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**ASPATRIA**  
**Urban District Council.**

**THIRTY-NINTH**

**Annual Report**

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

**W. Perry Briggs,**


**FOR THE YEAR 1925.**

Together with a Summary of Work  
of the Inspector.

COCKERMOUTH :

"TIMES" PRINTERS, SOUTH STREET.

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Aspatria Urban District.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Aspatria Urban District Council.

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Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this, my 39th Annual Report, viz. : that for the year 1925. In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as set out in 1921, it is the first of the series of survey reports, and therefore of a more detailed character than the ordinary Annual Report.

The Report of your Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor is appended.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. PERRY BRIGGS,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area, Acres 3309.  
 Population (Census 1921), 3525.  
 Population (estimated 1925), 3670.  
 Number of inhabited houses (1921) 728.  
 Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 758.  
 Rateable value, £20457.  
 Sum represented by Penny rate, £65.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The town of Aspatria stands, in the main, on the slope of a hill looking south, with a substratum of new, red sandstone, the greater part of it affording a good fall for free drainage. The river Ellen, which has its source above Overwater Lake at the foot of Skiddaw, forms the boundary of the town on its southern side, between the Rural Districts of Wigton and Cockermouth, and enters the Solway at Maryport, a distance of 8 miles. On the west it is joined by the Wigton and Cockermouth Rural Districts, on the east by the Wigton Rural, and on the north by the Holme Cultram Urban and Wigton Rural Districts.

The geological formation of the area is in the main, shale, red sandstone, and coal.

The climate is variable, with a heavy rainfall and a prevalence of strong westerly winds.

## INDUSTRIES.

For the 49 years I have known it, Aspatria has been a prosperous little town, and very little poverty has obtained. Coal mining has been, and still is the chief industry, and two large collieries outside the town have provided work for approximately 1000 men and boys. Work—with few exceptions, and these of an adventurous nature—has been very constant. I regret to state that the older of the two collieries is rapidly reaching its terminal stage. Agriculture, and different forms of business occupy the bulk of the people who do not work at the collieries.

Prior to 1925 a certain number of the inhabitants worked at the neighbouring collieries of Oughterside (2 miles distant) and All-hallows (4 miles distant), but neither of these have functioned since the middle of 1924. I believe however at the moment of writing, both are employing a small number of men.

The Aspatria Collieries are modern in type, well appointed in all ways, and the men are a very healthy class and very free from any occupational disease except mystagmus of which 2 or 3 cases appear annually.

## POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's figures for the area, estimated to the end of June, 1925, are 3670, or 6 more than the figures for 1924. The birth and death rates are based on this population of 3670.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

## BIRTHS.

The births registered in the district during the year 1925, numbered 57 (35 males and 22 females), equivalent to a birth rate of 15·2 per 1000 of the population as compared with 74 (33 males and 41 females) and a rate of 20·1 per 1000 of the population in the previous year. This is the lowest annual birth rate I have ever recorded for the area. There were 4 illegitimate births: 3 males and 1 female. The birth rate of England and Wales for the period under review is 18·8 per 1000 of the population, or 3·6 per 1000 in advance of ours in Aspatria.

## Births during Five Years.

The births during the quinquennium ending December 31st, 1925, in our Urban District, are as follows :—

Year.	No.	M.	F.	Rate per 1000.
1921	79	47	32	22·2
1922	64	34	30	17·4
1923	82	46	36	22·3
1924	74	33	41	20·1
1925	57	35	22	15·2

The average number of births, for the quinquennium is 73·2 and the average rate per 1000 population is 19·2.

The birth rate has been steadily falling since the early years of the present century, but more especially during the last decennium. The percentage of illegitimate births during the year is 7·02.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered was 41 (24 males and 17 females), and gives a death rate for the year of 11·1 per 1000, as against 53 (26 males and 27 females) and a rate per 1000 of 14·4 for the previous year.

