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Sixth Annual Report

ON THE

Public Health of Cleator Moor,

BY

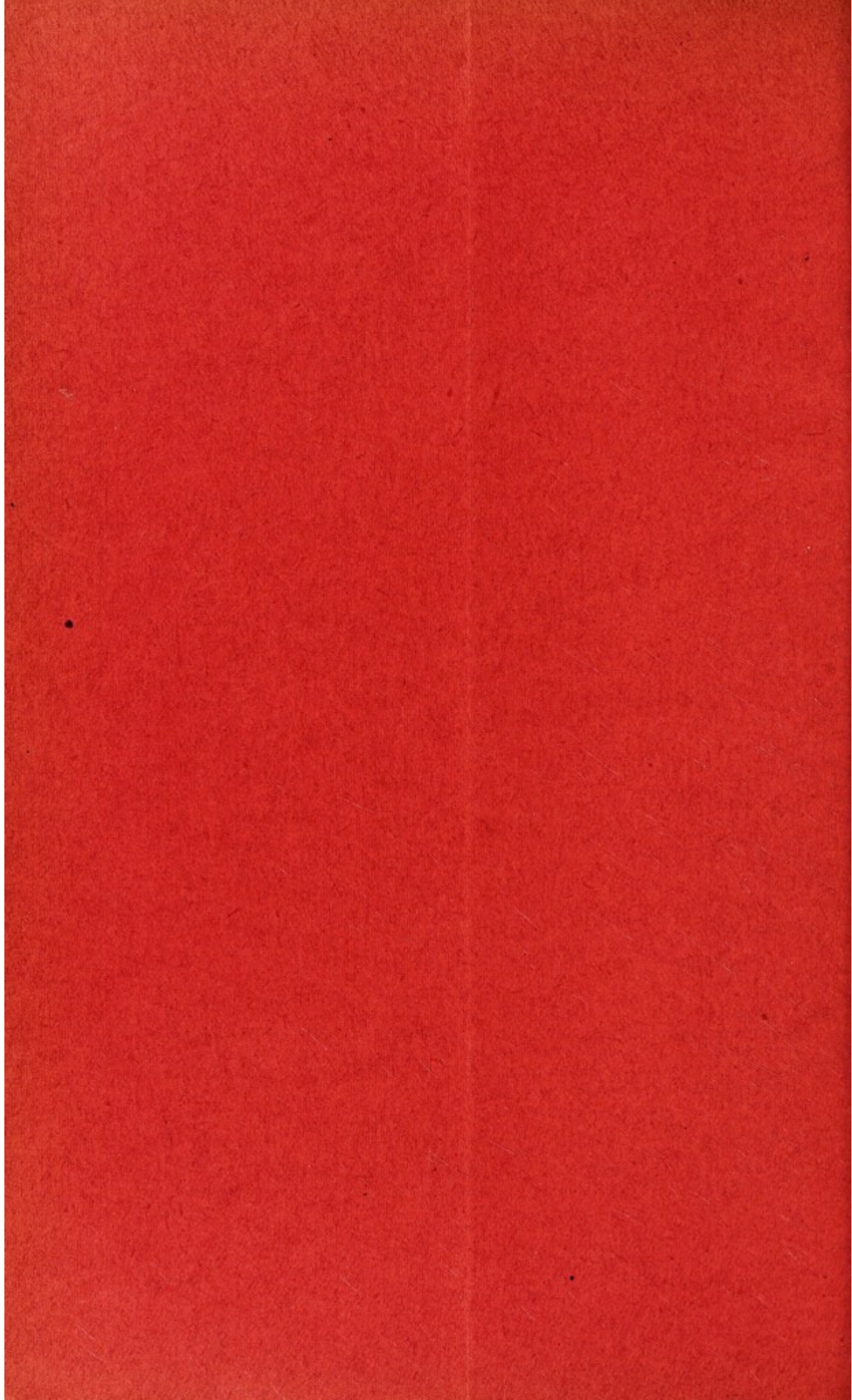
JOHN CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed.
(Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.)

~~1912.~~

1911

Clark

The Whitehaven News, Ltd.



Sixth Annual Report

ON THE

Public Health of Cleator Moor,

BY

JOHN CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed.
(Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.)

