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Contributors

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Cockermouth
Rural District Council.



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

JOHN PENNY, D.Sc., M.B., F.R.S.E.,

FOR THE YEAR

* * * **1908.** * * *

**TOGETHER WITH THE SUMMARY
OF WORK OF THE**

*** INSPECTOR. ***

COCKERMOUTH :

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COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen, .

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board and County Council, I present you with the report on the sanitary circumstances of the district, and upon the mortality and sickness statistics for the past year.

The report also contains details of the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act as required by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The following is a statistical summary of the birth and death rates for the year compared with the rates for England and Wales during the same period.

Rates calculated per 1000 of the population :—

	For 1908.	England & Wales for 1908.
Birth-rate	27·1	26·5
Corrected Death-rate	16·61	14·7
Infantile Mortality	172	121
Zymotic Death-rate	1·39	1·29
Phthisis Death-rate	·36	—
Cancer Death-rate	1·17	—

In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness to G. S. Wilson, Esq. (Broughton Grange) for again furnishing me with the rainfall report included among the tables, annexed to this report, and the Inspector for supplying me with certain details, and to record my thanks to the Clerk, the members of the Sanitary Committee and District Council for their kindness and support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PENNY.

REPORT.

Area	The area of the district in statute acres exclusive of area covered by water, is 158,113·464 acres.
Physical Features, &c.	The physical feature and general character of the district remain unchanged.
Chief occupation of the inhabitants	With the exception of a sprinkling of people whose occupation takes them almost daily to the urban districts, the inhabitants chiefly are directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood, although a certain percentage work at the coalmines and quarries.
Climate	The climate is variable. The prevailing winds are from the south-west, with a heavy rainfall.
The Housing of the People	The evil of overcrowding is, of course, not a new one, and so long ago as 1598, the Privy Council addressed a letter to the Justices of Middlesex inveighing against the owners of tenement houses for the abuses they encouraged:—"The remedie whereof cannot be sufficientlie provided in havinge an eye to these persons that take those howses, being so great a nomber, and they cannot be justlie corrected untill they be taken with some offence, but in severe punishinge those landlords that left out those small tenements (parcells of howses and chambers) unto unknown and base people and from weeke to weeke, not regardinge what the persons are that take the same, but to raise a vile and unconscionable lucre."

The late Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, Dr. T. B. Russell, said "Of all children who die in Glasgow before they complete their fifth year, 32 per cent die in houses of one apartment, and not 2 per cent in houses of five apartments and upwards. This may be due to insufficient or improper food, but it is also to be accounted for by lack of fresh air."

The Bill to be introduced into Parliament for "Town Planning and Housing" should prove a most useful one in improving our villages as regards the class of houses now erected. Sufficient experiments have now been made to show a better method: at Bourneville and Port Sunlight, pioneer work has been done; and at Earswick, near York, Messrs. Rowntree have shown that rational housing is practicable without depending on the willingness of some rich man to incur a heavy financial loss. At Letchworth a whole new town is growing up with a population already approaching 6,000, every house having its own garden, ample sunlight and air space and something of beauty in

the outlook from its windows. In some of the more populous villages the housing accommodation for the working classes is scarcely sufficient, and the condition of some house property invariably admits of further structural improvements.

Plans for New Buildings approved in 1908.

PARISH.	New Buildings (Houses.)	Additions.	Workshops, Stables, Byres, etc.
Above Derwent ..	1	1	
Birkby, Crosby, etc. ...		1	New farm buildings, new laundry & training home
Borrowdale ...	1		
Braithwaite ...	5		Outoffices
Brigham ...	2		New cycle workshop
Broughton ...			Enlar. of Prim. Meth. Chapel
Buttermere ...	1		New outoffices
Dean & Deanscales ...	2		New drainage
Dearham ...	3		Blacksmith's shop
Flimby ...	35	7	
Gilcrux ...	2		A new ashpit
Mosser ...		1	
Oughterside & Allerby	4	1	New schools
Parsonby ...			New washhouse
Seaton ...	5	1	{ Farm buildings Washhouse Two new drainages
Setmurthy ...			New farm buildings
St. John's & Thirlmere }	2	2	{ New joiners' workshop New farm buildings
Tallantire ...			New farm buildings
Thornthwaite ...	1		New sewer outfall
Ullock ...	2		
Winscales ...	1		
Workington (Rural) ...			Golf pavilion
Wythop ...		1	

According to the 1901 Census the population [21,690] of this district has, like most rural districts, decreased.

Population

The estimated population of 22,210 upon which all these statistics is based is for the whole district.

This shows no sign of increasing, and the downward tendency still continues. There were registered throughout the entire district 603 births (310 males and 293 females) and of these 26 (14 males and 12 females) were illegitimate. The rate for year 27.1 is below the average for the past ten years and the lowest for this period except 1898, which had precisely the same number. The highest rate was recorded in 1901 with 31.3 per 1000 of the population.

Birth-rate

The percentage of illegitimate to total births is 4.31 as compared with 4.4 the rate for the previous year.

The deaths actually registered in the district were 362, or 49 above the average for the previous 10 years, and the

Death-rate from all causes

death-rate from this uncorrected figure would be 16.29 per 1000 persons living. To get anything like a correct death-rate, various corrections must be made. Of these 362 registered deaths, one was that of a person who did not belong to the district who died at the Ghyll Retreat, Buttermere. This death, therefore, has to be deducted. On the other hand there are no less than 8 deaths to be added of persons who belonged to the district who died in the Workhouse, Carlisle Infirmary, Cockermouth Nursing Home, and Cottage Hospital, Maryport. We then get the approximate number of deaths to be 369, which gives a death-rate of 16.61 per 1000, the highest recorded during the last ten years. The rate for 1907 was 16.0. Ninety-eight is the number of persons who died who had reached the age of sixty-five years and upwards, which gives a senile death-rate of 26.28 per cent of the total deaths against 38.7 per cent for 1907.

The death-rate for England and Wales for 1908 was 14.7 per 1000.

The following table gives the age at death :—

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	Over 65.
1908	369	103	32	13	26	97	98
1907	356	74	20	10	12	102	138
1906	309	77	23	9	17	85	98
1905	337	90	39	12	17	76	103
1904	298	88	33	7	11	76	83
1903	314	76	13	11	15	82	117
1902	293	77	21	11	14	76	94
1901	322	84	37	10	10	88	93
1900	290	65	30	8	11	87	89

The above figures show an increase of twenty-nine under one year of age, twelve under five and fourteen under twenty-five; also a decrease of five under sixty-five and forty over sixty-five years, as compared with 1907.

During the year nineteen inquests were held.

The number of uncertified deaths was nine.

Infantile Mortality

There were one hundred and three deaths among infants under one year of age. This shows an increase of twenty-nine on last year's total. The average number of deaths for the ten years 1898—1907 was seventy-nine.

The infantile mortality rate for the year is equal to 172 per 1000 births. The average for ten years 1898--1907 is 123.

The rates for the past six years are as follows :—

1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
172	117·0	120·1	147·2	136·2	114·8

Table V shows the causes of death amongst infants.

Deaths from the common infectious diseases accounted for eight, all due to whooping cough, and from diarrhœal diseases two. Again we have an excessive proportion of premature births. About 3 per cent. of the children are born prematurely, and about 5 per cent. are so debilitated at birth that they fail to survive a year. It will be observed that the first week after birth, and the first month records a heavier mortality than either of the succeeding eleven months.

One of the most important factors in the destruction of these infants is ignorance and carelessness on the part of mothers unduly exposing their offspring, particularly when suffering from measles and whooping cough.

The Council have decided not to adopt this Act.

Notification of
Births Act

Cancer Rate

Cancer proved fatal in twenty-six cases with a rate of 1·17 per 1000 as compared with 0·9 per 1000 in the preceding year. Eleven of the deceased were those of persons between twenty-five and sixty-five years of age, and fifteen persons who had attained the age of sixty-five years and upwards.

Number of deaths each year from cancer.

1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
26	20	17	15	17	19	9	12	8

The medical experts in charge of the Cancer Research Fund's Laboratories established by the King, are still pursuing their investigation, but nothing has been definitely reported as to the origin of this dreadful disease.

An old practitioner in this district, deceased now some thirty years, frequently remarked when this compressed yeast, generally spoken of as "German Yeast," was superseding the old-fashioned brewery yeast in the making of bread "Use plenty of that and we will have plenty of Cancer."

There were eight deaths registered as being due to Tuberculosis phthisis. Besides the above, five deaths were assigned to

other forms of tubercular disease. The following table gives the age at death :—

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	Over 65.
1908	8	..	..	1	3	4	..
1907	21	..	..	..	2	17	2
1906	16	..	..	3	6	7	..
1905	14	..	1	1	4	8	..
1904	13	..	..	1	2	9	1
1903	11	..	..	1	4	6	..
1902	13	..	..	3	2	6	2
1901	12	..	..	..	1	10	1
1900	9	..	..	1	2	6	..

The death-rate from consumption is equal to 0·36 per 1000 of the population. That for 1907 was 0·94 per 1000.