The death rate for England and Wales from all causes for 1925, was 12·2 per 1000 of the population, or 1·1 per 1000 less than that for our Urban Area.

## DEATH RATES FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No.	M.	F.	...	Rate per 1000.
1921	29	17	12	...	8'1
1922	40	26	14	...	10'8
1923	31	14	17	...	8'7
1924	53	26	27	...	14'4
1925	41	24	17	...	11'1

These figures indicate that 194 deaths have taken place during the 5 years, of which 107 were males and 87 females, and give an average rate of mortality for the 5 years' period of 10'4 per 1000.

## INFANT MORTALITY

Three deaths occurred in babies under 1 year of age, and are equal to an infant rate of mortality of 52'6 per 1000 births. All the deaths were in legitimate infants. This infant rate is the most pleasing fact in my report.

## Infant Death Rate during Five years.

Year	No.	per 1000 births.
1921	5	63.
1922	6	93.
1923	6	72.
1924	4	53.
1925	3	52.

Our infant rate of mortality began to fall during the war years and has continued to do so more markedly during the last five, and it has synchronised pretty well with the decline in fertility. Before the war our birth rate varied little, being round about 30 per 1000 population. For the year under review it is 15'2 per 1000, and I believe this declension is almost general.

The Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report for 1924, in dealing with this decline in fertility, says: "Now if we reflect on the factors of Infant Mortality, which plain good sense tells us are likely to have a protective influence on infant life, good mothering, proper food, healthy home conditions, we realise that other things being equal, smaller families are likely to receive more attention from the mother, to eat better food, and to be less exposed to infections from within the family. Such factors being necessarily correlated with both size of family and infant mortality, we should expect to find, as we do find, that on the whole there is an apparent connection between infant mortality and birthrate."

The problem of infant mortality is a very complex one, and there is no single factor in our improved sanitation which we can

regard as satisfactorily or approximately accounting for the improvement which has taken place in its rate, but there can be little doubt as the senior Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health has indicated, that much of the improved health of infancy which has taken place in recent years is in some measure due to better care, proper food and improved conditions in the home, more or less aided by smaller families.

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1925.

All Causes	...	...	Males 24	...	Females 17
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	...	1
Influenza	...	...	2	...	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory Organs	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer or Malignant Disease	...	...	3	...	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	0	...	2
Heart Disease	...	...	6	...	5
Arterio Sclerosis	...	...	1	...	0
Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	3	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	0	...	0
Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	1	...	0
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	3	...	4

### SENILE DEATH RATE.

Eighteen persons died during the year after reaching the age of 65 and upwards. This number give a senile rate of 44 per cent as against 34 per cent in the previous year.

Included in these 18 senile deaths :—

3	persons died between the ages of	80 and 85 years.
6	" " "	75 and 80 "
4	" " "	70 and 75 "
5	" " "	65 and 70 "

### INQUESTS.

One inquest was held on a man fatally injured at the railway station who belonged to Carlisle.

There were no uncertified deaths.

### PAUPERISM.

The Aspatria Urban District is part of the Wigton Union. The number of people in receipt of relief during 1925 was 55, equal to 1 in 65 of the population. The number of paupers who are inmates of the Wigton Union Hospital is 17 men, and 32 women were outdoor, and 5 men and 1 woman indoor.

## CANCER

Five deaths were the result of Cancer, 3 males and 2 females, equal to a rate of mortality of 1·4 per 1000 of the population as compared with 2·1 per 1000 for the preceding year.

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Two Zymotic deaths were registered during the year and give a death rate of 0·5 per 1000 of the population as against 1·09 for the previous year. Both deaths were due to scarlet fever, and occurred in one house.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis, 1 male, and 1 female, both of the lungs. This gives a tuberculous death rate of 0·5 as against 1·1 per 1000 for 1924.

Seven cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs have been notified during the year, one of which died, and one left the district for Devonshire. Two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

In our Urban District at the time of writing there are—tuberculosis of lungs 20 ; other forms 9.