To the Cleator Moor Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

In submitting to you my Sixth Annual Report on the Public Health of Cleator Moor, allow me to remind you that the district is situated in West Cumberland, about three miles north-east of St. Bees, 2½ miles north of Egremont, and 4½ miles south of Whitehaven, and roughly speaking it is bounded on the east by the River Ehen and on the west by the stream known as the Keekle Beck.

The area of the district is 2,947 acres (exclusive of the area covered by water), and the predominant character of the soil is that of a wet, stiff clay land; on the southern and western aspects of the district the soil becomes of a heavy loam consistence. The district has an elevation of about 280 feet above sea level, and is well exposed to every wind that blows.

The district is essentially a working class district, and by far the greater portion of the industry is that of iron ore mining plus the smelting of the ore. Coal mines are also found, but mining in this respect is small compared with the iron ore industry. The linen thread mills at Cleator give employment to a considerable number of both men and women.

The inhabitants of the surrounding rural district are farmers, both dairy and sheep farming being carried on in the neighbourhood; from the former we get an excellent milk supply which is brought direct in carts from the farms; and from the latter a supply of mutton of first class quality derived from the famous breed of Herdwick sheep which stock the Cumberland fells, which probably neither the famous "Welsh mutton" nor the Scottish blackfaced can excel.

The Census of 1911 showed our population to be 8,302, being an increase on the Census of 1901 of 182. The total number of inhabited houses in the district is 1,603, and this gives an average number of inhabitants to each house of 5.1, which is exactly the same number as we had when the Census of 1901 was taken.

At present about twenty new houses are in progress of erection, and I understand the greater number of these are likely to be ready for inhabitants in a few weeks' time.

meeting

Taking these facts into consideration I am of opinion that the number of houses in the district offer fairly good accommodation for the inhabitants, although there has been a popular cry lately of a scarcity of houses. It is a well known fact that a considerable number of our present residents find employment in the iron ore mines recently opened out on the south side of Egremont, and as some of these mines have been proved to possess tremendous deposits of hematite no doubt in course of time a sufficient supply of houses will be erected in proximity to these mines for the employees; and as this would cause a considerable exodus from Cleator Moor, it still remains to be proved whether any considerable increase of houses in our district is justifiable or not. On the other hand we have at present about sixty houses (back-to-back) which we have condemned as such, and before we get these houses rendered sanitary and converted into good houses with thorough ventilation and making the requirements of the Housing and Town Planning Act probably they will be reduced in number by nearly one-half. Of course the actual capacity of the houses would remain as at present.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act we have visited and inspected and reported on 206 houses with through ventilation and 66 back-to-back houses or houses equivalent to such.

Two special reports have been made and submitted to you for consideration, the first report consisting on an aggregate of 207 houses, one of which was back-to-back.

The greater portion of the recommendations made on these 207 houses have already been carried out or is in progress of being so, but few of them are yet completed, owing to the fact that the masons, joiners, and other workmen in the district are fully employed, and the work cannot be more expeditiously carried out.

Regarding the report on back-to-back houses which has just lately been handed in to you, it is sufficient to remark that we have condemned all such; but that we are prepared to consider any scheme which the owners may be prepared to carry out, provided that plans be submitted to you for approval.

I understand a meeting will shortly be called to consider this report on back-to-back houses.

I am glad to be able to report that the owners appear as a rule ready and willing to carry out our recommendations, and I prefer to allow them more time to complete the work than resort to extreme measures.

The water supply of the district is derived from springs and a collecting area of an upland district and at a higher level than any inhabited house from which any contamination is possible. The water is abundant in quantity and in my opinion of excellent quality, and the supply is a constant one.

Referring to a special report on our water supply submitted to you on 30th October, 1911, allow me to remind you that I received a letter on the 15th July, 1911, from Dr. Morison, the County Medical Officer, stating that he wanted to make some inquiry into the water supply of Cleator Moor, and would be glad if I could meet him.

It was unsuitable for me to meet him on that occasion, but our Sanitary Inspector and our Surveyor, at my request, met him. Dr. Morison accordingly visited our reservoirs at Dent and took two samples of water, one from the Ramsgill supply, which is unfiltered, the other from the reservoir which contains all our filtered water, plus the Ramsgill unfiltered supply. A bacteriological examination of these samples was made at the University of Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of which I here give a copy of the report.