The Local Government Board has now issued regulations necessitating the Poor Law Medical Officers to report all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis to the Medical Officer of Health for the district. This is a step in the right direction but I am inclined to think that the Government should include this disease among those which are compulsorily notifiable with this proviso that cases should be dealt with on similar lines to that in force in Sheffield.

This is the opinion of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health who have unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that they consider it desirable that in London tuberculosis of the lungs should be compulsorily notifiable.

The above resolution was the outcome of a paper read by Dr. Louis Parkes in which he pointed out that the system of voluntary notification had been a comparative failure due to the professional relations subsisting between a medical man and his patient. There was naturally a prejudice in the minds of most patients, no matter what their social standing, against consenting to a divulgence of a knowledge of their condition to anyone outside their own immediate circle. If medical men were bound by law to notify such cases it would be unnecessary to obtain the patient's consent. In support of his contention for compulsory notification Dr. Parkes showed how well the system had worked in Sheffield where it had been in force since November, 1903, which powers were obtained under an Act of Parliament. Here, every medical man was bound to notify each case of phthisis occurring in his practice in the

same way that he notified cases of any other infectious disease. If he did not wish his patient visited by the Medical Officer of Health or one of his staff, he filled up a form to that effect which he transmitted with the certificate and no such visit was made. In these cases it is expected that the medical attendant will himself instruct the patient to observe the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease to other persons. The mere fact of notification confers no powers upon the Medical Officer of Health, or his staff, which they do not possess under existing statutory enactments.

Consequently there is no compulsion on consumptive patients to submit to isolation at home, or to removal to hospital, or to give up their occupations, or to undergo any supervision or control. The only extra power given under the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1903, was that of enabling the Medical Officer of Health to enforce the disinfection and cleansing of the premises that had been in the occupation of a consumptive, and to require the removal for disinfection of any bedding, clothing, or other article which had been exposed to the infection of tubercle. No provisions contained in any local Act of Parliament relating to Infectious Diseases applied to tuberculosis of the lungs, or to any proceedings relating thereto. In this way the measures adopted by the sanitary authority after the receipt of the notification were deprived of any possibility of being harsh or creating any hardship for poor consumptives which they were not at present called upon to bear. The whole object of compulsory notification in Sheffield, as it would be elsewhere when adopted on similar lines, was to educate in methods of hygiene, by persuasion and advice, persons who were subjects of a communicable disease, but who, through ignorance or carelessness, were liable to be the means of spreading the disease to others, and not to hedge them about by disabilities, which would have the effect of cutting them off from social intercourse. On such lines as these there was no reason to expect any opposition from the medical profession or the public.

The zymotic death-rate is calculated from the number of deaths due to the seven principal zymotic diseases. Deaths from
Zymotic
Diseases

The following table gives them and the deaths recorded from each :—

Smallpox	..	..	0
Measles	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	16
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	}	..	..	8
Fevers	{ Typhus	..	..	0
	{ Enteric	..	..	3
	{ Continued	..	..	0
Diarrhœa		..	..	2

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The zymotic death-rate for the year is equal to 1.39 per 1000 as compared with 1.22 per 1000 in 1907. The chief cause for the increase is the sixteen deaths from Whooping Cough and the eight deaths from Diphtheria. The rate for England and Wales for 1908 was 1.29 per 1000.

Smallpox

We cannot but rejoice to see that smallpox has, during the past year, been unknown as a factor of destruction in this district.

The Committee of the Joint Smallpox Hospital have had plans prepared for this building and are advertising for tenders for the erection of the same on a site situated at Broughton Moor.

Notifiable
Zymotic
Diseases

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, one hundred and four cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year or six more than in 1907.

The following table gives the notifications during each month of 1908.

Monthly Notifications.

1908.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	TOTALS.
January	..	1	3	..	4	2	10
February	..	..	7	..	5	..	12
March	..	1	2	..	..	1	4
April	..	3	..	1	3	..	7
May	..	3	1	..	24	4	32
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
August	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
September	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
October	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
November	..	3	..	..	8	..	11
December	..	5	2	..	1	1	9
Total	..	18	15	1	58	12	104

From these diseases there were twelve deaths, viz., Diphtheria, eight ; Enteric Fever, three ; and Scarlet Fever, one.

The next table shows how these Infectious Diseases notified were distributed.

DISTRICT.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	TOTALS
(a.) KESWICK RURAL						
Bassenthwaite ..	6	..	..	18	..	24
Castlerigg ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Naddle ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Newlands ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
St. John's ..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	7	..	..	23	..	30
(b.) COCKERMOUTH RURAL						
Brigham ..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Broughton (Great) ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Broughton (Little) ..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Eaglesfield ..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Goat ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mosser ..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	..	..	..	17	1	18
(c.) WORKINGTON RURAL						
Branthwaite ..	2	..	..	7	1	10
Bridgefoot ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clifton (Great) ..	4	4	..	..	3	11
Clifton (Little) ..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Distington (Furnace Row) ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Seaton ..	1	8	..	7	1	17
	9	14	..	14	6	43
(d.) MARYPORT RURAL						
Arkleby ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Broughton Moor ..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Dearham ..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Flimby ..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Gilcrux ..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Oughterside ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Parsonby ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	2	1	1	4	5	13

The following table shows the number of notifications for the past five years :—

DISEASES.	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	18	19	17	7	8
Enteric Fever	15	9	5	6	4
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever	58	61	205	155	95
Erysipelas	12	9	12	8	15
Totals ..	104	98	239	177	124

STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

On the receipt of a notification, the house is visited as soon as possible, particulars as to source of infection, milk supply, school attended, drainage, etc., obtained; and in cases of scarlet fever, necessary arrangements made for the removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital at Broughton Moor. Frequently the medical attendant notifies that the case is fit for removal, a step which greatly facilitates their early removal. After removal, or on recovery, should the patient be isolated at home, the infected rooms and bedding are fumigated and sprayed with formalin.

All the other children in an infected house are forbidden to attend school during the requisite quarantine period either after the removal to hospital of the sufferer, or after their convalescence when treated at home.

Diphtheria

Again the outstanding feature of the year is the extensive prevalence of this disease.

In January a case was reported from Dearham, in a girl aged 10 years and 10 months. Defective drainage near dwelling.

A case was notified in May of a girl aged 3 years and 6 months, residing at Gilcrux, and which later ended fatally. The origin of this was due to the little victim falling into a filthy sewer outfall.

In July a series of cases commenced in the Bassenthwaite district when a servant girl aged 14 years, came from Shap to Sandhills, Bassenthwaite, on 24th June. Her illness commenced on 28th June and ended fatally a few days later. The children from this farm attend the school

at Bassenthwaite. In November two notifications were received informing me that a boy and his sister, aged nine years and six years respectively, residing at Underskiddaw, were suffering from diphtheria.

At Highside Cottages, a girl aged five years and three months died on 10th December from diphtheria; was notified the same day: and the following day her brother, aged ten years and seven months, was certified as suffering from the same disease. The village and schools were visited and it was observed that an epidemic of sore throats had existed among the scholars of the Bassenthwaite schools for nearly two months. On visiting several of these cases at their homes it was conclusively proven that the outbreak was diphtheritic in character as a small percentage were still suffering from marked diphtheritic paralysis. Very few of these cases had been attended by any medical practitioner. The schools were ordered to be closed and disinfected.

The inhabitants of this district are very reluctant in calling in a medical practitioner to their children lest he should pronounce the disease as one of an infectious nature.

Two cases are recorded from Lowther Street, Great Clifton, one in a girl aged thirteen years and six months who attended the Catholic School, Workington. Her mother informed me that whilst at school she played with another girl who was suffering from a sore throat; the second in a little girl aged three years and six months who resided with her grandfather. Illness began on the 31st March, and the sufferer died on 3rd April. This little victim complained of sore throat on 30th March. Her father was interred at Chapel Brow, on 23rd March, when relatives and friends came to the funeral from Blackhill (Durham), Cleator Moor and Fothergill. Among the deaths forwarded me by the Registrar for the Workington sub-registration district appears the name of a girl aged thirteen months, residing in this street, as being certified to "croup" after an inquest held by the coroner. A fatal case was notified on 27th April in a girl aged two years residing at Concrete Cottages, Great Clifton; and another fatal case occurred in this row in a female child, aged 23 months. Cause in these two cases, the emptying of the ashpits.

Lowther Street is composed of houses containing a kitchen with lean-to scullery at the back, two small bedrooms with iron-framed casement windows and inlet ventilators near the ceilings. The lean-to sculleries are devoid of spouting. A series of untrapped gratings extend

the whole length on both sides of this street and an offensive effluvium arises therefrom at times.

At Branthwaite two cases manifested themselves, the first notification being received on 21st April, stating that a boy aged six years, was suffering from diphtheria. Illness began on 13th April, and the medical practitioner first called in on the 19th, or twelve hours before the child died. Insanitary conditions were found at this house; also the byres and stable are without any drainage. The second case was a female child aged two years and six months, on the 16th May. Here again the house is in an insanitary state owing to damp caused by the elevated garden soil being contiguous with the wall of the dwelling.