To ensure revision of the Tuberculosis Register periodically the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, dated December 15th, 1924, were issued by the Ministry of Health, and require the Medical Officer of Health of an Urban or Rural District Council to furnish the M.O.H. of the County in which his district is situate at the end of each quarter a statement giving:—1, the number of cases of tuberculosis on his register at beginning of quarter ; 2, number of cases notified during quarter ; 3, number of cases removed from register during the quarter, and why removed ; 4 number of cases remaining on register at end of quarter. Separate figures have to be given for males and females and for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, dated Aug. 5th, became operative on Sept. 1st., 1925, and deals with the slaughtering of Tubercular cattle, and is administered by the County Council. If, however, the Authority purpose to slaughter an animal and dispose of its carcase, or any part of it, for human food, a notice of the intended slaughtering has to be sent to the M.O.H. of the district, and no part of the carcase can be removed from the premises on which the slaughtering took place, except written permission has been received from the M.O.H. or a Meat Inspector appointed by the Authority.

The Tuberculosis Order in regard to persons employed on farms and engaged in milking cows, handling milk vessels, or in the sale of milk, came into force during the last quarter of 1925. Under this Order no farm hand pronounced to be suffering from tuberculosis of

the lungs is allowed to continue at such work, but has the right of appeal. Two of the cases notified during the year received Sanatorium treatment and derived some benefit.

The number of deaths registered from Tuberculosis in England and Wales for 1924 was 41,403, an increase of a little under 600 on the number for the previous year: not a large one when we think of the distress and poverty which has obtained, and the bad housing conditions prevalent. The following table giving the number of deaths registered from tuberculosis in England and Wales during 1924, may interest the general public and stimulate more activity on their part in regard to early notification and the rigorous application of sanatorium principles.

### MORTALITY.

The number of deaths registered from Tuberculosis in England and Wales for 1924, was 41,103 as given below:—

Year	Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System*			Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911 ...	21594	16828	38422	7633	7065	14698
1912 ...	21158	16111	37269	6648	6134	12782
1913 ...	20601	15602	36203	7056	6217	13273
1914 ...	21417	16421	37838	6659	5801	12460
1915 ...	23167	17636	40803	7178	6314	13492
1916 ...	22850	17919	40769	6876	6213	13089
1917 ...	23276	19059	43335	7083	6516	13599
1918 ...	24371	20967	45338	6656	6079	12735
1919 ...	19248	16736	35984	5302	5026	10328
1920 ...	17872	14919	32791	5046	4708	9754
1921 ...	18121	15384	33505	4778	4395	9173
1922 ...	18656	15263	33919	4660	4198	8858
1923 ...	17571	14526	32097	4514	4177	8691
1924 ...	17970	14720	32690	4380	4033	8413

\*The figures for the years up to 1920 differ from those given in the Reports up to that year. This is due to the fact that deaths from military tuberculosis, which were formerly included under "pulmonary" tuberculosis are now, by international agreement, classified under "other forms of tuberculosis" and the table has been altered accordingly.

### CAUSES OF SICKNESS

During the five years (1921—1925) the incidence of sickness has been very slight on the whole in the district. Influenza reached epidemic prevalence in the months of January and February, in 1921 and 1922, and 1924. Five deaths resulted in these three years of prevalence, but the disease was milder in type.

No case of infectious disease of the nervous system has occurred during the quinquennium. Whooping cough was prevalent in 1921, '22, and '23, more especially in 1921. No case of puerperal sepsis has been notified in any of the years, and none of ophthalmia neonatorum.

1925.—Early in March, scarlet fever was notified and 2 cases of virulent type appeared in one house and pyemic abscesses supervened and caused death. The source of infection was not made out satisfactorily. The disease quickly assumed epidemic prevalence, and cases occurred in all districts. 62 cases were notified and 61 were treated at home. With the exception of the 2 initial cases the disease was extremely mild in type. There were few return cases.