N.B.—No. 1. The Porcelain Pipe is the Ramsgill supply.
No. 2 (no name) is the filtered water plus the Ramsgill supply.

[COPY.]

Bacteriological Department,
University of Durham,
College of Medicine,
Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 25th, 1911.

Dear Sir,—

Dr. Hutchens is away at present.

With regard to the two samples of water sent in to him last Friday I can report to you how far we have progressed as follows:

No. 1. (Porcelain pipe.) (Unfiltered water entering reservoir at Cleator Moor.)
No strepto-cocci found.
No. B Enteritidis sporogenes found.
Bacillus Coli present in .01 C C.
Total organisms present 325 per C C.
(20 liquefying.)

No. 2. (No name.) (Unmixed water in reservoir.)*
*This is a mistake as this reservoir contains all our water, both filtered and unfiltered.—J.C.
No strepto-cocci present.
No B Enteritidis sporogenes found.
Bacillus Coli present in 10 C C but not in less amount.
Total number of organisms 25 per C C.
4 liquefying.)

All that there is now to do is to confirm the B coli tests, and I hope to let you have the result by Friday.

Yours truly,

(Signed) PERCY C. LAWS.

Dr. Morison, Carlisle.

By request I met Dr. Morison in Whitehaven on 1st August, when he informed me that there had been an outbreak of Pneumonia at St. Bees Grammar School, and as St. Bees is supplied with water from the Cleator Moor supply, and as the bacteriological examination of the samples he took had not been satisfactory he was of opinion that the Cleator Moor supply was contaminated and contained in excess organisms derived from organic sources, viz., the bacillus colli communis.

His opinion was that the boys in the school drank large quantities of this water, and this, he suggests, produced a paratyphoid condition, after which the boys when bathing and staying a considerable time in the swimming bath, caught a chill which precipitated a Pneumonia.

Respecting this opinion, Dr. Fisher (the Medical Officer of Health of St. Bees), Dr. Morison, and myself, considered it advisable to cut off the Ramsgill supply and allow this to enter the River Ehen, which for a time was done, but after receiving a report (afterwards stated) from Dr. Hellon, our County Analyst, and being afraid of the scarcity of water owing to the long-continued drought, this supply was again allowed to enter the reservoir.

On the 8th of August four samples of water were again taken from the reservoir—two from the Ramsgill pipe and two from the mixed water in the reservoir. One of each of these was sent to Dr. Hellon, Analyst for the County of Cumberland, for Chemical Analysis, and one of each to Dr. Hutchens, University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for Bacteriological Examination, but as the latter samples were inadvertently sent off without being packed in ice, I did not consider the results of value, and the quantity sent for chemical analysis was insufficient.

On the 11th of August, Mr. Robertson (our Surveyor), Mr. Kitchin (our waterman), and myself, again took two samples for chemical analysis—the County Analyst having sent us suitable bottles—one from the main at Ramsgill and one from the mixed water in the service reservoir.

On the 18th August I received the chemical analysis of both samples which were eminently satisfactory, and the remarks given by the County Analyst are these:—

“These waters, though slightly peaty are free from sewage contamination. They are, therefore, in every way suitable for domestic use.”

I enclose copy of analysis:—

[COPY.]

The County Analyst's Laboratory,
Whitehaven. August 18th, 1911.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to inform you that the following is the result of my analysis of the sample of water received from you on August 11th, marked "Ramsgill."

Total solid matter in solution dried at 212 Fahr.	4.760	grains per gal.
Chlorine existing as chloride	.910	do.
Ammonia	traces	do.
Albuminoid ammonia	.006	do.
Nitrogen existing as nitrates	traces	do.
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 80 Fahr.	.064	do.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 Fahr.	.113	do.
Lead and other poisonous metals	none	do.
Hardness before boiling	1½	degrees do.
Hardness after boiling	¾	degrees do.
Appearance in two-foot tube	Clear brownish-yellow	
Smell when heated to 100 Fahr.	Faint	
Microscopical examination	Vegetable debris.	

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT HELLON.

John Clark, Esq., M.D.,
M.O.H. to the Urban District Council,
Cleator Moor.