At Chapel Brow a fatal case occurred in a boy aged two years and six months. This child had been away from home for fourteen days returning only eight days prior to the illness being noticed. Here the privy pails have to be borne through the houses to be emptied.

At Nepgill, Bridgefoot, a boy, aged seven years and one month, was notified as suffering from diphtheria in December. He attended Chapel Brow school. His sister died eleven days previous to the commencement of his illness from croup. This appears to have been a case of diphtheria unrecognised until fatal heart failure supervened. The house was in an insanitary condition being damp and devoid of spouting.

At Seaton, a girl aged three years, residing at Causeway Road, was certified in November as suffering from Membranous Croup, which proved fatal seven days later. This house, although built within the last three years, suffers badly from dry rot in the parlour floor.

The Council have made arrangements for the free bacteriological examination of swabs of cases of diphtheria; also the provision of antitoxin serum.

Typhoid Fever

Fifteen cases were notified during the year. All were in different houses with one exception at Seaton, where three members of the same family were ill altogether.

A case of enteric fever in a boy, aged six years and nine months, at Fothergill, Flimby, was notified in March, and the only insanitary condition observed was a defective water closet basin and soil-pipe.

On the 6th February, a notification was received stating that a girl aged twelve years, residing at 20, Carter Garth, Great Clifton, was suffering from Enteric Fever. Illness began on 29th January, but had not been in good

health for some time previous. Her brother, a coalminer, working at the local colliery, had been ill with pains in the bowels and diarrhoea, which he stated was due to a horrible stench inhaled from a disused working in the coal mine. This girl emptied the chamber after her brother had used it, and says that the offensive odour given off made her ill. She had never been away from the village.

At 12, Carter Garth, Great Clifton, a second case of typhoid fever was, on 26th February, certified in a male child aged two years and six months. Began on the 9th February with measles, and with typhoid fever on the 24th February, from which he died on the 27th February. Nothing insanitary.

A boy aged eight years residing at 21, Concrete Terrace, Great Clifton, developed enteric fever on 2nd May, and was notified on the 18th May. The cause of this case, as also of the next enumerated, is, in my opinion, the emptying of the middensteads referred to in my report for 1907.

At 31, Concrete Terrace, Great Clifton, a case was notified in a girl, aged 15 years, on the 9th December. Illness commenced on the 29th November. In this house about six years ago a man suffered from the same complaint.

Distington. Two notifications were received on 8th February, stating that a girl aged twelve years and ten months, residing at Furnace Row, Distington, was suffering from typhoid fever. Illness began on the 30th January; was at Workington on 25th January; attends Winscales school. The other, a boy aged five years and eight months, residing in the same row of houses; illness commenced on the 3rd February, when at school. This was a doubtful case.

Seaton. Three cases were certified on 31st January, viz.: (1) a young man aged 22 years, residing at Rosslea; illness commenced 22nd January and ended fatally on 15th February. He was an ironworker at Moss Bay Iron and Steel Works, Workington; (2) a young female aged fourteen years and six months, residing at Park Cottages, Seaton; illness commenced on 19th January; frequently visited Workington. During the first week in January she stayed at Rosslea; (3) a young man aged 20 years, residing at Young's Fold, Seaton. He is a surfaceman at one of the local collieries, and had never been away from home. His two brothers, residing at the same house, were ill, and (4) on the 10th February, one aged 25 years was notified as suffering from typhoid fever; frequently visited Workington, and stayed for a few days with relatives at the Black Lion, Griffin Street, Workington, early in January; illness

began 17th January ; (5) a married woman aged 23 years, residing at Thompson's Terrace, Causewayside, was notified as suffering from typhoid fever, on 8th February. This case ended fatally on 10th February ; illness began 27th January ; attended Workington market regularly on Saturday evenings.

A coalminer, aged 24 years, residing at Milburn Terrace, was reported as suffering from Enteric Fever, on 10th Feb., commenced 30th Jan., whilst at his work. Never away from home. Case probably due to infection from Workington. There is an ashpit near, belonging to this property, which gave off an effluvium nuisance and required roofing over. On the 26th March the seventh case was notified as showing itself in a girl aged 11 years 5 months, residing in Jackson Street. Illness began on the 14th March. Gable end of the bedroom walls were damp from defective cementing.

The last case notified on 11th December was a little girl aged 3 years 11 months, residing at The Laurels, Church Road. The sufferer was in Devonshire Street, Workington, on 23rd Nov., and her illness commenced the same date. The closets are in close proximity to the houses.

The cases at Distington and several of those in Seaton were personally visited by Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, F.R.S., Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board, when investigating the origin of the epidemic of Typhoid Fever in the Borough of Workington during the early months of this year.

Scarlet Fever

The prevalence of this infectious sickness as compared with the four preceding years has been of an extremely limited character, and except in one fatal case of a very benign type

During the last two months of 1907, scarlet fever was prevalent in the Above Derwent district among children attending Braithwaite Schools, which necessitated their closure (as well as the Sunday Schools) and later their disinfection. On January 8th, 1908, the first case notified was from this district in a boy aged four years. Source of infection contact with his brother who was a sufferer. Removed to your hospital at Broughton Moor, and no further cases were reported. At Flimby, a case was notified in a girl aged eight. Source of infection appears to have been Workington. Owing to the extensive outbreak of typhoid fever in the Borough of Workington, their Isolation Hospital at Ellerbeck was cleared of the cases of scarlet

fever about this time, the sufferers being transferred to their respective houses.

The next two cases occurred at Seaton, one a boy aged 3 years, residing with his parents at Milburn Terrace; notified 29th January, 1908; illness began 23rd January; removed to hospital on 30th January. The second, a boy aged 5 years 6 months, residing at Springbank, Seaton; notified 10th February; illness began on 5th February; removed to hospital on the 11th February. This sufferer had a relative in Workington who was suffering from scarlet fever. From this last case a small outbreak of some twelve cases in the Eaglesfield and Mosser districts was traceable. On May 20th, four notifications were received stating that a married man, aged 44 years, and three of his children, aged respectively 7 years 7 months, 5 years 5 months, and 11 months, residing at a farm called The Wood, Whinfell, were suffering from scarlet fever. Two of the children attended Paddle School. On further investigation it was ascertained that a family residing at Dalton Farm, Eaglesfield, were ill and away from school. The tenants of this farm came from Sandale, near Ireby, on February 2nd. On the 10th February, they attended the funeral of a daughter at High Seaton, who had died with her grandmother. The child removed from Springbank was also a grandson of the woman where the deceased died.

On the 20th February, 1908, a girl aged 12 years (daughter of the tenant at Dalton Farm) commenced to be ill, followed two days later by a brother, aged 7 years, and a sister aged 2 years, with vomiting, slight sore throats, and a rash the day following, which the parents state they took for measles. These children were not medically attended and were absent from school for about six weeks, returning to Paddle School about the last week of April. The first of the cases at The Wood attended Paddle School, and was taken ill on 1st May with sickness, followed two days later with a rash.

Two other scholars from Mosser, fell victims to this disease; also another little girl who was absent from school, on personal visit, was found to be peeling freely, although not medically attended. The school was closed and disinfected.

From Dearham, two cases were reported in two brothers, the elder, aged 20 years, being a miner working at a local colliery. Probable source of infection Workington, where he had been to a football match. The younger, personal contact. Both were removed to hospital.

At a public house situated at Brigham, a girl, aged 12 years 4 months, was noticed peeling freely. On enquiry, she stated that she had a sore throat about three weeks before; attended the public elementary school. Her brother was also found to be commencing with the same complaint, and both were removed to hospital.

At Branthwaite an outbreak made its appearance among the members of a family residing at a farmstead in this village, no fewer than five of them contracting the disease. One of the sufferers was away at Braystones and Calderbridge for the week-ending October 4th; also two men stayed at this house from Friday to Monday, October 5th, 1908, leaving ten days before the symptoms manifested themselves in the first sufferer.

Two children of a family residing near the above, and who obtained their milk from the farm, contracted the disease, and were removed to the Fever Hospital, at Broughton Moor.

In May a notification was received stating that a little girl, aged eight years, the daughter of a gamekeeper, residing at Green Close, Bassenthwaite, was suffering from scarlet fever. On visiting the case it was found that other members of the family were sickening with the disease. One of these later succumbed to the infection. These children attended Bassenthwaite schools and it was from here that the disease was spreading, as several other scholars were attending, although desquamating. The history of this epidemic commences with a servant girl aged 17 years, residing at a farm called Riggwood, Bewaldeth, who informed me that she commenced with a sore throat and a rash, about ten days after the arrival of a new servant man, who came from Whitehaven district. Her illness did not prevent her discharging her duties, and the result was that two daughters of her master contracted the disease in a mild form, and continued attending the school at Bassenthwaite; also the maid, whilst desquamating, attended a Public Dance in the schoolroom. A farmer's son, aged 27 years, residing at High Bewaldeth, was present at the Ball, and was partner in some dances with this girl, the result being that he fell a victim to scarlet fever. All the cases were personally visited and removed to the Isolation Hospital forthwith, with the result that the outbreak ceased to spread. The day and Sunday schools were closed and disinfected.