In the last quarter of 1925 an outbreak of measles followed on the heels of the scarlet fever outbreak. The type was mild and the cases not very numerous. This was probably due to the occurrence of an outbreak in 1923, which rendered a great many immune.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The whole area in 1913 was connected with a modern system of sewerage—septic tanks, multiple contact and continuous filtration—which has given great satisfaction and been a great boon to the district.

Number of water closets—934.

Number of privies—20. All the privies except 3 are on scattered premises at an unreasonable distance from the sewer.

No conversions to w.c.'s. have taken place during 1925.

### SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The scavenging is undertaken by the Council and let yearly. The work is done satisfactorily and the refuse conveyed to suitable tips. The dust bins are not at all satisfactory, being a miscellaneous lot of all sizes and shapes and mostly of wood and without covers. The 60 houses built by the Council were supplied with bins of galvanized material with covers. The material of their construction was however too flimsy, and for the most part they are now a bulged and battered and mis-shapen lot with covers that are useless.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are none. Under this head I would urge the owners of Fried Fish and Chip Shops to point out to their clients that the public street is not the place for the disposal of the paper coverings of their purchases. If this littering of the streets with these offensive papers is not discontinued, it will be necessary for me to suggest, either the discontinuance of the shops or other action equally drastic.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There are 31 on the register. The visits paid by the Inspector and myself number 70.

There are 4 factories and 27 workshops. All are small, well-appointed and employing 2 or 3 hands. They all conform to regulations and are clean and airy. No written notices have been issued or prosecutions undertaken.

## FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

There are 5 registered milk sellers in the district. None are milk producers, and with one exception all obtain their supplies outside the district. All the premises are known to me and are also under supervision of the authorities in whose district they are.

One byre is good, the rest fair.

All the 5 sellers retail the milk in various conveyances or floats, in which their cans are fixed. The name and address of seller is on the cans. Many residents in the town obtain their milk from very well kept farms therein.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, provides for milk grading. The various grades of this Order are: 1, certified milk — obtained from cows which have passed a certified tuberculin test and veterinary examination; 2 grade, a tuberculin tested milk. This is bottled before distribution and subjected to the same tests as certified milk; 3 grade, a milk which must conform to the same tests as grade a, tuberculin tested milk except that the tuberculin test is not required; 4, pasteurised milk. This is milk which has been heated to a temperature of 145 to 150 deg. fahr., and kept at that temperature for half an hour, and then cooled to 50 degrees fahr.

None of these graded milks are produced in our district, and there seems to be no demand for instruction in these methods on the part of farmers.

Milk is a perfect food and its consumption should be encouraged in every way. Its consumption in this country is a low one as compared with Continental ones, and it can only be increased by producing it free from dirt at the bottom of the vessel, and free from any adulteration, and, most important of all, free from any disease producing organisms.

## MEAT.

In a small Urban District like this our facilities for meat inspection are fairly good. There are 4 registered slaughter-houses in close propinquity, and the Sanitary Inspector is able to visit them on all slaughtering days. They are all well attended to and kept clean. All are drained to the sewer and have an excellent supply of water from the gravitation main.

One carcase was condemned by me during the year on account of tuberculosis in an advanced state. The 1924 Meat Regulations came into force on April 10th, 1925, and are designed to bring about more adequate inspections of cattle to be slaughtered for human consumption. They also aim at improvements in the handling and distribution of meat. No action has been taken by your Council under these Regulations. The humane methods of slaughtering are imperative but not carried out.

### WATER SUPPLY.

This is by gravitation from the foot of Skiddaw, and is supplied by the Aspatria and Silloth Water Board. The whole population is connected with it. It is chemically and bacteriologically excellent and ample at all times.

### PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified, exclusive of tuberculosis, was 87 and are indicated in the subjoined table :

Disease.		Total Cases notified.	Sent to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	62	1	2
Pneumonia	...	12	0	4
Diphtheria	...	8	0	0
Erysipelas	..	5	0	0
		—	—	—
		85	1	6

Scarlet Fever. I have referred to this outbreak earlier in my report.