[COPY.]

The County Analyst's Laboratory,
Whitehaven. August 18th, 1911.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to inform you that the following is the result of my analysis of the sample of water received from you on August 11th, 1911, marked "Dent."

Total solid matter in solution dried at 212 Fahr.	3.360	grains per gal.
Chlorine existing as chlorides	.840	do.
Ammonia	traces	do.
Albuminoid ammonia	.006	do.
Nitrogen existing as nitrates	traces	do.
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 80 Fahr.	.064	do.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 Fahr.	.116	do.
Lead and other poisonous metals	none	do.
Hardness before boiling	1½	degrees do.
Hardness after boiling	¾	do. do.
Appearance in the two-foot tube	Clear brownish-yellow	
Smell heated to 100 Fahr.	Faint	
Microscopical examination	Vegetable debris.	

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT HELLON.

John Clark, Esq., M.D.
M.O.H. to the Urban District Council,
Cleator Moor.

[COPY.]

The County Analyst's Laboratory,
Whitehaven. August 18th, 1911.

John Clark, Esq., M.D.,
M.O.H. to the Urban District Council,
Cleator Moor.

Dear Sir,—

I enclose herewith the results of the analysis of the samples of water from the reservoir on Dent and from the main at Ramsgill.

The analysis show that these waters, though slightly peaty, are extremely soft and are free from sewage contamination. They are, therefore, in every way suitable waters for domestic use.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT HELLON.

On the 28th August I again sent four samples to Dr. Hutchens for bacteriological examination, two from the main at Ramsgill and two from the mixed water of the reservoir. These were duly packed in ice and sent off immediately after being taken.

On the 4th September I received the following letter from Dr. Hutchens:—

University of Durham, College of Medicine,
Newcastle-on-Tyne,
4th September, 1911.

Dear Dr. Clark,—

Herewith I enclose you a copy of the results I have obtained with the four samples of water from "Dent" and "Ramsgill":—

The results are very much better than with the two previous samples, and compare more or less with those obtained in July though they by no means correspond.

On the whole the results obtained with the two samples from Ramsgill agree as regards the Streptococcus and B. Enteritidis tests and the gelatine plates, but there is disagreement as regard the B. Coli test.

The two samples from Dent coincide very fairly.

The results rather suggest to me that possibly the reservoir and main want cleaning out. I should be interested to know if that is really the case.

It seems to me that the source is quite beyond objection, but possibly the collection and storage may require a little attention. All these upland moss waters contain some colon bacilli, but I do not think they should contain B. Enteritidis or Streptococcus.

The former is absent in these samples, but the latter is present in Ramsgill, which also contains too many coli in my opinion.

Can I help you any further? If so, I hope you will let me know.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. J. HUTCHENS.

I desire you to observe, gentlemen, that neither the B. Enteritidis or Streptococcus was found in any of the two samples taken from the mixed water of the service reservoir, and this is the only water supplied to Cleator Moor and St. Bees.

I here give Dr. Hutchens' results of the examination of these samples taken from Ramsgill and the service reservoir on 28th August:—

[COPY.]

University of Durham College of Medicine,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Report on four samples of water received 29/VIII./1911, from
Dr. John Clark,
Cleator Moor,
Cumberland.

a.	"Ramsgill"—taken from main at 4.30 p.m. 28/VIII./1911, from					
b.	—	—	—	—	—	—
c.	"Dent" — " " reservoir " "					
d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colon bacillus test:—					
	100cc.	10cc.	1cc.	0.1cc.	0.01cc.	0.001cc. 0.0001cc.
a.	+	+	+	+	—	—
b.	+	+	—	—	—	—
c.	+	+	—	—	—	—
d.	+	+	+	—	—	—
	Streptococcus test:—					
a.	+					
b.	+					
c.	—					
d.	—					

[COPY.]

University of Durham College of Medicine,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes test (25cc. of water):—

- a. —
- b. —
- c. —
- d. —

Gelatin plates (48 hours at 20c.):—

A.—Total number of colonies:—

	0.1cc.	0.01cc.	0.001cc.	0.0001cc.	
a.	162	36	18	13	*—Large areas of
b.	193	28	3	0	liquefaction.
c.	?00	59*	24	3	
d.	?00	95*	overgrown by mould.	3	?00—Too numerous to count.