Erysipelas

Twelve cases of this disease were notified during the year, and all were traceable to cold except one, which

followed injuries to the scalp, the result of a horse kicking the sufferer. Nothing of an insanitary nature was detected in any of the dwellings.

On the 16th April, a notification stating that a married woman aged 36, residing at Hennah Gate, Broughton Moor, was suffering from Puerperal Fever. This woman had been attended in her confinement by a woman who is not registered as a midwife, and whose ideas of cleanliness are very poor. The water supply to this dwelling is of doubtful purity.

Outbreaks of this disease have invaded in a greater or less degree the villages of Great Clifton, Chapel Brow, and Threlkeld Quarry, necessitating the closure of the public elementary schools.

Whooping Cough was prevalent in certain townships throughout the district, and several of the schools were closed in consequence. Sixteen cases ended fatally, and all, with one exception were children under five years of age.

Three cases of this disease among cattle were reported to me by the police, one each at St. Helen's, Flimby; Bridekirk; and Redmain.

Personal visits were made, and all necessary instructions given to prevent the spread of this disease among the farm hands.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

There are none in the district.

Thirty is the number in the district and are regularly inspected, but constant inspection is necessary to maintain them in good condition. In many instances it will be your duty to enforce the regulations contained in the byelaws as regards structural alterations. Complaints have been received during the year of the manner adopted by some of the butchers in storing and removing offal and other waste matter. No unsound meat of any kind has been seized.

Action under the Food and Drugs Act is taken by the Inspector appointed by the County Council, and whether anything is done or not in the district there is no ready means of ascertaining.

There is a large number of dairy farms in the district, and a quantity of milk is sent daily to Newcastle, Manchester, Workington, and other towns. Usually there is

Puerperal
Fever

Measles

Whooping
Cough

Anthrax

Lodging
Houses
Slaughter
Houses

Cowsheds,
Dairies, etc.

some farmer who will let the people have a supply if they will come for it.

The cowsheds and dairies (registered number eighty) have been thoroughly inspected during the year and more improvements have been made. The condition generally is about the average in the county, but many are not by any means as satisfactory as could be desired. The importance of cleanliness is beginning to be recognised by some of the farmers, but it will be a long time before the men realise it. The farm labourer is too accustomed to working in manure and of eating with unclean hands, to be sufficiently careful about a little filth getting into the milk. His confidence in the strainer is marvellous and he cannot conceive how anything harmful can pass through the sieve.

Although such inspections as these are a step in the right direction, yet it seems probable that after the second and third interim reports of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis just published, more thorough inspections, especially of the cows, will be enforced by the Government.

This report is of extreme interest to all engaged in safeguarding the public health. It will be remembered that at the International Congress on Tuberculosis held in London in 1901, Professor Koch stated that as the result of certain investigations made by him, he believed that human and bovine bacilli are different in kind, and the statement was made that the likelihood of human beings becoming infected to any serious degree with bacilli of bovine origin was so slight that it might be regarded as of little practical moment. Naturally the opinion of so eminent a bacteriologist was widely used by those interested in the matter financially for their own ends. The report of the Royal Commission has disproved the above opinion of Professor Koch, and, it is hoped, will put an end to this erroneous theory which has had such a baneful effect upon the interests of public health. The Commissioners state: "There can be no doubt that, in a certain number of cases, the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis; and there also can be no doubt that, in the majority at least of these cases, the bacillus is introduced through cows' milk. Cow's milk is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and of fatal tuberculosis in man." This opinion is amply proved by numerous experiments carried out by the Commission. They further state: "A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be

attributed to the consumption of cow's milk containing tubercle bacilli." Again, "The presence of tubercle bacilli in cow's milk can be detected though with difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used for food. There is far less difficulty in recognising clinically that a cow is suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculous milk. The cows recognised clinically as tuberculous were all found to excrete virulent tubercle bacilli in large numbers in the fæces, and the experiments recorded by the Commission, make it clear that in the case of cows obviously suffering from tuberculosis of the lung or alimentary canal, the excrement, from the point of view of accidental tuberculous contamination of the milk, is much more dangerous than the matter discharged from the mouth and nostrils. The milk coming from such a cow ought not to form part of human food, and indeed ought not to be used as food at all. Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures, more stringent than those at present enforced, being taken to prevent the sale or consumption of such milk." Such plain speaking on the part of a Commission, composed of such eminent scientific men as this one is, must surely result in the Government taking the necessary steps to enable sanitary authorities to see that milk infected with tubercle will not be consumed in their districts.

As respects every retail bakehouse, the provisions of this part of the Factory and Workshops Act (Edward VII, C 22, 1901) shall be enforced by the District Council of the district in which the retail bakehouse is situate, and not by an Inspector, and for the purposes of this section the Medical Officer of Health of the District Council shall have and may exercise all the powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings and otherwise of an Inspector. In this section, the expression "retail bakehouse," means any bakehouse or place, not being a factory, the bread, biscuits, or confectionery baked in which are sold, not wholesale but by retail, in some shop or place occupied with the bakehouse.

Bakehouses

Several cottagers and others follow the practice above stated in your district and those to our knowledge have been frequently inspected.

These have been periodically visited and with few exceptions as regards limewashing comply with the regulations of the Acts. No home workers live in the district. There are several cottages where washing is done for families.

Factories and
Workshops
Act

At the Derwent Thread Mills, The Goat, water-closets have been substituted for privies, and half-a-dozen water-closets communicate direct with the interior of the workrooms. These communicate with an external ventilator with a fan at the outlet. As the means of escape in case of fire was unsatisfactory, new arrangements are under consideration.

Offensive
Trades

There is only one tanyard in this district, but no offensive trade.

Public Elementary
Schools:
Sanitary
Conditions, etc.

The role of the elementary school in disseminating disease has always been regarded by me as one of great importance, and a general inspection of the school premises in the district has been made during the year. The defects found were reported. These included unsatisfactory water supplies, and improper methods of supplying water for drinking purposes, nuisances arising from conveniences, etc. The water supply at Winscales, Setmurthy, Isel, Paddle, Wythop and Bassenthwaite, are obtained from sources of a suspicious character.

(a.) Broughton Moor, the urinal discharged through an opening in the school-yard wall into an adjoining field.

(b.) Bassenthwaite, two cesspools, situated one in each playground; brick lined with open joints not more than eight yards distant from Chapel Beck. These receive the drainage from privies; middenstead and urinal inlets untrapped and open jointed drain pipes.

Recommended that waterclosets be substituted, and a small sewerage purification plant be installed in the grounds.

(c.) Waterclosets are found only at Braithwaite, Flimby, Greysouthen, and Oughterside.

(d.) Pails at Newlands and Dearham.

(e.) All the remainder have large midden-privies, or middensteads with privies adjoining e.g. Isel.

Where the villages have their water supply from a public service e.g. Crummock Gravitation Scheme, Overwater and Braithwaite, the schools obtain their water from these sources.

Of the non-notifiable diseases, measles and whooping have been very prevalent. I do not remember any one year in which it has been recommended so many schools should be closed. The schools closed by order of your Council were as under:—

School.	Period of Closure.	Cause.
Chapel Brow	Jan. 27—Feb. 21	Measles
Great Clifton (infants)	Mar. 31—April 27	Measles
Bassenthwaite	May 15—May 30	Scarlet Fever
Paddle	May 22—June 5	Scarlet Fever
Isel	June 15—July 4	Whooping Cough
Greysouthen	Oct. 8—Oct. 31	Whooping Cough
Threlkeld (Quarry)	Nov. 3—Nov. 28	Measles
Bassenthwaite	Dec. 16—Jan. 15 (09)	Diphtheria

In addition, Paddle and Loweswater were closed for whooping cough by the Medical Officer to the County Council Education Committee.

The systematic inspection of the district results in the maintenance of a good standard of sanitation. The number of complaints received in proportion to the number of nuisances detected under inspection is very small. Continuous inspection however, is necessary, otherwise the people become negligent. Tenants allow insanitary conditions to exist, and cottage owners neglect to maintain their property in good repair. After nuisances are detected, a preliminary notice should be served without waiting the instruction of your Council, and if this was not obeyed, the matter then be brought to the attention of the Council and formal notices served. As a result further action would rarely be necessary although some owners of property require a great deal of attention.

Sanitation

In the year 1908 it was noticed that the mason work of a building and a passage between two occupied houses, situated in Bassenthwaite, was in a dilapidated condition, and dangerous to the public. This requires rebuilding. At the "Sun Inn" no sanitary convenience was provided, which defect has since been rectified.

The drainage at Sandhills (Bassenthwaite) was in an insanitary condition. The drains were untrapped and discharged into a manure heap. The pigstyes which were some thirty feet distant from the dwelling, had defective paving and no drainage. Sanitary improvements have been carried out according to orders.

Ravenstones, a water-closet from one of the lodges discharged into an uncovered manure midden. This has since been connected to the cesspool, which receives the sewage from the mansion.