Diphtheria. Two cases were notified in February, 1 in May, 1 in June, September 3, December 1. All were diagnosed bacteriologically, and anti-toxin used early in each. No deaths resulted.

Six houses, all widely separated, had 1 case each, and there were 2 cases at the same period in one cottage. None of the scarlet fever cases gave any indication of diphtheria. None of the cases had had a previous attack.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 9 cases were notified, 7 being pulmonary cases, 1 glandular, and 1 bone.

Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken under these Regulations.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62).

No action has been taken under Section 62 of this Act.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1925:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
10			1					
15								
20								
25	1	1						
35		1				1		1
45	1					1		
55		1						
65 & upwards		1						
Total	2	4	1			2		1

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEMES.

There are no Dispensaries or visiting stations in the district. One nearest is at Wigton 8 miles distant.

There is one Tuberculosis Officer residing at Cockermouth, 10 miles distant who is anxious at all times to be helpful in the matter of consultations and visiting patients at their homes, or the Clinic at Wigton. The only residential Institution is the Sanatorium at Threlkeld, near Keswick, Distant about 17 miles. No arrangements have been made by the Council as to the admission of patients. The great majority who receive residential treatment are insured persons. No arrangements are made for the isolation and treatment of advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The notification of Tuberculosis is very efficiently carried out in the area and no death took place during the period under review which had not been notified previously.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The Nurse is provided for the District and is always in residence. The salary is raised by voluntary contributions and weekly subscriptions from the miners. A small fee is charged for attendance on midwifery cases. She is not allowed to attend infectious cases. There is no hospital of any kind in the district. The Wigton Workhouse Hospital is utilized for paupers, and is 8 miles distant. The Carlisle Infirmary 20 miles distant is much in demand for surgical and other cases.

For the isolation and treatment of Smallpox cases arrangements have been made with the Derwent Joint Hospital at Workington.

The Midwives Act and Maternity and Child Welfare Act are administered by the County Council. There are no Midwives

practising in the area. There is no institutional provision in the area for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are no ambulance facilities for infectious, non-infectious or accident cases and much avoidable suffering must result in severe injuries and the provision of such is necessary. There is a Motor Ambulance available for the Collieries at the Rescue Station, at Brigham, a distance of 8 miles.

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are none in the area. A certain few visit the Clinic at Wigton, but are mostly Tubercular Cases.

The County Council make provision for the treatment of venereal cases in Carlisle, but I can make no definite statement as to the extent of its patronage. The distance, at any rate from this area, must militate against its usefulness.

#### LABORATORY WORK.

There is no laboratory in the area, and all Biological and Bacteriological work is done by the Clinical Research Association.

#### Acts Adopted by the Council.

Infectious Disease Notification Act adopted June 20th, 1899.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act adopted May 4th, 1911.

Dairies and Milkshops Order, January 4th, 1908.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 (Pt. III) adopted August 24th, 1912.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 (Pt. III Sanitary Provisions) adopted February 12th, 1913.

New Model Bye-Laws adopted 1925.

#### HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

One Medical Officer part time, one Sanitary Inspector, who is also Surveyor and Housing Inspector. There are no Meat Inspectors or Health Visitors employed. The Sanitary Inspector is a whole time Officer and the Medical Officer is not in general practice. Half of the Salary of both is paid by the Ministry of Health.

#### PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

None is provided either general or for Infectious Cases, but I am sure if great need of such were represented to the Local Council it would be willingly provided. The Nursing Arrangements in the area provided voluntarily have been previously referred to.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No Action has been taken by the Council in regard to the abatement of any nuisance from smoke.

### Premises and Occupations Controlled by Bye-Laws.

There are no Offensive Trades and no Lodging Houses or Under-Ground Sleeping Rooms.