B.—Number of liquefying colonies:—

	0.1cc.	0.01cc.	0.001cc.	0.0001cc.	
a.	5	3	1	—	
b.	6	3	1	—	?—Liquefaction.
c.	?	4	1	1	
d.	?	5	?	1	

(Signed) H. J. HUTCHENS.

Since my special report was submitted to you in October last, nothing has occurred to contradict my statement that the cause of the outbreak of Pneumonia that occurred at St. Bees Grammar School must be looked for elsewhere than in the Cleator Moor water supply, and I now understand that all our water is again filtered by the St. Bees Authority before it is supplied to the inhabitants.

I desire to state that the reservoir according to my recommendations has been scrubbed out and thoroughly cleaned since my special report was issued, and the main pipe at Ramsgill examined, when it was found to be perfectly clean. The supply from this source, however, has since October been allowed to run into the River Ehen, and still continue in this course until suitable weather can be had to allow of the work necessary to carry this supply into the filter beds, after which no unfiltered water will be allowed to enter our mains. *shall*

A bacteriological examination will then again be made.

A plan showing the Ramsgill collecting area, demonstrating the pipe line and giving the level of various points in this area, including the lowest level, and the level of the nearest dwelling-house has lately been submitted to the Local Government Board by Mr. Rothery, our Clerk.

On 6th July, Mr. Gowan, our Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Robertson, our Surveyor, and myself, visited and inspected the cowsheds and dairies in our district, and we are glad to report that nearly all these are in a satisfactory condition, being well lighted and ventilated, and all having an abundant supply of cold water. The drainage, with one exception (which is under consideration) sloping to gullies placed outside, while lime-washing and general cleanliness are strictly observed. As we have no cows in the district housed during the whole day but are turned out every day for grazing and watering purposes, I considered several years ago that 400 cubic space per head was ample cubic capacity for the cowsheds in this exposed district, and from the general appearance of these cattle I have every reason to be convinced that this has been satisfactory.

The milk supply of the district is good, the conveyance of milk being direct from the producers to the consumers, carted in suitable utensils, and the farmers well understand and observe the value of cleanliness both in milking and grooming the cows.

There are no milk shops in the district.

On the 20th June the Sanitary Inspector and myself visited and inspected the slaughter-houses in the district, a report of which has been duly submitted to you. The recommendations made regarding the slaughter-house in Leconfield Street have been duly carried out, and this slaughter-house is now satisfactory.

As I have previously pointed out to you, only two of our slaughter-houses meet the requirements of the Local Government Board, all the others being situated too near dwelling-houses.

All our slaughter-houses are fairly well lighted and ventilated, and all the floors slope to gullies placed outside. They are all plentifully supplied with cold water and are kept clean and tidy, while lime-washing has been attended to. In all cases the refuse and offal—and manure from the lairs—are immediately removed after butchering, and this obviates any tendency of nuisances arising.

During the year I have examined four carcasses of beef, three at the Co-operative Society's slaughter-house, and in each of these cases, as the disease was limited and localised, I ordered all the viscera and thin parts to be destroyed and considered the remainder of the carcasses fit for human consumption.

The other carcass I examined at Mr. Ewart's slaughter-house I found extensively diseased and ordered it to be destroyed totally, which recommendation was duly carried out under the supervision of our Sanitary Inspector.

At all times when the market is open it is visited and inspected by our Sanitary Inspector with the view of preventing the sale of any articles of food which might be found unsatisfactory, diseased, or in any way unfit for human consumption. I am pleased to state that during the year there has been no cause for interference.

The drainage and sewerage of the district is satisfactory, our system of sewerage disposal being one of settling tanks and treatment with time.

There are about fourteen hundred and fifteen water-closets in the district under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. About twenty-five earth-closets exist at farms and outlying cottages, the excreta of which is removed by the residents of the houses.

There are no ashpits nor cesspools in the town area, and the house refuse is daily removed by the Council's carts from the private buckets of the occupiers of the houses.

There is no apparent pollution of rivers or streams in the district.

There is only one common lodging-house in the area. It is daily inspected by the Council's Lodging-house Inspector, who reports to the Council at regular intervals.