Broughton Cross, the drainage is in a most insanitary condition and a proper system of sewerage is badly required. The sewage from twenty-three cottages, known as Derwent Row, and one detached house (which has water closet, bath, etc., but no cesspool) discharge from an opening in the bank near the railway arch into a small brook which runs direct into the river Derwent, about one hundred yards away. The liquid drainage from several badly constructed wooden pigstyes erected on the land on the side of the brook, gains access into this watercourse.

The twenty houses (Derwent Row) have open midden privies, separated from the pantry (in which food is kept) by a 4½ inch brick partition.

The houses situated at Furnace Row, Distington, are one storied, with recess beds in the kitchen and parlour. The owners, to prevent overcrowding in the case of large families, have converted two into one. The lane at the back of these buildings is constantly found in an untidy condition. A drain with trapped gully is provided, but the tenants more frequently dispose of their household slops, by throwing them down a defective surface channel. All the drainage from this property enters a brook, distant a few yards, without undergoing any process of purification, and after a course of about five miles reaches the sea near Parton.

At Wise House Farm, High Seaton, the drainage in the front yard from several outbuildings is seriously insanitary, causing an abominable effluvium nuisance. Likewise the dwelling house suffers severely from ground damp and defective ventilation, both in the kitchen and parlour on the ground floor, while the two front bedrooms upstairs are provided with fixed windows without any casements, but possess fireplaces, while the two back bedrooms are supplied with fixed casement windows but without fireplaces. What with the insanitary surroundings and the highly impure house atmosphere, especially during the hot weather, these insanitary conditions became intolerable for the inmates. Notice should be served on the owner, requiring him to provide adequate drainage, substitute for the existing windows, those constructed with sashes, and otherwise put the dwelling into a sanitary and habitable state of repair.

Lanthwaite Gate Farm, the parlour wall suffered badly from damp, caused by an old ivy tree against the gable end. The roof was defective and the house was found without any spouts. Structural repairs have been made.

Similarly at an old farmstead called Lanthwaite Green, the walls of the parlour, bedrooms, and lobby, were found to be very wet. The greater portion of the dwelling was without spouts and the roof in a bad condition.

The sewer outlets of several properties in the hamlet of Buttermere require to be collected and conveyed by some simple scheme of sewerage to a common outfall.

In the village of Dearham, several of the open sewers have been piped, but at Blooming Heather the drainage from some twenty cottages runs into a gutter which was in a foul condition. Where this enters the culvert on the side of the main road (between Cocker-mouth and Maryport) it is further augmented by the slop drainage from several houses on the summit of the hill. This gives off an offensive effluvium during the summer season.

The excremental matter from the privy attached to the premises, known as the "Star Inn," Branthwaite, opens direct into the river.

The Flour Mills, situated at the Goat, a stream known as "Tommy Ghyll" Beck flows beneath one of the floors of these mills. In order to remove debris from a grating over the inlet pipe under the mill-race is an opening uncovered and which at times is used by the workpeople as a privy. In times of flood this inlet will not carry the storm water and the over-flow then passes over a lipped stone and flows into the mill-race. In addition, this beck receives the drainage from two waterclosets and a mansion.

The tenants of a row of houses known as Chapel Brow (Great Clifton), create a nuisance by throwing the slops on to the bank which adjoins the main road, although proper drainage is provided.

The owner of a large number of cottages in the village of Greysouthen has substituted sash in lieu of small fixed casement windows to the number of nearly one hundred.

The sewer has been extended beyond the schools and the various adjoining properties connected thereto, which has removed the pollution from a small stream running by the road side.

In my annual report for 1907, under cases of Enteric Fever, recommended that a public system of scavenging be adopted at Great Clifton, and the midden privies abolished.

Overcrowding was detected

(a.) At the Goat where a family of six had only one bedroom, and an air space of 234 cubic feet per adult.

(b.) At Oughterside, two families consisting of eight persons, were occupying a house with a kitchen and one bedroom. The former was used for living purposes, also a sleeping apartment. Space sufficient only for five adults—and therefore overcrowding.

(c.) One house at Seaton was ascertained to be overcrowded, and this nuisance, after being cautioned, was abated by the removal of the household into more commodious premises.

(d.) At a house in Little Clifton, a similar condition of affairs was detected (as the above c), with the same satisfactory abatement.

Sewerage

Along with the other officials of the Council, I attended a public enquiry, held at the Thomas Paisley Memorial Institute, Great Broughton, under the presidency of E. A. Sandford Fawcett, Esq., an Inspector of the Local Government Board, at 10 a.m. on the 3rd September, 1908, with reference to an application for sanction to borrow £1450 for works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, for the villages of Great and Little Broughton.

A similar inquiry to the above was held at the Co-operative Hall, Great Clifton, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd September, 1908 (E. A. Sandford Fawcett, Esq., Local Government Board Inspector, president), with reference to an application for a loan of £1000 for the proposed sewerage scheme for this village.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Committee who inspected the villages of Braithwaite and Portinscale (Above Derwent), plans have been prepared and adopted for sewerage the same.

A proper system of sewage disposal is much needed for Broughton Cross.

In the village of Plumbland several outlets discharged on the roadside of the principal thoroughfare. These on my report have been collected and are now conveyed by a proper sewer.

Since the village of Oughterside (which was sewered) has been connected with the new water supply from Overwater, thirteen new houses, provided with water closets, have been erected; and the privies at the School converted into water closets.

The public sewer outfalls and irrigation fields have been inspected, and those at Broughton, Broughton Cross, Broughton Moor, Great Clifton, Chapel Brow, Camerton and Portinscale, are in an insanitary condition. Six of the afore-named are among the sewerage schemes recommended.

Rain fell on 216 day as compared with 201 in 1907. The rainfall for the year was 39·47 inches, of which fifteen inches fell in the months of July, August and September. The average for the ten years 1898—1907 was 45·09 inches, the heaviest record for any single year during this decennium being 1903, when 52·83 inches were registered, and the least in 1902, when only 29·20 inches were collected.

Water Supply

The Crummock Lake gravitation water supply has been abundant in quantity and still retained its good record for purity, irrespective of the epidemic of enteric fever which occurred during the year, in one of the districts outside your area, supplied with the same water.

The pipes supplying Great Clifton have been relaid as the old ones were corroded up.

The villages of Allerby, Crosby, Crosscanonby and Birkby are now supplied with water from the Overwater Scheme, and which is highly appreciated by the residents of these villages.

A sample of water, supplying four cottages at Isel Almshouses, was submitted for analytical examination, and found to be "dangerously polluted and quite unfit for human use." A new supply is being obtained.

The water supply to Blindcrake and Redmain has received much attention during the year but no source has been discoverable, and apparently the only way of supplying will be from the Moorland on the opposite side of the river Derwent. The present supply is obtained from wells and pumps which collect from the limestone and is very hard.

Three samples were taken in the village of Blindcrake and forwarded to the County Analyst for analysis and report :—

- (a) Pump (Memorial)—"The water is highly polluted and quite unfit for human consumption."
- (b) Well (Stockdale's)—"The soil through which this water passes is not free from sewage matter; but the sewage matter is being completely oxidised before the water reaches the well."

Note.—The analysis shows that the sewage in the vicinity of this well was not obtaining access at the time the sample was taken. Surface waters collected from land such as that from which this water drains, are however, liable to extreme fluctuations in purity. It is therefore possible that in some conditions of weather this water may be contaminated to a dangerous extent.

- (c) Well (Public)—“The results of the analysis of this water point to the presence of sewage or manurial matter. The amount of pollution at the time the sample was taken was not more than sufficient to cause the water to be classified as of ‘doubtful purity.’ As, however, the well is liable to increased contamination at any moment, the water must be regarded as dangerous, and a purer supply sought.”

Referring to page 21, Annual Report for 1907, it appears that pollution is gaining access into the public water supply of this village, apparently through some fissure in the limestone, the locality of which it is impossible to locate. Therefore recommend that a new and pure supply of water be obtained for this area.

The water supply to Bassenthwaite has been carefully ascertained by personal inspection, and all sources of pollution noted. The domestic water supply is chiefly obtained from two streams: one from the Dash waterfalls which flows through a portion of the village, and the other, the result of the aggregation of several rills from Skiddaw, and known as Chapel Beck. Both of these are seriously polluted by all sorts of drainage, cattle dung, dead animals, and worse than these named, at times by sheep dips, many forms of which contain poison of a dangerous character. At some of the houses during the dry season, water has to be borne a considerable distance from neighbours' supplies which is allowed them on sufferance, and these are not free from suspicion. The water supply, on sufferance, to the “Castle Inn” area, was inspected at the intake pipe, and is liable to be contaminated.

It is necessary that this village be provided with a supply of good, pure and wholesome water not liable to contamination, and suggest that one of the two supplies be impounded before it reaches the source of pollution.