## SCHOOLS.

The drainage, general Sanitation and water supply of the schools is all that could be wished.

Closure was not had recourse to during the year.

## CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disinfectants are supplied free and Disinfection carried out by Formalin Gas after the termination of Infectious Disease and after death in Tubercular cases.

There is no provision for the disinfection of bedding.

## HOUSING.

No new houses have been built during the year, and all that have been built during the 5 years are the sixty built by the Council in 1922 and 1923. There has been no private building during the 5 years. There are no empty houses, and any that were vacated became quickly occupied, though I am of opinion that the demand is not so acute as in the 3 or 4 preceding years.

Speaking generally, the majority of the working classes are well housed in the district, having good airy cottages and share with gardens and plenty of air space and ventilation.

We have 46 back to back houses but they are not a very bad type of this variety and their is not much overcrowding in any of them.

The population is practically stationary and very little change has taken place, but it is possible that it may in the immediate future if one Colliery ceases work and unemployment is a consequence.

## OVERCROWDING.

We have no very bad cases. There are 15 houses in which there is insufficient bed-room accomodation and these are old cottages with very low bedroom ceilings and little window space. They are useful for old couples or widows, but when occupied by families overcrowding results. The causes of our own overcrowding are the cessation of all building enterprise before, during and after the war.

Many marriages take place and the parties not being able to get a house reside with their parents. No action has been taken in regard to overcrowding during 1925, because there are no houses to be had and we cant turn the people into the streets.

### FITNESS OF HOUSES.

From the Inspector's Summary I find we have 58 houses which may be regarded as unfit for healthy human habitation. The 40 back to back houses are included. The defects are :—

- (1) Insufficient light, air space and ventilation.
- (2) Dampness of House and ground on which it stands.
- (3) No facilities for the use of a wash-house.
- (4) No facilities for the protection, storage and cooking of food.
- (5) No Concrete or paving round the house, resulting in Dampness and sub-soil contamination.
- (6) Defective roofs and eaves.
- (7) Absence of Separate W.C. for each house.

#### Action taken as regards Unfit Houses.

Twenty-four houses, have, during the year, undergone various structural repairs under the Public Health Act after notice from the Inspector.

The housing statistics for the year are given in the tabular statement by the Sanitary Inspector.

April 5th, 1926.

## Housing Statistics for the Year 1925.

No. of new houses erected during the year.

(a) Total including nos. given separately under (b).	0
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Act	0
(I) By Local Authority	0
(II) By other bodies or persons	0

#### 1. Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

Inspection :

(1) Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	535
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(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulation 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	465
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	58

## 2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers	24
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

### A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	0
(a) By Owners	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defected were remedied after service of formal notices	0
(a) By Owners	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0

(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	0
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	0
(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	0

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To Dr. Briggs, Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in handing you report for year ending December, 1925.

There are five registered milk sellers retailing milk in the district ; three belonging to the district and two coming in from the adjoining districts of Wigton Rural and Cocker-mouth Rural. Three handle milk the product of their own Cows and two buy from farmers.

The Cattle supplying the whole of this milk are kept under conditions which enable them to be turned out into the open air for a part of each day during the winter months and for the whole of the summer months.

The sheds are well kept and lime-washed and are well supplied with water.

The work-shops, Twenty-eight in number, are well kept, very few people being employed in each shop. They are regularly visited. There are no dangerous trades and no out workers.

The Sewage Works continue to work satisfactorily.

During the year there has been a sewer subsidence due to Colliery working for about 100 yards in the section on the North Side of Lawson St., running along the Railway Slope. This was relaid and working again without any inconvenience to the users.

There are four Slaughter Houses which are visited at times of slaughtering. They are well kept and regularly limewashed, all being supplied with water from the Public Main.

I have had occasion to call your attention to one Carcase only during the year, this being a carcase of beef which on examination by you proved to be tubercular and was condemned as unfit for food.

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH BERWICK, Inspector.