The County Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer for this district, and a certain number of the scholars are inspected annually by two assistants and a nurse, who send numerous cards of recommendation for treatment to the local doctors who are evidently expected to treat them gratis as there is no provision for such in the Parliamentary Act.

The Census of 1911 showed a population of 8,302, and the statistics of this report are based on these figures.

During 1911 two hundred and fifty-one births were registered in the district, which represents a birth-rate of 30.23 per thousand per annum, which is 2.48 above the birth-rate of last year.

Of these two hundred and fifty-one children born during the year one hundred and thirty were boys and one hundred and twenty-one were girls, and of the boys one hundred and twenty-five were legitimate and five illegitimate; and of the hundred and twenty-one girls one hundred and fourteen were legitimate and seven illegitimate.

The number of deaths registered during the year in the district was one hundred and twenty-two, giving a death-rate of 14.69 per thousand per annum of the population. But five deaths occurred in the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, five in the Whitehaven Union Infirmary, one in the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, one in the Liverpool Hospital for Women, and one killed in a mine at Frizington, belonging to the Cleator Moor district; so that the total number of deaths belonging to the district was one hundred and thirty-five.

This gives a death-rate of 16.26 or .14 above the death-rate of 1910.

Thirty-one deaths of infants occurred during the year under one year of age, giving an infantile death-rate of 3.73 per thousand per annum of the population, which is .41 above the death-rate of last year. The number of births registered during the year was two hundred and fifty-one, and this gives the infant death-rate per thousand births registered of 123, which is 5.9 above the same rate of last year.

The chief causes of deaths of these infants were: Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, nine; Convulsions, four; Bronchitis, four; Premature Birth, three; Enteritis, two; Atelectasis, two; and one of each of the following—Diarrhœa, other Tubercular Disease, Non-Tubercular Meningitis, Gastritis, Pneumonia, Suffocation (due to over-lying), and other causes.

I am of opinion that bottle feeding is responsible for the majority of these cases occurring under the heads of Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus, Convulsions, Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and Enteritis, and although the doctors and district nurses are continually impressing upon mothers the advantages of breast feeding, still this advice largely goes unheeded, and many mothers insist upon feeding their children artificially when they are perfectly capable of nursing them. For this motherly neglect I am afraid I can suggest no remedy.

For the children who must of a necessity be bottle-fed, it is imperative to impress upon the mother the necessity of absolute cleanliness and that the bottles used must have no tube, but only a teat, as it is almost impossible to keep bottles with tubes clean, and they are always septic. This appears easy in theory but in practice it is most difficult.

In addition to the thirty-one deaths of children under one year of age, there were registered five deaths of children between the ages of one and five years, making a total of thirty-six deaths of children under five years of age, equivalent to a death-rate of 4.33, which is .67 below the rate of 5 of the previous year.

Thirty-seven deaths occurred in people over 65 years of age, giving a senile death-rate of 4.45, which is 2.15 above the rate of 2.3, the death-rate of last year.

The total deaths registered from Zymotic Diseases were three:—One from Diphtheria, one from Erysipelas, and one from Influenza, and they all occurred in people over 65 years of age. The Zymotic death-rate is, therefore, .36, as compared with .75, which is .39 below the rate of last year.

The number of deaths registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were thirteen, giving a death-rate of 1.5, which is the same as last year. In addition to these thirteen deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two other deaths were registered under other Tubercular diseases, giving a total of fifteen deaths from Tubercular diseases, and a death-rate of 1.8, as against 1.7 for last year.

Nine cases of Malignant disease were registered during the year, giving a death-rate of 1.08 from this cause, which is an increase of .33 above the rate of last year.

The number of Infectious Diseases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, during the year, was thirty-nine, and of these nine were due to Diphtheria, thirteen to Erysipelas, fifteen to Scarlet Fever, and two to Enteric Fever. This shows an increase of seventeen cases notified under this Act, when compared with the preceding year.

Of the nine cases of Diphtheria, one was under the age of one year, three between the ages of one and five, two between five and fifteen, one between fifteen and twenty-five, one between twenty-five and forty-five, and one over sixty-five.

Three of these cases were removed to Galemire Isolation Hospital, as they could not be properly tended and isolated at home. One of the cases of Diphtheria proved fatal, and occurred in a man over sixty-five years of age.