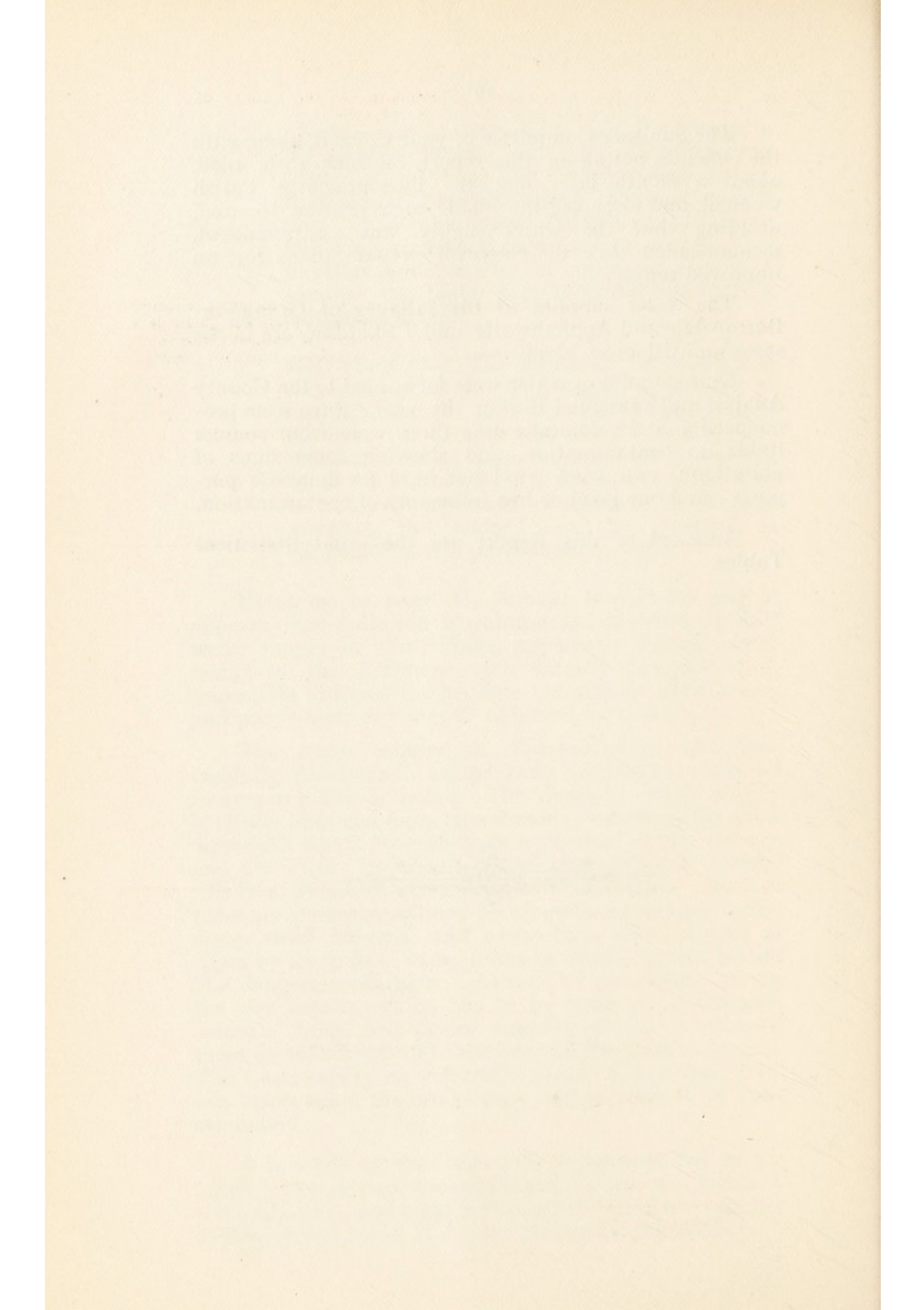
The Sanitary Committee of your Council, along with the Officials, acting on this report, on June 16th, 1908, about a month later, met the Bassenthwaite Parish Council, and inspected the whole area referred to, and, deciding that the water supply was contaminated, recommended that the Surveyor prepare plans for an improved supply.

The water supplies of the villages of Grange-in-Borrowdale and Applethwaite under Skiddaw, are in the same unsatisfactory condition.

Nine samples of water were forwarded to the County Analyst and examined during the year : three were pronounced unfit for domestic use ; three were from sources liable to contamination, and showing some signs of pollution ; two were good but hard for domestic purposes ; and one good or free from signs of contamination.

Annexed to this Report are the usual Statistical Tables.





REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1908.

Kept at Broughton Grange, Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland, by G. S. WILSON.

Lat. 54 40 15 Long. 3 25 15 W

Nearest Railway Station—Brigham

Time of observation—9 a.m.

Diameter of Rain Gauge—5 in.

Height of top of Gauge above ground—1 ft. 3 in.

" " " Sea Level 209 ft.

NOTE.—Rain should be measured daily at 9 a.m., and the result entered to the previous day. Full instructions for the measurement of rain and particulars as to the British Rainfall Organization are given in "*Rules for Rainfall Observers*," sent post free on application to Dr. H. R. MILL, 62, Camden Square, London, N.W.

RAINFALL IN 1908.

At Broughton Grange, Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland.

Rain Gauge } Diameter of Funnel, 5 in.
Height of top { Above Ground, 1 ft. 3 in.
 { Above Sea Level, 209 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Number of days with .01 or more recorded.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DATE.
January	4'34	—	—
February	2'92	—	—
March	3'69	—	—
April	1'53	—	—
May	2'70	—	—
June	2'93	1'19	13th
July	3'62	—	—
August	4'70	1'34	26th
September	4'72	1'21	16th
October	1'75	—	—
November	3'27	—	—
December	3'30	—	—
Total	32'47		216

If Gauge has been moved during year state—
Date. Distance. Direction.
No.

How was height above sea level ascertained ?
Ordnance Survey.

State pattern and maker of Gauge, if known.
Cassella.

What are the objects nearest to the Gauge.
Cabbages.

Nearest Parish Church and Railway Station.

NAME.	DISTANCE.	DIRECTION.
Church, Broughton	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	W
Station, Brigham	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	S E

RAINFALL AT BROUGHTON GRANGE, 1908.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	0'04	...	0'04	0'01
2	...	0'17	...	0'21	0'51	0'17	...	...	...	...	...	0'01
3	...	...	...	0'02	0'35	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	0'02
4	...	...	...	...	0'21	...	0'46	0'04	0'01	...	...	...
5	0'92	0'02	0'10	0'01	0'30	...	0'13	0'01	0'14	...	...	0'68
6	0'14	...	0'28	...	...	...	0'03	...	0'08	0'22	...	...
7	0'45	...	0'32	...	0'14	0'07	...	...	0'24	...	...	0'37
8	0'01	...	0'25	...	0'39	0'06	0'44	0'03	0'35	0'18	...	0'21
9	...	0'15	0'09	0'06	...	0'06	0'14	0'46	0'26	0'15	...	0'14
10	...	...	...	...	0'01	...	...	0'08	0'61	0'02	0'13	0'34
11	...	...	...	...	0'06	0'22	0'27	0'11	...	...	0'13	...
12	...	0'05	...	...	...	0'25	0'15	0'14	0'07	...	0'32	0'07
13	...	0'43	0'06	0'01	0'04	1'19	0'26	0'01	0'14	...	0'26	0'20
14	0'22	0'05	...	0'05	0'02	...	...	...	0'64	0'01	...	0'28
15	0'65	0'26	0'01	0'01	0'01	0'44	0'33	...	0'01	...	...	0'10
16	0'44	0'06	...	...	0'13	...	0'43	...	1'21	...	0'29	0'07
17	0'38	0'08	...	0'16	0'02	0'10	0'08	...	0'05	...	0'12	0'05
18	0'01	...	0'09	...	0'08	0'04	...	...	0'02	0'08	0'19	0'06
19	0'10	0'07	...	0'01	0'10	0'04	0'02	...	...	0'21	...	0'05
20	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	0'27	0'20	0'05	0'04	0'06
21	...	0'18	0'01	...	0'18	...	...	0'27	0'05	...	0'42	0'01
22	...	0'32	0'10	...	...	0'05	...	0'10	0'01	...	0'25	0'20
23	0'05	0'13	0'05	...	0'01	0'04	...	0'15	...	...	0'18	...
24	0'01	0'01	0'60	0'03	0'08	...	0'26	0'49	0'01	...	0'32	...
25	0'34	0'02	0'18	0'10	0'04	...	0'20	0'12	0'44	...	0'10	...
26	0'32	0'24	...	0'08	...	...	...	1'34	0'07	...	0'04	...
27	0'09	0'55	0'55	0'04	...	...	0'05	0'50	0'03	0'12	0'06	...
28	0'10	0'06	0'14	0'13	...	...	...	0'19	0'01	0'55	0'38	0'06
29	0'05	...	0'38	0'22	...	...	0'36	...	...	...	...	0'24
30	0'06	...	0'42	0'39	0'02	...	0'01	0'10	...	0'16	...	0'01
31	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	0'29	...	...	...	0'06
	4'34	2'92	3'69	1'53	2'70	2'93	3'62	4'70	4'72	1'75	3'27	3'30

Above Sea Level, 209 ft.

INCHES OF RAINFALL AT BROUGHTON GRANGE, COCKERMOUTH.

