| 1957 | | | | 102658 | 102658 |
| 1958 | | | | 95482 | 95482 |
| 1959 | | | | 112716 | 112716 |

Number of carcasses examined at the Abattoir after emergency slaughter was 873.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES
Carcases Inspected including those Condemned

| | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| Number killed | 5455 | 584 | 250 | 29919 | 7047 | — |
| Number inspected .. | 5455 | 584 | 250 | 29919 | 7047 | — |
| ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 4 | 13 | 35 | 134 | 10 | — |
| Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned | 2159 | 301 | 34 | 2451 | 475 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tub- erculosis | 39.75 | 53.75 | 27.6 | 8.64 | 6.88 | — |
| TUBERCULOSIS ONLY | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carcase of which some part or organ was con- demned | 31 | 7 | — | — | 77 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | 0.56 | 1.19 | — | — | 1.09 | — |
| CYSTICERCOSIS | | | | | | |
| Carcase of which some part or organ was con- demned | 17 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation | 17 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Generalised and totally condemned | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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

| DISEASE OR CONDITION | Whole Carcasses | | | | Part Carcasses | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|--------|------|----------------|-------|--------|------|
| | Cattle | Sheep | Calves | Pigs | Cattle | Sheep | Calves | Pigs |
| Abcesses and Suppurative Conditions ... | — | 6 | — | 1 | 28 | 19 | 1 | 6 |
| Arthritis and Atrophy ... | 1 | 2 | — | 4 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 24 |
| Anaemia ... | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anasarca ... | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Emaciation ... | 5 | 22 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Enteritis ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Febrile Condition-Illbled ... | — | 13 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Fibrosis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Gangrene ... | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Icterus ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Immaturity ... | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Injuries and Bruising ... | 5 | 5 | — | — | 35 | 44 | — | 21 |
| Mastitis ... | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 89 |
| Moribund ... | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Neoplasms ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nephritis ... | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Odour ... | — | 7 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Oedema ... | 5 | 30 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 46 | — | 1 |
| Pericarditis ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Peritonitis ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 6 | — | 3 |
| Pleurisy ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 7 |
| Pneumonia ... | — | — | 2 | — | — | 13 | — | — |
| Post-Mortem Putrefaction ... | — | 7 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Post-mortem Contamination ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Pyaemia, Joint Ill, Navel-ill ... | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pyrexia ... | — | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tumours ... | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Uraemia ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Urticaria ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whole Carcasses ... | 21 | 130 | 30 | 15 | | | | |
| Part Carcasses ... | | | | | 76 | 163 | 2 | 191 |

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD

The following table shows the amount of food declared to be unfit for human consumption during 1959 :—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

| | T. | C. | Q. | lb. | T | C. | Q. | lb |
|----------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Beef | 3 | 10 | 1 | 22 | | | | |
| Beef Offals | 13 | 6 | 1 | 16 | | | | |
| Mutton | 2 | 18 | 3 | 27 | | | | |
| Mutton Offals | 2 | 17 | 3 | 19 | | | | |
| Veal | | 12 | 0 | 22 | | | | |
| Veal Offals | | 3 | 2 | 23 | | | | |
| Pork | 1 | 13 | 3 | 23 | | | | |
| Pork Offals | | 10 | 1 | 17 | | | | |
| | | | | | 25 | 14 | — | 1 |

HARRABY BACON FACTORY :

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|
| Pork | 27 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Offals | 23 | 14 | 2 | 14 | | | | |
| | | | | | 51 | 3 | — | 15 |

OTHER SOURCES :

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|
| Tinned Meat | 1 | 12 | 2 | 22 | | | | |
| Bacon, Ham and Meat Products | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 | | | | |
| Fish & Fish Products | | 4 | 0 | 15 | | | | |
| Poultry | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Foodstuffs | | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | 3 | 8 | — | 3 |
| Total | | | | | 80 | 5 | — | 19 |

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

The policy of the Department has been and continues to be that the detection and destruction of food unfit for human consumption is of paramount importance. All retailers, wholesalers and transporters of food are given every encouragement to report suspect food in their possession and no complaint goes unanswered. The system by which traders receive credit from suppliers on receipt of a local authority condemnation certificate, encourages the traders to set aside any suspect food for inspection by the Health Department. Certificates of condemnation are given only on receipt of goods by the Inspector or the incinerator attendant.

A close control is kept over all condemned meat at the Public Slaughterhouse and the Bacon Factory by the Meat Inspectors and it is disposed of only to approved, authorised collectors.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION

During the year 15 formal and 29 informal samples of foods and drugs, purchased under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were submitted to the Public Analyst.

The Table below shows the number and results of the analyses of samples obtained.

| ARTICLE | No. of Samples | | No. Genuine | | No. NOT Genuine | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | Formal | Informal | Formal | Informal | Formal | Informal |
| Almond Marzipan | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Baking Powder | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Cake Mixture .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Condiments .. | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Dextrose .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Epsom Salts .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Flavourings .. | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| Ground Almonds | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| Icing Sugar .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Jam | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Meat Pastes .. | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Milk | 4 | | 4 | | | |
| 'Milk Diet' .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 'Mince' .. | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Mincemeat .. | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Pudding. Xmas | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| Sausage and Sausage Meat | 10 | | 7 | | 3 | |
| Semolina .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Sweets, Toffees | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Table Jellies .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Tea | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Vinegar .. | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Totals | 15 | 29 | 12 | 29 | 3 | — |

This Table shows the action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as not being genuine or otherwise irregular.

| Sample No. | | Article | Nature of Adulteration | Action Taken |
|------------|----------|----------------|--|--|
| Formal | Informal | | | |
| 18 | — | Beef Sausage | Contained undeclared preservative namely Sulphur Dioxide | Warning letter sent to vendor |
| 20 | — | Sliced Sausage | Contained undeclared preservative namely Sulphur Dioxide | Warning letter sent to vendor |
| 22 | — | Sausage Meat | Contained undeclared preservative namely Sulphur Dioxide | Warning letter sent to vendor and correspondence entered into with the manufacturer of a sausage seasoning in order to ensure correct declaration of preservative on containers. |

Arising from the practice of some manufacturers to add a small amount of preservative to their sausage meal a letter was circulated warning all retail butchers of the requirements of the Regulations.