The thirteen cases of Erysipelas occurred at the following ages:—One between one and five, five between twenty-five and forty-five, six between forty-five and sixty-five, and one over sixty-five. The last proved fatal in a patient seventy years of age.

All the cases of Erysipelas were treated at their own homes.

Of the fifteen cases of Scarlet Fever six occurred between the ages of one and five years, and nine between five and fifteen years. Two of these cases were removed to Galemire Hospital for isolation and treatment. There were no fatalities from Scarlet Fever during the year.

Two cases of Enteric Fever were reported during the year, and were both removed to Galemire Hospital for isolation and treatment. One was between fifteen and twenty-five years of age; the other between twenty-five and forty-five.

Upon careful inquiry no trace of the origin of these cases could be discovered, and they must therefore be placed under the category of sporadic cases.

Two cases were notified under the Tubercular Regulations of 1903 and two under the Tubercular Regulations of 1911.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was therefore forty-three.

In all cases of diseases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, the Sanitary Inspector and myself visited the infected houses and their surroundings, supplied disinfectants, remedied any nuisance or unsatisfactory condition found, and upon the cessation of the disease or the removal of the case to the Isolation Hospital, had the houses properly disinfected.

Referring to the treatment of Tuberculosis, the notification before 1st January, 1912, was voluntary in the district. With the exception of the Union Infirmary at Whitehaven there is no hospital accommodation for these cases. There are no sanatoriums in the near vicinity, and even the nearest ones are beyond the means of the working classes.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted by the Council, and there is no health visitor in the district.

The administration of the Midwives Act is in the hands of the County Council, and until last year the Medical Officer of Health of the district was the supervising officer. During last year, however, the County Council transferred the duties of the Medical Officers of Health to nurses acting under the County Medical Officer of Health. This undoubtedly was a retrograde change, as so long as the local Medical Officers of Health were the supervising officers they, when called upon by the midwives to assist in difficult cases, felt morally bound to do so, although there was no direct remuneration for these services. It is surely perfectly apparent that such assistance cannot possibly be given by the County Medical Officer of Health and his staff of nurses, and when considering all such cases are urgent and emergent, the lying-in women who depend on a midwife for attendance are in a pitiable plight indeed.

On the 23rd and 24th August Mr. Robertson, our Surveyor, and myself, visited and inspected the factories and workshops of our district, a report of which is already in your hands, and we are glad to say that most of the recommendations have been carried out, and those that have not been attended to will again be inspected and reported on.

I here submit the Sanitary Inspectors' Annual Report:—

“In submitting my Annual Report for year ending December 31st, 1911, I may say that 157 nuisances were reported, consisting of 84 choked and defective water-closets, 43 insanitary yards, 23 choked sewers, five defective gullies, and two escapes of sewer gas. These have all been remedied, with the exception of some insanitary yards in Fletcher Street, and these the contractor is in hands with.

Fifteen cases of Scarlet Fever, nine of Diphtheria, two of Enteric Fever, and 13 of Erysipelas, have been reported during the same period. Two of Scarlet Fever, three of Diphtheria, and two of Enteric Fever, were removed to Galemire Hospital. The remainder were treated at home and after recovery the houses were disinfected.

With respect to the notices issued under the Housing and Town Planning Act, ordered by the Council, after the report of the Medical Officer, the Surveyor, and myself, although the time has expired in which the necessary alterations required should have been done, yet considering the amount to be done, and also the weather we have had since the owners received the notices, it is not to be wondered at that it has not been accomplished, yet it is very gratifying to know that all seem willing to comply with the requirements of the Council. Some have got part done and the others are only waiting for better weather to get commenced.

During the year the slaughter-houses in the district were inspected by the Medical Officer and myself, and the Dairies and Cowsheds by the Medical Officer, the Surveyor, and myself. Reports of such inspections were laid before you at the time.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

CHARLES GOWAN, S.I."

Our Surveyor reports that during the year twenty-one new water services, affecting fifty-two houses, have been put in, and the water supply to the district is in a satisfactory condition.

The water mains are flushed weekly, the sewers are also flushed weekly and disinfected at regular intervals.