G. S. WILSON,

	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		Greatest fall in 24 hours		Average 33 years, 1873 to 1904.	
	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Rain	On days	Inches	Date	Rain Inches	On days
January	5.85	19	4.05	24	2.68	17	3.15	19	4.32	15	3.70	22	1.25	17	5.67	25	1.45	14	4.34	18	...	...	3.489	...
February	2.56	11	4.51	12	1.66	11	0.84	10	5.18	21	3.05	19	2.54	19	2.66	17	2.00	11	2.92	19	...	...	2.757	...
March	3.02	13	0.46	8	1.91	13	2.12	22	6.61	28	2.86	16	3.25	23	2.40	15	2.24	18	3.69	18	...	...	2.780	...
April	3.10	20	2.29	16	3.01	17	1.55	13	1.55	15	3.03	21	3.54	19	1.42	10	2.54	13	1.53	16	...	...	2.018	...
May	3.93	12	2.90	13	1.56	11	2.69	24	2.63	19	2.80	21	2.67	11	4.77	25	3.98	19	2.70	20	...	...	2.400	...
June	1.56	9	3.45	16	2.50	12	1.57	14	1.29	9	1.44	13	1.89	5	1.75	9	5.54	25	2.93	14	1.19	13th	2.515	...
July	3.27	13	1.91	17	0.88	9	3.47	17	4.52	20	2.77	10	2.61	13	2.50	18	1.88	14	3.62	17	...	...	3.382	...
August	1.99	11	8.56	18	4.28	19	2.86	15	5.54	25	4.07	21	3.26	19	5.59	21	4.64	22	4.70	19	1.34	26th	4.487	...
September	6.07	26	3.62	17	2.45	15	1.61	16	5.15	19	2.38	11	3.18	18	1.37	6	0.36	4	4.72	24	1.21	16th	4.162	...
October	4.62	12	5.31	18	5.93	22	3.32	17	8.75	30	2.52	15	2.67	12	5.95	25	7.08	25	1.75	11	...	...	4.480	...
November	5.26	16	4.22	18	4.87	12	2.25	17	3.79	21	3.73	19	3.96	17	4.17	19	4.37	16	3.27	17	...	...	4.227	...
December	3.31	14	7.43	26	5.06	21	3.77	16	3.50	16	4.87	18	3.11	18	3.37	20	5.89	20	3.30	23	...	...	4.023	...
	44.54	176	48.71	203	36.79	179	29.20	200	52.83	238	37.22	206	33.93	191	41.62	210	43.97	201	39.47	216			40.720	

Rural District of Cockermouth.

Annual Report of the the Medical of Health for the Year, 1908,
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, &C.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of—	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories	28	0
Workshops	95	3
Workplaces	3	0
TOTAL	126	3

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
<i>* Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness	1	1
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	1	1
TOTAL ..	3	3

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.			Number.
Iron Furnaces	...	...	1
Brick Works	...	...	6
Linen and Thread Mills	...	...	1
Flour Mills	...	...	10
Saw Mills	...	...	6
Shoe and Clog Makers	...	...	16
Joiners and Cartwrights	...	...	29
Blacksmiths	...	...	17
Dressmakers	...	...	9
Tailors	...	...	4
Breadbakers	...	...	5
Tanners	...	...	1
Bicycle Works	...	...	1
TOTAL			106

JOHN PENNY, D.Sc., M.B.,

2nd January, 1909.

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132) requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

TABLE A—BIRTHS.

Total Number of Births for the Four Quarters, Male and Female, Legitimate and Illegitimate; Birth-rate per 1000 Population for the entire District, and four Registration Sub-Districts, and percentage of Illegitimate to total Births, compared with previous years.

DISTRICTS and TOWNSHIPS.	Population	BIRTHS 1908.												TOTALS.					Rate per 1000 of population.					Per cent of illegitimate.															
		1st Quarter				2nd Quarter				3rd Quarter				4th Quarter				Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females							
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.							
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.							
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.							
(A) KESWICK sub-regis- tration District, entirely Rural ...	3056	6	9	13	9	5	11	3	3	25	30	2	2	59	69	64	63	57	19	3	22	6	21	0	20	6	18	7	6	7	4	3	10	9	1	5	5	2	
Bewaldeth & Snittlegarth	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassenthwaite	445	...	...	3	3	...	5	1	...	3	7	1	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Under Skiddaw	262	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Skiddaw	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn	766	2	2	5	2	2	3	...	1	8	7	1	1	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Borrowdale	502	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above Derwent	1005	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	11	9	...	...	20	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(B) COCKERMOUTH sub- registration District chiefly rural, partially mining ...	5544	14	15	18	11	14	22	13	11	58	58	1	1	118	133	123	116	138	21	2	26	5	22	3	21	9	25	5	1	69	7	5	8	1	10	3	7	8	
Embleton	375	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	4	5	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wythop	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Setmuthy	180	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Isel Old Park	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sunderland	55	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Isel, Blinderake & Redmain	280	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Papcastle and Goat	596	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	4	6	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bridekirk	110	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tallentire	201	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dovenby	198	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Broughton	1400	4	6	7	4	7	8	7	2	25	20	...	...	45	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brigham	723	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	7	...	...	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eaglesfield	222	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Blindbothel	89	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mosser	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE A-BIKIHS—(continued.)

[illegible]

DEATHS (Table B.)

Total Number of Deaths from all causes, in the entire District of the Cocker mouth Rural District Council,
Male and Female, in the Four Quarters of the Year, and Death-rate per 1,000
Population, as compared with previous years.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population to middle of 1908.	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter			Entire Year (1908.)			Rate per 1,000 population																						
		Rate per 1,000 population			Rate per 1,000 population			Rate per 1,000 population			Rate per 1,000 population			Rate per 1,000 population			Rate per 1,000 population																						
		Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902																	
(1.) KESWICK, Sub-registration Dis- trict, entirely rural ...	3056	4	3	7	9	11	7	18	23	5	5	10	13	0	5	4	9	11	7	25	19	44	14	3	13	4	14	1	10	8	12	1	10	5					
(2.) COCKERMOUTH, do., chiefly rural, partially mining ...	5544	16	16	32	23	0	11	10	21	15	1	9	11	20	14	4	8	17	25	18	0	44	54	98	17	6	13	9	9	14	7	13	4	13	9	15	8		
(3.) WORKINGTON, do., chiefly mining, partially rural ...	5310	15	16	31	23	3	17	16	33	24	8	7	8	15	11	3	12	9	21	15	8	51	49	100	18	8	17	4	11	3	16	6	11	0	12	9	11	7	
(4.) MARYPORT, do., chiefly with Urban Townships ...	8300	21	24	45	21	6	13	13	26	12	5	14	13	27	13	0	18	11	29	13	9	66	61	127	15	3	17	6	16	7	14	5	15	5	14	9	13	8	
Entire Sanitary District ...	22,210	56	59	115	20	7	52	46	98	17	6	35	37	72	12	9	43	41	84	15	1	186	183	369	16	6	16	0	13	4	14	9	13	4	13	8	13	4	6

TABLE C.

Death-rate in each Township.