I am pleased to think that our birth-rate of 30.23 is an increase of 2.48 above last year. Our infant death-rate has slightly risen, but the death-rate of children under five years of age has decreased by .67. The general death-rate of the district is practically the same as that of last year.

This, gentlemen, together with the tables attached, concludes my Annual Report for 1911.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.
M.O.H.

EHEN BANK HOUSE, 29TH JANUARY, 1912.

Table I.—Cleator Moor Urban District; Vital Statistics of Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS—NETT.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		+ Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At All Ages.	
							Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1906	8000	215	26.8	129	16.1	12	39	181	141	17.6
1907	8000	249	31.1	136	17.	10	28	112	146	18.2
1908	8000	260	32.5	116	14.5	2	25	92	118	14.7
1909	8000	273	27.7	133	16.5	6	39	173	139	17.3
1910	8000	222	27.75	112	14.	17	26	117	129	16.12
1911	8302	251	30.23	122	14.69	13	31	123	135	16.26

*In columns 5, 8, and 10 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

+ "Transferable deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water): 2,947. Total Population at all Ages, 8,302; Number of Inhabited Houses, 1,603; Average number of persons per house, 5.1—at Census of 1911.

Table II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Re-moved to Hos-pital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	
Diphtheria (including Membranous group)	9	3	2	1	1	6	1	3
Erysipelas	13	1	9	5	1	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever... ..	15	6		1	1			2
Enteric Fever {	2			2	1			2
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	2			1				
Phthisis { Others	2			1				
Totals	43	10	11	5	8	6	2	7

Isolation Hospital—Gale mire Isolation Hospital, in Parish of Hensingham, and situated near Cleator Moor Boundary.
 Total available Beds—47. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

Table III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SURJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.								
	Al. Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Diphtheria and Croup	1							1	
Influenza	1							1	
Erysipelas	1							1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13		1		4	5		4	
Tuberculous Meningitis	1								
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1				2		5	2
Cancer, malignant disease	9	4						2	2
Bronchitis	12	4	1					1	6
Pneumonia (all other forms)	7	1	1		2	2		1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	7			1	1	2		3	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	4						1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1								
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2								
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	13	12	1						1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	4	1					2		
Suicides	1					1			
Atelectasis	2	2							
Senile Decay	10								10
Other Defined Diseases	45	6		1	3	3	7	11	14
All causes	135	31	3	2	4	14	16	28	37

Table IV.—Infant Mortality.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—Certified 31.										
Diarrhœa							1			1
Enteritis							2			2
Tuberculous Diseases...								1		1
Premature Birth ...	3				3					3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2			2	4	1	2	1	1	9
Atelectasis	2				2					2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...								1		1
Convulsions						1	1	1	1	4
Gastritis									1	1
Bronchitis						2	1	1		4
Pneumonia (all forms)								1		1
Suffocation (overlying).	1				1					1
Other causes	1				1					1
	9			2	11	4	7	6	3	31

Nett Births in the Year :—Legitimate, 239; illegitimate, 12—251. Nett Deaths in the Year of legitimate and illegitimate infants, 31. Have not been so specified by Registrar.

Phthisis: Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation.

No Sanatorium nor Hospital Accommodation for Phthisis in the District.
No Dispensary provided.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework,

1—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections, (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	36	3	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	83	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—
Total	119	3	—

2—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of Cleanliness... ..	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	—	—	—
Other Nuisances :				
Limewashing	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation— Unsuitable Dry Closets ...	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	6	5	—	—

3—HOME WORK. Nil.

4—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
(1).—Cleator Moor Co-operative Society's Bakehouse, Earl Street. This is registered as a Factory having Mechanical Power.	
(2).—Mr. J. W. Carr's Bakehouse, High Street, registered as a Workshop.	
(3).—Mr. A. Farquharson's Bakehouse, High Street. This is an Underground Bakehouse, and registered as a Workshop.	
(4).—Mrs. Mc Adam's Bakehouse, High Street, registered as a Workshop.	
(5).—Miss C. Bowes, 22, High Street, Bakehouse. This is registered as a Workshop.	
Total Number of Workshops on Register	31
Total Number of Factories on Register	7
	38

5—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—In use at the end of the Year, 1.

29th January, 1912.

JOHN CLARK, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