DISTRICTS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Population	Births Regis- tered.	Deaths register- ed in the district.		Death Rate per 1,000 Population.				
			Under 1 year of age.	At all ages.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
a. KESWICK RURAL	3056	59	11	44	14'3	13'4	14'1	14'1	10'8
Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth	75	1	...	2	26'6	...	13'3	...	...
Bassenthwaite	445	12	1	10	22'4	15'7	15'7	17'9	2'2
Under Skiddaw	262	2	1	2	7'6	3'8	22'9	19'0	3'8
Skiddaw	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's, Castlerigg & Wythburn	766	17	2	9	11'7	14'6	6'5	13'0	17'0
Borrowdale	502	7	2	4	7'9	5'9	19'9	9'9	8'0
Above Derwent	1005	20	5	17	16'9	19'0	14'0	15'0	14'1
b. COCKERMOUTH RURAL	5544	118	30	98	17'6	13'9	9'9	14'7	14'0
Embleton	375	9	4	11	29'3	10'7	5'3	13'4	16'3
Wythop	100	1	1	2	20'0	10'0	...	10'0	...
Setmurthy	180	3	1	2	11'1	5'5	5'5	11'1	25'0
Isel Old Park	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunderland	55	3	...	1	18'1	...	...	54'5	18'1
Isel, Blinderake and Redmain	280	1	1	8	28'5	18'1	10'8	10'8	7'2
Papcastle and Goat	596	10	2	6	10'0	10'0	10'0	20'1	16'7
Bridekirk	110	2	2	2	18'1	9'0	...	9'0	9'0
Tallentire	201	7	...	4	19'9	4'9	...	14'9	9'9
Dovenby	198	3	1	6	30'3	5'0	15'1	...	25'2
Broughton	1400	45	13	24	17'1	15'5	14'0	17'0	9'6
Brigham	723	11	3	12	15'2	22'1	19'3	12'4	17'9
Eaglesfield	222	3	...	4	18'0	9'0	...	9'0	22'5
Blindbothel	89	3	...	...	...	33'7	...	11'2	...
Mosser	75	2	...	1	13'3	26'6	...	13'3	40'0
Whinfell	76	1	...	...	...	13'1	13'1	...	...
Loweswater & Mockerkirk	272	3	...	6	22'0	11'0	7'3	21'0	7'3
Buttermere	87	1	...	2	22'9	...	11'4	...	11'4
Brackenthwaite	116	1	...	...	...	34'4	17'2	8'0	8'6
Lorton	322	9	2	7	21'7	15'3	3'0	24'5	24'5
c. WORKINGTON RURAL	5310	155	18	100	18'8	17'4	11'3	16'6	11'0
Seaton	1680	46	7	38	22'6	16'1	10'7	19'1	15'4
Camerton	278	6	...	3	10'7	7'1	7'1	21'5	7'4
Ribton	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greysouthen	481	13	...	8	16'6	16'6	18'7	14'5	6'2
Little Clifton	486	18	2	7	14'4	22'5	14'4	24'6	8'2
Great Clifton	1150	29	6	21	18'2	12'2	8'0	11'3	10'6
Stainburn	263	9	1	4	15'2	19'0	3'8	3'8	4'4
Workington (Rural)	236	9	...	2	8'4	8'4	8'4	8'4	8'4
Winscales	102	2	1	1	9'8	19'6	19'8	9'8	9'8
Dean, Deanscales, &c.	622	21	1	16	25'7	33'7	14'4	22'5	11'2
d. MARYPORT RURAL	8300	271	44	127	15'3	17'6	16'7	14'5	14'5
Gilcrux	413	8	1	6	14'5	14'5	7'2	19'3	16'9
Plumbland and Parsonby	533	19	1	7	13'1	24'3	18'7	15'0	9'3
Bothel and Threapland	336	8	1	3	8'9	8'9	14'8	8'9	8'9
Oughterside and Allerby	440	17	4	6	13'6	9'0	22'7	4'5	14'4
Crosby, Crosscanonby, & Birkby	931	37	6	14	15'0	17'0	16'1	9'6	15'0
Dearham	2147	60	13	35	16'3	18'6	18'0	12'5	17'6
Broughton Moor	940	31	4	15	15'9	21'4	16'0	11'8	17'2
Flimby	2560	91	14	41	16'0	17'2	16'1	20'4	15'5
Total in Entire District	22,210	603	103	369	16'61	16'0	13'4	14'9	13'4

TABLE I.—Cockermouth Rural District.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1908 and previous years.

YEAR.	Popula- tion esti- mated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS.		Total deaths registered in the district.						Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the Dis- trict.	Deaths of Residents Register- ed in Pub- lic Institu- tions be- yond the Dis- trict.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.
		Number.	Rate.*	UND' R 1 YEAR AGO		AT ALL AGES.		Rate.*				
				Number.	Rate.	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	24,655	656	27.1	81	129.5	364	15.0					
1899	23,334	672	28.7	76	113.0	310	13.2					
1900	22,513	617	27.4	69	111.8	290	12.9					
1901	21,690	681	31.3	84	123.3	316	14.5					
1902	21,690	616	28.3	76	123.3	292	13.4					
1903	21,700	692	30.4	76	114.8	300	13.8					
1904	21,800	646	29.6	88	136.2	293	13.6					
1905	22,112	679	30.7	90	147.2	331	14.9					
1906	22,112	641	28.9	77	120.1	297	13.4					
1907	22,112	632	28.58	74	117.0	338	15.2					
Averages for years 1898-1907	22,371	653	29.0	79	123	313	13.9					
1908	22,210	603	27.1	103	172	362	16.29	1	1	8	369	16.61

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.
The Ghyll Retreat (licensed under the Inebriates Acts) Buttermere	Cottage Hospital, Maryport Union Workhouse, Cockermouth Nursing Home, Cockermouth The Infirmary, Carlisle The Retreat, York

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

Total population at all ages	...	21,690	} At Census of 1901
Number of inhabited houses	...	4,383	
Average number of persons per house	...	4'9	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 158,113,464

TABLE III.—Cockermouth Rural District.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in each locality.				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	Ages.†—Years.						1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.										65 and upwards.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	18	7	11	...	...	...	7	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	12	1	...	1	8	2	...	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	58	1	9	37	5	6	23	17	14	4	14	6	9	4	...	33
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	15	2	7	6	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	104	2	18	55	12	15	30	18	43	13	14	6	9	4	...	33

Isolation Hospital.—Broughton Moor Isolation Hospital.

Total available beds—15. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—Scarlet Fever only

* w—Workhouse; † H—Isolation Hospital.

TABLE IV.—Cockermouth Rural District.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities (at all ages).				Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	K.R.	C.R.	W.R.	M.R.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Scarlet fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Whooping-cough ...	16	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	
Diphtheria & membranous croup ...	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	
Croup ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Epidemic Influenza ...	7	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	6	1	...	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Enteritis ...	12	10	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	7	
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis ...	8	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	1	1	4	
Other tuberculous diseases ...	5	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	
Cancer, malignant disease ...	26	...	...	...	...	11	15	8	5	7	6	
Bronchitis ...	24	11	4	...	...	3	6	1	6	6	11	
Pneumonia ...	40	13	4	1	3	15	4	4	12	12	12	
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	5	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	
Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Premature birth ...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	5	
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	2	
Heart diseases ...	47	...	1	2	4	18	22	3	13	15	16	
Accidents ...	15	...	...	1	5	8	1	4	4	5	2	
Suicides ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
All other causes ...	120	38	6	1	4	25	46	12	34	28	46	
All causes ...	369	103	32	13	26	97	98	44	98	100	127	1

TABLE V.—Cockermouth Rural District.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	...																	
	Chicken-pox	...																	
	Measles	...																	
	Scarlet Fever	...																	
	Diphtheria : Croup	...																	
	Whooping Cough	...						2		1	1	1					3	8	
Diarrhœal Diseases	Diarrhœa, all forms	...								1	1							2	
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	...			1	1		1	1			1			1			5	
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	1	1		2				1		1		1				5	
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	...	10	2	1	1	14	2										16	
	Congenital Defects	...	3	1			4											4	
	Injury at Birth	...																	
	Want of Breast-milk	...																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	6	2	4	2	14	3	3	1	1	1		1		2		26	
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis	...										1						1	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...							1									1	
		...																	
Other Causes.	Erysipelas	...																	
	Syphilis	...																	
	Rickets	...											1		1			2	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...																	
	Convulsions	...	1				1	2					1					4	
	Bronchitis	...						3	3					1		2	1	11	
	Laryngitis	...							1									1	
	Pneumonia	...			1		1	2				1	3		2	2	2	13	
	Suffocation, overlying	...																	
	Other Causes	...	1			1	2	2										4	
All Causes	Certified	...	21	5	7	4	37	13	9	4	4	5	7	2	4	3	4	6	98
	Uncertified	...	1			1	2	1				1				1		5	

Births in the year—legitimate ... 577
Do. illegitimate ... 26

Deaths in the year—legitimate infants ... 93
Do. illegitimate ... 10

Deaths from all Causes at all ages ... 369

Population, estimated to middle of 1908 ... 22210

Summary of work done through the Inspector of Nuisances in the Rural Sanitary District of
Cockermouth, during the year ending 31st December, 1908.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—(continued).

RURAL DISTRICTS.

	Nuisances reported in 1908 and not yet abated	Urinals built	Drains tested	Scarlet Fever cases removed to Hospital	Samples of water analysed	Samples of water condemned	Cowsheds registered in 1908	Structural defects of Cowsheds remedied	Number of Cowsheds on register	No. of visits to Cowsheds in 1908	No. of Slaughterhouses in district	No. of notices to cleanse workshops	No. of notices to provide privy accommodation	Beds destroyed from Typhoid	Totals
Above Derwent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Allerby and Oughterside	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	14
Braithwaite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Borrowdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blindbothel and Whinfell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brackenthwaite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brigham	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	18
Buttermere	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bassenthwaite	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Bewaldeth and Sunderland	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Blindcrake, Isel, and Redmain	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Bothel and Threapland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Bridekirk and Dovenby	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	14
Broughton Moor	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Camerton and Ribton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
Clifton, Great	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	10
Clifton, Little	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6
Crosscanonby, Crosby & Villa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	8
Dearham and Craika	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	14
Eaglesfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Embleton, Wythop & Setmurthy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Flimby	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	11
Greysouthen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
Gilcrux, Greengill, and Bullgill	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Isel Old Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lorton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loweswater, Mosser, & Mockerkin	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Millbeck and Applethwaite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newlands	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pardshaw, Dean, and Deanscales	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Papcastle and Goat	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6
Plumbland and Warthole	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parsonby and Arkleby	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Seaton	1	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	4	24
Stainburn and Winscales	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	12
St. John's, Legburthwaite and Wythburn	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thornthwaite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thackthwaite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallantire	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Ullock and Branthwaite	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Under Skiddaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Workington Rural	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTALS	43	8	5	33	9	3	16	6	80	159	30	3	1	4	632

John Wm. Jackson,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Number of Nuisances abated by Statutory Notices
 Peremptory " " Verbal Notices

Factories and Workshops on the Register
 Number of Inspections of Workshops

507
19
189715
106
126

